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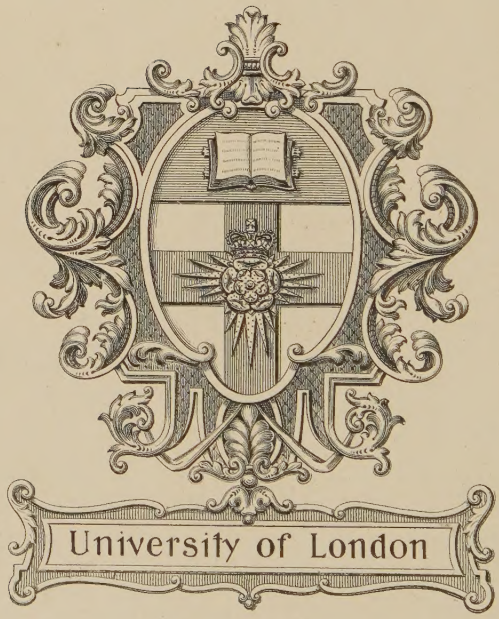
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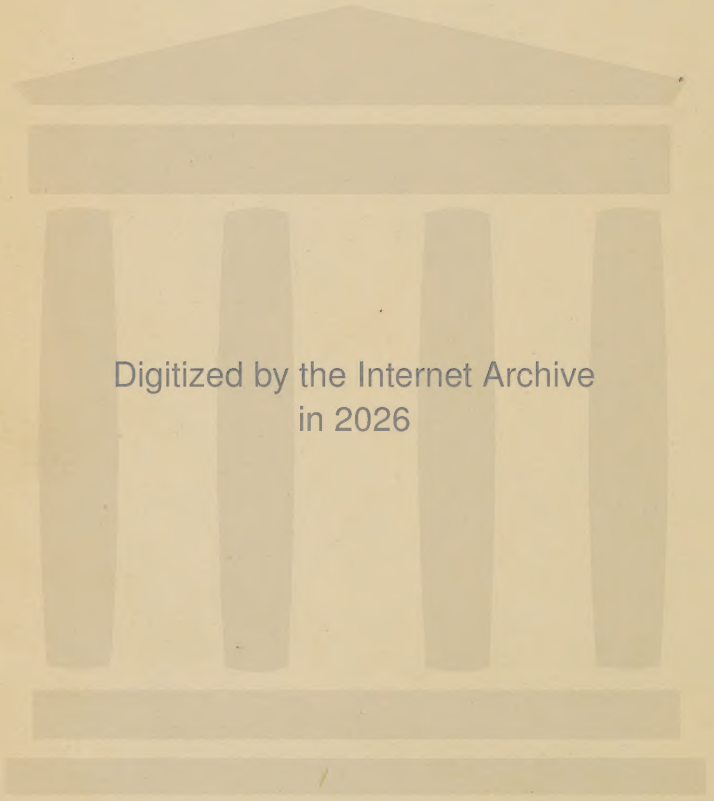

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(13—PART XI.)—

SCHOOLS INQUIRY.

VOLS. XIII. and XIV.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXVIII.—PART XI.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867-8.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.—PART XI.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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966-XII.] VOL. XIII. SPECIAL REPORTS of ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS:—EASTERN DIVISION - - - - - p. 1

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SCHOOL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XIII.

EASTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the Eastern Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in Essex, except Chigwell and Walthamstow, are by C. I. Elton, Esq.; the Reports on Chigwell and Walthamstow are by D. R. Fearon, Esq.; the Reports on schools in Suffolk, except Beccles, Bungay, and the Albert Memorial College at Framlingham, are by D. C. Richmond, Esq.; and those on schools in Norfolk, with Beccles, Bungay, and the Albert Memorial College at Framlingham, are by J. L. Hammond, Esq.

Mr. Hammond's General Report, published in Vol. viii., also relates in part to the county of Norfolk; and a Summary Minute on the Suffolk schools, by Mr. Richmond, is published in the same volume.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but,

as in other volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools, has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

April, 1869.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE Eastern Division contains the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. Its population, at the census of 1861, was 1,176,719, of which 340,156 was urban, contained in 39 towns, and 836,563 rural.

Of the 39 towns, 15, with a total population of 61,044, have no endowments for secondary education. There are 54 places in the division having grammar school endowments, namely, 24 towns and 30 other places.

The gross annual income of these foundations, some of which include other objects than the schools, has been computed in Vol. I. at 23,439*l.*

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance, in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 10,183*l.*, besides 336*l.* for exhibitions, making a total of 10,519*l.*

This amount is distributed among the three counties as follows:—

County.	Gross Income of whole Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar School Endowments.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Essex - -	6,247	3,921	82
Suffolk - -	10,645	3,219	201
Norfolk - -	6,547	3,043	53

There are 14 classical schools, with 813 scholars; 17 semi-classical, with 1,317 scholars; 18 non-classical, with 744 scholars; and five are elementary. The income of six is paid to parish schools, and two are in abeyance. The total number of scholars, not including those at elementary schools, is returned at 2,874. Of the 14 classical schools, only seven are entitled, by the age of their scholars, to rank in the first grade. Their scholars number 488, of whom 210 are boarders.

There are no endowments applied to the secondary instruction of girls in this Division.

The endowments connected with the primary education of the the poor in this Division are 125 in number, the richest being at Norwich (Boys' Hospital, Girls' Hospital, and Presbyterian Charity, gross incomes 1,430*l.*, 907*l.*, and 206*l.*, respectively,) and Great Yarmouth (Children's Hospital and Charity School, gross incomes 1,055*l.* and 230*l.* respectively).

The aggregate gross annual income of these foundations amounts to about 11,300*l.*, of which about 6,100*l.* forms the net sum applied to educational purposes.

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this Division may therefore be set down at above 16,500*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped—

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF ESSEX, SUFFOLK, AND NORFOLK.

POPULATION - - 1,176,719.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

County of ESSEX.—

Table I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to th

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regula
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from the
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order c

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Colchester -	23,809	106	—	53	12	53	39	53	—									
Halstead - -	5,707	100	—	26	7	24	15	24	—									
Chelmsford -	5,513	417	*	35	17	35	19	24	—									
										Saffron Walden	5,474	99	—	16	16	2	8	—
										Maldon - -	4,785	52	*	9	4	1	—	
Brentwood -	2,811	574	*	95	52	95	37	95	—									
										Chigwell (Upper School).	2,676	325	†	21	—	—	—	—
										Grays Thurrock	2,209	140	—	110	25	—	—	—
Felsted - -	1,804	1111	—	95	69	95	50	92	5									
Dedham - -	1,734	325	76	68	27	52	30	58	—									
										Newport - -	886	255	—	49	7	2	—	—

Remaining Towns:—		
Stratford - -	15,994	
Harwich - -	5,070	
Romford - -	4,361	
Braintree - -	4,305	Endowment of 20*l.* a year. School in abeyance.
Waltham Abbey	2,873	

* Share in a preference to an Exhibition of 6*l.*
† Fund of 207*l.* accumulated for Exhibitions.

Rural school in abeyance:—Great Bardfield, with endowment of 10*l.* a year.

Table II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified accoding to the

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified fo the first grade,
scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by tha per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Chelmsford	Classical	A.B.	5	42	Brentwood -	Classical -	A.B.	46	44
Dedham -	Classical	A.B.	48	20	Coggeshall -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	36
Felsted -	Classical	A.B.	94	1	Colchester -	Classical -	A.B.	17	36
					Maldon - -	Semi-classical	B.	10	—
					Newport -	Semi-classical	B.C.	5	44

Population, 404,851.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Walthamstow	7,137	30	—	16	—	—	—
Coggeshall -	3,116	130	—	36	—	—	—
Chigwell - (Elem. Sch.)	2,676	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earls Colne -	1,540	205	—	25	—	—	—
Elmdon - -	731	22	—	—	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Chigwell (Upper School.)	Semi-classical -	B.	—	21
Chigwell (Elementary.)	Non-classical -	C.	—	—
Earls Colne -	Non-classical -	—	—	25
Elmdon - -	Non-classical -	Income applied to National School.		
Grays Thurrock	Semi-classical -	B.C.	—	110
Halstead -	Classical -	A.B.	14	23
Saffron Walden	Semi-classical -	A.B.	1	15
Walthamstow	Non-classical -	B.	—	16

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b. — Fifty-three **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Great Baddow - -	150	120	30	—
Little Baddow - -	220	44	22	8
Boreham - -		45	12	18
Bradwell-near-the-Sea	280	280	90	116
Colchester (Blue Coat School).	212	123	70	—
Dagenham - -	278	278	68	49
West Ham - -	370	342	—	110
Orsett - - -	107	74	70	—
Saffron Walden -	134	70	16	13
Thaxted - -	208	47	30	15
Waltham Abbey -	161	78	20	20

And *forty-two* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

County of SUFFOLK.—

Table I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to th

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regula
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regula
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order o

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning				
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	
		£	£									£	£						
Ipswich - -	37,950	109	147	110	81	110	65	110	—	Bury St. Edmunds (Commercial Schl.)	13,318	320	—	124	30	10	40	—	
Bury St. Edmunds (Gr. Schl.)	13,318	590	274†	61	56	61	47	58	—										
Sudbury - -	6,879	*	—	15	2	14	2	2	—	Woodbridge -	4,513	390	—	80	80	13	40	—	
Beccles - -	4,266	184	—	36	32	36	22	29	—										
Bungay - -	3,805	43	—	39	10	38	14	7	—										
										Framlingham (College.)	2,252	—	—	310	?	—	—	—
										Do. (Hitcham's Upper School.)	„	200	—	40	10	6	7	—	
										Needham Market	1,377	60	—	46	34	12	5	—	
										Cavendish -	1,301	84	—	44	5	—	4	—	
Remaining Towns:—																			
Stowmarket -	3,531																		
Hadleigh - -	2,779																		
Halesworth -	2,382																		
Southwold -	2,032																		

* Absorbed by mortgage debt for new buildings.
† 220*l.* included in general income.

Table II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade,
scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bury St. Edmunds (Gr. Sch.)	Classical	A. B.	26	34	Beccles - -	Classical -	A. B.	22	10
Ipswich (Gr. Sch.)	Classical	A. B.	45	58	Bungay - -	Classical -	A. B.	22	17
					Bury St. Edmunds (Commrcl. Schl.)	Semi-classical	B.	—	124
					Cavendish -	Semi-classical	B. C.	15	21
					Framlingham (College.)	Semi-classical	B.	310	—
					Ipswich (Chr. Hospital.)	Non-classical	B.	20	—
					Sudbury -	Classical -	A. B.	—	17
					Woodbridge -	Semi-classical	A. B.	20	90

'opulation, 337,070.

ind of instruction given.

)urse of study.

it exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

)urse, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

.eir populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
swich (Christ's Hospital.)	37,950	605 / 88	—	20 / 108	—	—	—
owestoft (Annott's).	10,663	12	—	130	—	—	—
)o. (Wilde's)	„	125	—	80	—	—	—
ye - -	2,430	36	—	36	3	—	—
randon - -	2,203	50	—	25	—	—	—
avenham -	1,823	20	—	30	—	—	—
tradbroke -	1,537	17	—	40	—	—	—
'ebenham -	1,488	125	—	84	—	—	—
oxford - -	986	40	—	8	—	—	—
islingham -	623	17	—	9	—	—	—
otesdale, par. Redgrave.	580	24	—	6	—	—	—
uddenham -	413	50	—	50	—	—	—
ittle Thurlow	369	30	—	26	2	1	—

ge up to which they retain their scholars.

umber of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

ave at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of eing less than 4.

pper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
otesdale, par. Redgrave.	Non-classical -	—	—	6
oxford -	Non-classical -	—	—	8
randon -	Non-classical -	B.	5	20
ebenham -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	84
ye - -	Non-classical -	A. B. C.	—	36
ramlingham (Pitcham'sSch.)	Semi-classical	A. B. C.	—	100
islingham -	Non-classical -	C.	—	9
pswich (Christ's Hospital).	Non-classical -	B.	—	108
avenham -	Non-classical -	B. C.	—	18
owestoft (Annott's).	Non-classical	Under Govert. Insp.		130
owestoft (Wilde's).	Non-classical -	B. C.	—	80
eedham Market.	Semi-classical	A. B. C.	9	37
tradbroke -	Non-classical -	B.	—	40
ittle Thurlow	Non-classical	B. C.	3	23
uddenham -	Non-classical -	Village School.		50

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Thirty-three **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Ampton - -	473	275	32	—
Beccles (Sir J. Leman's).	190	160	51	—
Earl Stonham - -	167	43	43	38
Kelsale - - -	277	50	71	—
Laxfield - -	170	80	20	—

And *twenty-eight* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order o

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning				
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£						
Norwich (Gr. Sch.)	74,891	662	*	90	31	90	42	90	—
King's Lynn -	16,170	‡	21	43	22	43	27	43	20
Holt - - -	1,635	323	§	57	—	—	—	—	—

SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£					
Norwich (Commercial School.)	74,891	†	—	230	83	36	120	—
Gt. Yarmouth -	34,810	340	—	71	60	69	48	—
Thetford - -	4,208	245	—	25	17	4	12	—
N. Walsham -	2,896	266	—	11	11	—	2	—
Wymondham -	2,152	60	§	50	30	8	14	—
Hingham -	1,605	159	—	25	9	1	15	15

Remaining Towns :—	
Diss - - -	3,164
Wells-next-the-Sea.	3,098
Dereham - -	3,070
Swaffham - -	2,974
Downham - -	2,458
Fakenham -	2,182

* There are two Parker Exhibitions, one of 24*l.* open to Norwich and Aylsham, an
one of 18*l.* to Norwich, Aylsham, and Wymondham.
† See Norwich Grammar School.
‡ The Corporation of King's Lynn expend 110*l.* a year, and at Cromer 120*l.* a year.
§ Exhibition accounted for in School Endowment.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whol
number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st grade
scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage no
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to th

FIRST GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
King'sLynn	Classical	A.B.	20	25
Norwich (Gr. Sch.)	Classical	A.B.	40	30

SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Hingham -	Semi-classical	A.B.	5	18
Holt - -	Classical -	A.B.	10	47
Norwich (Com. Sch.)	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	200
Thetford -	Semi-classical	B.	6	19
Wymondham	Semi-classical	A.B.	24	25
Gt. Yarmouth	Semi-classical	A.B.	14	63

Population, 434,798.

The kind of instruction given.

Course of study.

But exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

Regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

Their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Norwich (Alderman Norman's School)	74,891	621	—	64	—	—	—
Aylsham -	2,388	10	—*	—	—	—	—
Attleburgh -	2,221	20	—	—	—	—	—
Feltwell -	1,553	67	—	—	—	—	—
Cromer -	1,367	†10	—	70	—	—	—
Harleston -	1,302	30	—	—	—	—	—
Grimston -	1,300	43	—	32	4	7	11
Snettisham -	1,173	59	—	46	6	1	—
Little Walsingham.	1,069	108	—	13	6	—	—
Gt. Massingham	934	20	—	—	—	—	—

Age up to which they retain their scholars.

Number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

Upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Attleburgh -	Non-classical	National School.		
Aylsham -	Non-classical	National School.		
Cromer -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	70
Feltwell -	Non-classical	National Schools.		
Grimston -	Non-classical	A.B.C.	8	10
Harleston -	Non-classical	National School.		
Gt. Massingham.	Non-classical	Village School.		
Norwich (Norman's Sch.)	Non-classical	B.C.	—	64
Snettisham -	Non-classical	A.B.C.	24	34
N. Walsham	Semi-classical	B.	6	5
Little Walsingham.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	14

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Thirty-nine **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Norwich—				
Boys' Hospital -	1,430	120	76	—
Girls' Hospital -	907	30	—	36
Presbyterian Charity	206	134	80	123
Scarning - -	211	110	58	61
Walpole St. Peter -	120	70	80	47
Yarmouth, Great—				
Children's Hospital	1,055	670	170	100
Charity School -	230	150	100	43

And *thirty-two* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Great Bardfield.

Mr. Elton's Report.

This school has long fallen into abeyance. William Bendlowe, by his will (17th November 1584), a copy of which was procured for my inspection, charged his lands in this parish and in Finchingfield with an annuity of 10*l.*, to be paid to a master of the grammar school to be established in the Guildhall. The testator also provided a house and garden for the master, and desired that free education should be given to 26 poor children residing in Great Bardfield and the three neighbouring parishes.

His intentions were neglected by his heirs, but the school was founded at last by order of the Charitable Uses Commissioners in 1661. A sum of 100*l.* was exacted by them as arrears, and the lord of the manor, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being were made perpetual trustees of the charity. It is stated in the county histories that the whole annual value of the endowment was 30*l.*

The Guildhall fell down long ago, and the school was discontinued. The trustees for the poor of Great Bardfield can give no account of the funds belonging to it except that the annuity has ceased to be paid. It is charged on the Place Farm in this parish among other lands; this estate was sold by auction about seven years since, when notice of the annuity was given to the purchaser.

The inhabitants are desirous that the property of the grammar school should be recovered. Full information was given to me by one of the trustees, who cannot alone do anything to remedy the evil condition of the numerous charities in the parish. No attempt has been made to re-establish this school since the Charity Commissioners (Rep. 32) stated that the matter was a fit subject for the consideration of a court of equity; and the lord of the manor, who is one of the trustees, and also vicar, had never heard of the foundation.

There is no need of a grammar school in the parish at present. The National and British schools are in a flourishing condition.

The founder desired that the grammar master should assist in the service of the parish church; it is therefore thought by the inhabitants that the foundation is applicable only to Church of England education.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The annuity and sum of stock with arrears of interest, if recovered, might with great advantage be used in founding one or more exhibitions tenable in a good middle-class school by boys from the parishes named in the founder's will. The whole sum would probably suffice for the tuition and maintenance of a boy at the neighbouring school of Felsted, or any institution of a similar character, where the head master makes no profit from the boarders.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1, 761.A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Bendlowe, by will, 17 Nov. 1584, gave annuity of 10*l.* issuing out of all his lands in Great Bardfield and Finchingfield.

School Property.—Income from endowment has not been applied to school for many years. Case certified to Attorney General by Charity Commissioners.

Objects of Trust.—Founder's kin, and 12 of children of Great Bardfield, four of Bardfield Laling, four of Little Bardfield, and six of Finchingfield, free. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—By decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, A.D. 1661, regulating charity, lord of the manor, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being appointed trustees, instead of six of the most ancient and credible persons in Moche Bardfield, Finchingfield, or both.

Master must be an unmarried priest.

State of School.

Has long since ceased to exist.

BRAINTREE.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

James Coker, Esq., in 1702 devised a small estate to trustees to found an English and Latin school for ten poor children in Braintree. The present rent of the land is 19*l.* 19*s.*, which is a rack-rent. The endowment was always found insufficient for the maintenance of a separate school, but it was for many years applied to the purposes of another (Burgess') free school in the parish, which has now ceased to exist. The last-named school having been closed, the trustees of the grammar school fund have accumulated its yearly income, and have now in hand about 300*l.* invested in consols. It is proposed to apply the interest, and the yearly rent of the lands, to the purposes of a National school shortly to be opened in Braintree. I am informed that the children of the dissenters in Braintree are already provided with schools sufficiently endowed, so that no opposition is raised to the scheme of applying this money to the use of the Church of England scholars. Inasmuch, however, as the land was left towards founding a grammar school, it may be doubted whether the rent would not be better used in founding an exhibition for children from Braintree in one of the neighbouring grammar schools. If this should not be done, the National schoolmaster should be required to teach a class at a cheaper rate, and if required in somewhat higher subjects than the rest, in order to preserve the distinctness of "the grammar school foundation."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 781. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—James Coker, by will, 27 Oct. 1702, gave house and lands in parish of Nayland, in Suffolk.

School Property.—Present income of Coker's gift 20*l.*

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching and educating of ten poor children of parish. (Coker's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing and reading, English and Latin. (Coker's will.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees appoint master.

State of School.

Closed. Income of endowment is being accumulated by trustees.

Trustees (1867):
Richard Lacey, William Coste, Augustus Charles Veley, William Walford, Esquires, all of Braintree.

Burgess Charity.—The Rev. James Burgess, by will, dated 8 Sept. 1820, gave 50*l.* per annum to the vicar of Braintree, in trust to promote the education of youth in that parish. The vicar is the sole trustee, and the income (which is now 45*l.* per annum) has always been applied.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRENTWOOD.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This charity is governed by the Private Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 22, entitled "An Act for the future regulation and management of the Grammar School of Antony Browne, Serjeant-at-Law, &c., &c." Before 1851 the school was open for the gratuitous instruction of any boys of Brentwood and the neighbourhood: it was remarked by the Charity Commissioners (11th Report 203) that "the communication of learning of the "lower kind in the school without restriction has the tendency and "effect of reducing the institution from a grammar school to one "of a different and inferior species, and the indiscriminate admission of children of all ranks . . . has in several instances "prevented persons from sending their children to take the "benefit of the institution as a grammar school."

It is accordingly provided by the Act already mentionod, that the school shall be open to all children residing in parishes of which any part is within three miles of Brentwood, if the school will hold them. Instruction is to be given gratuitously in Latin *and Greek*, and for a fee of 4*l.* yearly (lately raised to 6*l.*) in modern languages, mathematics, history, sacred and profane, and the usual subjects of "English education." The wardens have power to add any other "arts, languages, and sciences" without increase of expense to the foundationers. "Sacred history" was included in "secular instruction" by Lord Redesdale's desire, that it might be taught to all children of dissenters, notwithstanding the presence in the Act of a very liberal conscience clause, which might have been used to prevent such children receiving any religious knowledge at all.

The inhabitants of Brentwood procured the removal of the ancient abuses of this charity by a persistent agitation, but I do not think that they are yet satisfied with its condition. There can be little doubt that the interests of the foundationers as a class are postponed to those of the "foreigners," or boarders from a distance. Yet the former class must be sufficient to fill several schools of this size. I am informed that a large number of tradesmen in the town are of opinion that the charity should have been constituted as a town school for the whole of the middle class, teaching all children who are desirous of a higher education than they can get in the national schools. Some of the tradesmen have, no doubt, a natural apprehension that a change in the constitution of the school would cause a falling off in the profits of trade, but this feeling is by no means universal. The trustees seem to feel the need for diffusing a sound middle-class education throughout the large district which this charity is intended to benefit. Seeing, however, that the school has now become in a great measure a boarding school for boys from a distance, they are

unlikely to recommend any violent alteration, especially as the head master has sunk a large sum of money in providing attractions for the higher class of scholars. The following is an extract from a letter sent to me by a tradesman in Brentwood, who informs me that it represents the feeling of many others.

"They, the tradesmen, are dissatisfied with the school as it is, "and wish it to be thrown open, and not kept so exclusively for "the benefit of a class, chiefly 'aliens,' sons of gentlemen who "resort thither from all parts of the kingdom. They say that "in this great public endowment not one class should be studied "more than another, but the interests of all. Now the question "is, how to meet the difficulty? This, I think, will do it; "reduce the capitation fee in the case of those boys whose friends "reside within the privileged district of 18 parishes; all others "paying a capitation fee of 12*l.* or 15*l.* each. Their argument is "a fair one, 'Why should our schools be made to suit the views "'of those who have no claim, when the benefit is intended for "'us? They occupy our master's time, and they use our school-"'room, and it is a very natural feeling that the master should "'look to the interests of those that pay the best. By reducing "'the capitation fee, a much larger number of boys would attend. "'Greek and Latin are valuable, but a sound commercial educa-"'tion is also required.'" In another letter which I was desired to forward to the Commissioners the following statement is made: "A tradesman in Brentwood sent two of his children to the "national school; being desirous of removing them to a better "one, and not having the means of paying for sending them to "the grammar school, he applied to the proprietor of an academy "in the neighbourhood to take them. The following reply was "received: 'It is my rule not to take boys from a national school, "'and I refused three last month.'" It is argued, therefore, that every means should be adopted for bringing the education of the grammar school within the reach of the lower middle class. At present the head master is very unwilling to receive the sons of the smaller tradespeople, and the number of day boys is therefore far below what it should be in proportion to the amount of endowment and extent of the district to be benefited. The school fee was at first 4*l.*, but it was subsequently raised by the master and wardens to 6*l.*, paid for one year on admission. The following extract from the published account of the school will show that the poorer tradespeople are justified in complaining of its expensive character:— "Expenses: school-fee, 6*l.* No charge is "made for stationery or drawing materials. Private tuition, 4*l.*, "with 2*l.* per quarter for boys under special preparation. Sub-"scription to scholarship fund, 1*l.*; use of gymnasium, 3*s.*; school "library, 10*s.*, on entering the fourth and sixth forms; swimming "bath, 10*s.* the season; cricket field, 10*s.* a year. Cadet uniform, "about 2*l.*; enrolment is optional." The scheme contains a somewhat illusiory provision, that instruction in Greek and Latin shall be provided for foundationers gratuitously; but it ia found in practice that the above-mentioned scale of charges is so high as to keep out the children of the poor.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

After a careful reading of the Act of 1851, I think that it is doubtful whether "alien boarders" were contemplated by it at all. By sect. 17, all boys resident in the said 18 parishes, whether in the houses of their parents or as lodgers, if of the age of eight years and upwards, of good conduct, able to read and write, and not afflicted with an infectious disease, are entitled to become "scholars of the school." By sect. 15, all the masters are allowed "to take *scholars of the school* to board or reside with them This is an ambiguous sentence, which may mean, that they must be qualified to be scholars before they can be taken as boarders The foundationers mentioned in sect. 17, are only entitled to admission into the school "to the extent of its capacity to receive them." It is evident, that while the number of boarders with masters is unlimited, the number of day boys admissible into a moderate sized schoolroom may decrease rapidly or sink to nothing. In fact, the more attractive the school becomes for strangers, the less benefit will the boys of the 18 parishes get from it.

I should say, that the masters of the school consider themselves to be even now aggrieved by the right of other persons in the town to take "scholars of the school" as lodgers. Their suggestions would have the practical effect of reducing the class of day boys to those living permanently in the immediate neighbourhood of the school; this appears to be clearly opposed to the purposes of the Act. I am informed that a very hostile spirit exists among the boys now in the school, against the proposed admission of boys of a lower station in life. This evil naturally results from the present system; the boys are not of such a high class as to justify this exaggerated social pride.

The buildings are good, but not quite large enough to supply the wants of the foundationers, should they come in larger numbers. The playground is excellently fitted up with a swimming bath, five courts, and gymnastic apparatus. The boys have formed a cadet corps, which is well drilled. The size of the playground should be increased. The instruction given appears to me to be moderately good. One scholar showed me a set of well-turned iambics, and translated Demosthenes, and some epistles of Cicero very well, and others construed a difficult passage in Sophocles with tolerable accuracy. Latin was not so well done. The younger boys examined by me did not pronounce Greek and Latin with accuracy, but could construe easy lessons in Ovid and Greek Delectus. Perhaps they had not a fair chance, as I did not press the matter of examining, finding that it was not considered necessary or very desirable by the head master. He allowed me, however, to examine a few boys for a short time, finding that such a course was usual, and that the head master of Tonbridge and some other large schools had not objected to an examination. The school course for the sixth form includes Æschylus, Plautus, Cicero, and Demosthenes. The lower division is at work on Sophocles, Herodotus, Virgil, and Livy, and the fifth form on Euripides, Arrian, Virgil, and Sallust. French is taught throughout all the classes, and German in the upper part of the school.

In my opinion the education is too uniformly classical, considering the station and future prospects of the pupils. It would be a great benefit if the free education given in Latin and Greek were altered to free or very cheap education in Latin and modern languages. More attention should be paid to book-keeping and the elements of natural science. A modern department would be very useful. The charge of "4*l.* for private tuition, with 2*l.* per quarter additional for boys under special preparation" should be taken off, as liable to injure the charity. The number of boarders in the masters' houses should be strictly limited for the future, and reduced from its present amount until the school becomes much more extensively used by the foundation boys in the 18 parishes.

Digest of Information.

Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 203. A.D. 1824.

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Letters Patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, 5 July 1557. Sir Anthony Browne, by his will, 20 Dec. 1565, gave manor of Chigwell Grange and premises in Brentwood, besides other premises, part of which he appropriated to the support of five almspeople.

School Property.—Average annual income 1,483*l.* gross; about 574*l.* net applied to school. Income varies with fluctuation of tithe-rentcharge.

School buildings recently enlarged; school chapel being built. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school for the better instruction and education of youth of neighbouring country. (Letters patent.) Scholars to be received from parish of South Weald, or any parish within three miles of schoolhouse, or being founder's kin, and to be taught freely. (Statutes A.D. 1622.) All boys of age of 8 years and upwards, able to read and write, certified to be of good moral conduct, not afflicted with infectious disease, and resident within parish of South Weald or any parish any portion of which is within three miles of schoolhouse [the parishes entitled are 18 in number], to the capacity of school entitled to admission on payment; no scholar to remain after 18. (Scheme, A.D. 1851.) School entitled preferentially with the Chelmsford and Maldon Schools to an exhibition of 6*l.* a year at Cambridge. Further exhibition of 25*l.* expected on expiration of life interests under bequest of the late Rev. James Ford, vicar of Navestock, Essex, who died A.D. 1850, and one of 40*l.* expected under the will of Mrs. Hall, of Tattenhall, Cheshire.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue, learning, and manners. (Statutes.) Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, mathematics, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading and writing, and such other languages as to master aud wardens may seem expedient. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes framed by Bishop of London, heir of founder, and dean of St. Paul's, 18 July 1622. Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 23 Nov. 1850, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 14 & 15 Vict.

Master and 12 wardens of the free grammar school of Anthony Browne, sergeant-at-law, are a corporation; five a quorum; when wardens reduced to seven, vacancies supplied by patron (founder's representative), with approval of Charity Commissioners. Wardens must reside within 10 miles of school. In default of nomination by patron, they nominate second master, and remove him and assistant masters.

Head master appointed by patron, and removed by him for immorality, incapacity, age, or any other infirmity or cause, upon complaint by him or five wardens to bishop, if bishop after investigation shall report that in his opinion head master ought to be removed. Must be in priest's orders of Church of England, graduate of English University, and licensed by Bishop. Head and second masters may not hold any other employment, except during Midsummer and Christmas holidays.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—The masters may take boarders; head master takes 55.

Salaries: of headmaster 200*l.*, from capitation fees or otherwise not to exceed 600*l.*; of second master 150*l.*, not to exceed 350*l.*; of remaining masters 80*l.* each, not to exceed 200*l.* (Scheme.) Head master had profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—49 [44 in 1864], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 6 miles. School charge 6*l.* Use of cricket field 10*s.* Swimming bath 10*s.* Voluntary classes on Sunday morning.

Boarders.—57 [46 in 1864], 43 in school house. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms for board at school house 50*l.*; entrance 3*l.*; private tuition 4*l.*, special 12*l.* School bills, highest 105*l.*; average 70*l.*; lowest 57*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, from 650 to 1100 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 or 10 p.m. Permission of master and wardens required for a boarding house, if opened by any but a master. Three dames' houses at lower terms.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for classics, &c., and mathematics. There is also a modern branch of the school for the instruction in commercial and other subjects of such boys as are not adapted or not intended for a purely classical education.

Religious instruction to voluntary classes on Sunday mornings. School opened and closed with prayers. Church service, with sermon, on Sunday evenings.

Promotions partly by half year's work and partly by examination.

Examination by graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, appointed at Midsummer by master and wardens, and at Christmas by master. Prizes given for both examinations at Midsummer; at Christmas small scholarships up to 6*l.* in value provided by voluntary contribution of 1*l.* from pupils' parents.

Punishments: impositions, caning, and birch; last by head master only, privately.

Playground three quarters of an acre. A field of six acres near the school is rented for cricket and football. There is a swimming bath, 40 feet by 20 feet, in the playground. Two or three places forbidden; boys may walk elsewhere at discretion.

Two boys gone to University within the last five years [two in residence in May 1867]; nine annually to other schools.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 35 hours in summer, and 29 in winter, per week, besides time for preparation of nearly all lessons.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	324	4	10
Receipts, including Capitation Fees	1807	19	5
Balance against the Charity	97	8	1
	£2229	12	4

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
School: Head Master	400	0	0
Salaries of Assistant Master and Sundries to Head Master	418	5	1
Capitation Fees apportioned among the Head and Assistant Masters	661	7	6
Almspeople	232	6	0
National School	70	0	0
Payments to various persons	85	6	3
Sinking Fund and Interest	130	0	0
Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	169	17	6
Sundries	22	10	0
Clerk	40	0	0
	£2229	12	4

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Barrister-at-law -	Brentwood -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Engineer - -	Do. - -	„ „
„ „ - 3	Wholesale stationer	South Weald -	1½ miles.
„ „ - 4	Clerk in Holy Orders	Kelvedon Hatch -	5 „
„ „ - 5	Wholesale stationer	South Weald -	1½ „
„ „ - 6	Veterinary surgeon	Romford -	6 „
„ „ - 7	Barrister-at-law -	Brentwood -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 8	Deputy Master of Trinity House -	Pilgrim's Hatch -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 9	Independent Minister.	Brentwood -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 10	Clerk in Holy Orders	Great Warley -	1 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Brentwood -	½ „
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Cranham -	3 miles.
„ „ - 3	Veterinary surgeon	Romford -	6 „
„ „ - 4	Engineer - -	Brentwood -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 5	Architect -	Do. -	½ „
„ „ - 6	Veterinary surgeon	Do. -	6 miles.
„ „ - 7	Gardner - -	Upminster -	6 „
„ „ - 8	(Surveyor's) Widow	Shenfield -	½ mile.
„ „ - 9	Miller - -	Great Warley -	1¼ „
„ „ - 10	Brewer's contractor	Do. - -	1 „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders	Edmonton -	Rev. W. D. West, D. D., Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Merchant -	Stratford -	„ „
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Akenham Hall, Ipswich.	„ „
„ „ - 4	Barrister-at-law -	York Street, Portman Square, London, W.	Miss Parlly.
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -	Paragon, London, S.E.	The Head Master.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Braintree, Essex -	Miss Parlly.
„ „ - 7	Banker - -	Romford -	„ „
„ „ - 8	Solicitor - -	Bury St. Edmunds	The Head Master.
„ „ - 9	Surgeon - -	Dedham, Essex -	Miss Parlly.
„ „ - 10	Clerk in Holy Orders	Fyfield do. -	„ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Brentwood -	The Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	„ „
„ „ - 3	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	„ „
„ „ - 4	Glass merchant -	Upton, Essex -	„ „
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Braintree, Essex -	Miss Parlly.
„ „ - 6	Solicitor - -	Billericay, Essex -	The Head Master.
„ „ - 7	Admiral, R.N. -	Woolwich Common.	„ „
„ „ - 8	Clerk in Holy Orders	Teigh, Rutland -	Mr. Howe, English Master.
„ „ - 9	Merchant -	Bow - -	The Head Master.
„ „ 10	Underwriter -	Mile End -	Mr. W. P. Hunt.

TABLE B.—SCHOO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
					yrs.		hours		hours			yrs.
Religious Knowledge.	95	7	—	8	16¼	2	1	—	2	Acts in Greek, 15–28 St. Matth., Horæ Paulinæ, 1–5. Morning and Evening service.	10	14¼
Greek	52	4	—	8	16¼	3	¾	6	2¼	Soph. Philoct., Herodotus 6.	10	14¾
Latin	95	7	—	8	16¼	3	¾		2¼	Horace, Odes, 4 Epodes, Epistles, Ars Poet. Cicero in Cat. 1, 2.	10	14¾
French	95	7	—	8	16¼	3	¾	3	2¼	Boileau, Lutrin 1 and 2. Mignet, Rev. Fr.	10	14¾
German	35	3	—	9	16½	1	¾	2	¾	Schiller, Piccolomini. Tiark's Gr. and Ex.	8	14½
Other Foreign Languages.												
Arithmetic	95	6	—	5	16¼							
Book-keeping						3	2½	—	7½	Colenso's Algebra and Arith. Euclid 1–4, 6 and 11. Early parts of Todhunter's Trigonometry	22	15¼
Mensuration and Surveying.												
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	37	3	—	5	16¼							
Physics.												
Natural History.												
Chemistry.												
History	95	7	—	8	16½	2	¾	—	1½	Student's Hume, bks. ii., iii. Liddell's Rome, bks. v., vi.	10	—
Geography	95	7	—					1 every fortnight.				
English Grammar.												
English Literature.	8	—	—	8	16½	2	—	—	1	Collier's English Literature, pp. 253-538.	—	—
English Composition	52	4	—	8	16¼	—	—	1	—			
Reading.												
Writing	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Music	30	—	—	—	—	2 of vocal music of ½ hr. each; 9 boys have lessons in instrumental music out of school hours.						
Drawing	34	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4			
Other Subjects.												

The above Schedule gives only the time occupied in school by the several lessons. As they are mostly prepared ou
prises themes and essays written partly in and partly out of school. All the forms, except the lowest, write out in sc
Religious Knowledge, are given the Scripture History lessons, which are a part of the regular school work. An hou
instance voluntary on the part of a boy's parents. It is not a part of the regular school work, but was undertaken by
attendance is to the number of 60.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours		hours			yrs.		hours		hours	
1	—	2	Acts of Apostles, 15–20. St. Matthew. Morning and Evening Service.	12	11	1	2	—	2	Church Catechism and St. Matthew.
1	—	3	Xenophon, Cyrop. bk. i. -	17	13	6	½	2	3	Hutton's Principia Græca and Accidence.
1	6	3	Virgil, Æ. ii. - -	12	11	6	¾	6	4½	Smith's Princ. Latina and Accidence.
¾	3	2¼	Same as First Class -	12	11	2	¾	2	1½	De Fivas' French Gr. and Ex. 1–21.
¾	2	¾		18	13¾	1	¾	2	¾	Tiark's Gr. and Reader, Accidence (all), and 17 pieces in Reader.
2½	—	7½	Colenso's Algebra and Arith. Euclid.	13	10½	3	1½	—	4½	Thrower's Arithmetical Questions; simple rules.
¾	—	—	Same as First Class - -	12	11	2	¾	—	1½	Markham's England, John to Rich. III.
	1 every fortnight			12	11	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell's Geog. to end of Europe.
—	1									
—	—	—	Writing - -	12 13	11	6	¾	—	4½	

school, this does not represent the time actually bestowed upon them. The English composition referred to above com- translations of the passages they have construed, which are treated as exercises in composition. Under the head of Sunday morning is also devoted to religious instruction. Attendance at the classes, four in number is in the first head master 12 years ago, and he has for the last four years had the assistance of the second master. The present

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1 open scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford.
1 Macbride Scholarship at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
1 College Scholarship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

(*b*) 2 Commissions in the Line without purchase.
2 Commissions in the Line with purchase.
1 Clerkship in the Foreign Office.
1 India Civil Service.

(*c*) 1 Scholarship at Winchester, second on the List.

N.B. This answer is written from memory. No record of distinctions is kept.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Patron:
Christopher Tower, Esq., Huntsmoor Park, Bucks.

Trustees:
The Rev. W. Delancy West, Head Master, Brentwood.
The Rev. Jno. Pearson, East Horndon.
The Rev. Beauchamp Tower, Moreton Rectory.
The Rev. J. F. H. English, Great Warley.
A. Z. Cox, Esq., East Horndon.
Octavius E. Coope, Esq., Rochetts, South Weald.
Col. Wm. Falconer Hay, R.A., Warley Barracks.
The Rev. Thos. Ferguson, Rectory, Shenfield.
Edgar Disney, Esq., The Hyde, Ingatestone.
Albert Deacon, Esq., Ditchleys, South Weald.
Jno. Jas., Smart, Esq., Hare St. Romford.

Clerk to Trustees:
C. C. Lewis, Brentwood.

Head Master:
Rev. W. D. West, D.D.

Second Master:
Rev. William Quennell, M.A.

CHELMSFORD.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school is open to all sons of residents in Chelmsford parish (as foundationers), and also to boys from other parts, permitted by the trustees to board with the masters, on condition that no preference is shown to boarders over other scholars. This salutary condition has preserved the school from the abuses which prevail in most places where the master's power to take boarders is unlimited in any way.

In the latter case it is almost always believed by the master that the boarders are the better part of the school, and that they would be injured by contact with town boys, unless the latter pay high fees. Where, however, the head master is obliged to treat both classes with equal favour, and has no interest in suppressing the town boys, an opinion generally prevails that the boarders are benefited by the society of the town boys, whose parents can pay a moderate school fee. These boys are said to be quieter than the boarders in general behaviour, probably from home influence. This opinion has been expressed to me by the masters of some of the best schools in Essex, where the number of boarders is limited, and where the masters are interested in the welfare of the day boys.

This school is divided into four classes; viz., foundation scholars paying fees, free foundation scholars, boarders paying fees, and free scholars. The number of boys in the second and fourth classes is fixed and regulated by the amount of the income of the charity. After paying the salaries of the head master and assistant, the surplus is used in paying the fees of foundation scholars, and if there should still be a surplus when all these have been relieved from payment, it is applied to paying the fees of the boarders.

The free foundationers and free boarders are in all cases to be selected according to the priority of their respective admissions to the school.

The practical result is that the day boys in general pay the statutable fee of 6*l.* for some time before they attain freedom of education by seniority. The present state of the income does not permit any of the boarders to be relieved from their statutable fee of 10*l.* The school estates are not let by public tender or auction, and there is a widely-spread opinion in the town, that the income would be largely increased if the trustees were obliged to let the lands in this manner, with due regard to the respectability of the tenants. Should this turn out to be the truth a much larger number than 20 day boys would become free foundationers, and possibly some of the boarders might be also freed from school fees. The charges mentioned are not to be increased, and no payments for instruction are to be demanded from either class of free boys, unless when the governors enlarge

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the course of instruction, which includes at present the classics, history, English, sacred and profane, mathematics, reading, writing, and grammar. French and drawing are extra and optional subjects, for which the parents pay 1*l.* respectively. There is also a charge of 1*l.* 10*s.* for drilling, if required by the parents. The house is well situated, and the accommodation for boarders and day boys sufficient. A gymnastic apparatus has been set up in a covered shed, and there is a good play ground. The trustees intended to enlarge this field, but have unfortunately lost the opportunity for the present.

The classes examined by me did their work in a very satisfactory manner. The highest form is well advanced in mathematics. They did well in Livy and Virgil, and very fairly in Greek; their problems in Euclid and algebra were worked out with great accuracy. In French they made few mistakes in construing, and had a good pronunciation.

A lower class translated easy passages of Latin very carefully, but did not do so well in English history. The younger boys showed a good knowledge of Latin grammar, and did particularly well in geography and history. Book-keeping is taught to those boys who require it. The drawing class is well attended, and some of the scholars were very successful in drawing from models, and in copying sketches from nature.

The education altogether is good of its kind, and is properly appreciated by the parents. Some of these, however, would wish Greek to be an optional subject, in which case French might be taught without extra payment, and a sum not exceeding 1*l.* paid for Greek.

Dissenters' children are admitted, but at present are not entitled to any religious instruction except in the principles of the Church of England. This rule appears to be bad in principle, and to require immediate alteration. In practice it is found that the sons of dissenters are allowed to learn the 39 articles, but not the catechism. The case might easily arise, that a dissenter might lose a prize or a chance of promotion by refusing to be instructed in the principles of the Church of England. Such a case would cause great difficulty and ill-feeling.

I would, therefore, suggest that no religious instruction should influence promotion or the chance of prizes; and, as before stated, that the school estates should be let for short leases at a rack-rent, after public tender; and that French and Greek should change places in the scheme of education. In other respects the school is in a very satisfactory condition; it will be even more beneficial to the town when the trustees have founded certain exhibitions tenable in the school, as at present proposed by them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part 1. 585. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 24 March 1551, who gave premises in the parishes of Great Baddow and Southminster, formerly belonging to Hill's Chantry, besides other premises in Essex formerly belonging to the guild of Utlyng, and a chantry called the Stone House, subject to a rent of 17*s.* 10*d.*, and, as to Hill's Chantry, an annual payment of 40*s.* 8*d.*, to the poor in Great Baddow. Thomas Mildmay, 1565, gave an annual sum of 2*l.* for usher. Deeds in custody of treasurer.

School Property.—Consists of 2,188*l.* consols and 1,472*l.* three per cents. reduced, besides real property. Total income, 528*l.* gross, 417*l.* net.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education, teaching, and instructing of boys and youths in grammar. (Letters Patent.) For boys the sons of parents one of whom is resident in parish of Chelmsford, or within six miles of schoolhouse, or, if dead, shall have been such resident at time of his or her decease. No boy to be admitted under eight years of age, nor to stay after end of half-year which expires next after his eighteenth birthday, without permission of governors with advice of Bishop. Governors may reject a boy for unfitness of character or otherwise. (Scheme A.D. 1853.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters patent.) Religion, Greek, Latin, and English languages, reading, writing, grammar, ancient and modern history, sacred and profane, geography, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as governors with advice of Bishop shall direct. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 24 June 1853.

Governors, four residents in county, of Church of England. May be removed for secession from Church of England, incapacity, or neglect to attend meetings for two years. Continuing governors appoint to vacancies. Senior governor present at meeting, a casting vote; appoint and dismiss treasurer, and with advice of Bishop make statutes.

Master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. He and under master appointed by majority of governors, may not hold other employment without their assent in writing; may be removed for unfitness, or incompetency arising from immorality, incapacity, age, or any other infirmity or other cause, by majority of governors at special meeting assembled, with confirmation of Bishop. Assistants appointed by master with approval of governors, and removed by the master or governors at pleasure.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Allowed to take boarders. Total income of head master, from endowment 100*l.*, from five-eighths capitation fees 156*l.* 5*s.*, besides house and profits of boarders; of second master, from endowment 62*l.*, and from

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* SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Dividends on Stock, &c.	108	0	7
Rents	418	16	5
Mildmay's gift	1	19	0
Capitation fees	180	0	0
	708	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous account	17	13	4
Repairs, &c.	39	0	6
Law expenses	5	13	1
Printing, &c.	12	11	10
Rates, taxes, &c.	31	12	11
Gas	13	4	3
Insurance	8	3	4
Rentcharge, Hill's Chantry	1	19	7
Masters' salaries (including fees)	470	0	0
Mildmay's gift (second master)	1	18	11
Examiner's fee	10	0	0
Treasurer's salary	25	0	0
Balance	71	18	3
	708	16	0

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

three-eighths fees 93*l.* 15*s.*; of under master, paid by head and second Masters 60*l.* [There is also a French master, and German lessons are given twice a week, 1867.]

Day Scholars.—42, [75 in 1867], chiefly under 14½ years of age, from distances up to six miles; pay, foundationers (except first 20, who are paid for out of the trust income) 6*l.*, others 10*l.* for general work. French and drawing, 1*l.* each. Drilling, 1*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Five [15 in 1867] all in head master's house. Three meals a day, sometimes four; meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction 40 guineas. Average school bill 49*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 412 feet per boy. Hours 6½ or 7 a.m., 8 or 9¼ or 10 p.m. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly, but separately for mathematics and French. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Holy Scripture and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination monthly by masters; at Christmas by head master, at Midsummer by examiner selected by Governors alternately from Oxford and Cambridge.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by head and second masters only, and in public.

Playground a quarter of an acre close to school, besides two contiguous fields, respectively one and a half and two and a half acres. Boys not allowed to walk out without permission.

Two boys gone to London University within the last five years. [None in residence, May 1867, at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School time, about 42 weeks per annum. Study, 27 hours per week besides time for preparation, which is from one to two hours per day for boarders.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Thos. Wm. Bramston, Skreens, Roxwell.
John Joliffe Tufnell, Langley, Great Waltham.
The Ven. Arch. Mildmay, Chelmsford.
Arthur Pryor, Hylands, Widford.

Clerk to Trustees:
Andrew Meggy, Treasurer, Chelmsford.

Head Master:
Rev. J. Tanner, M.A. (appointed 1867.)

Second Master:
C. R. Nicholl, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Lawyer's Clerk -	Duke St., Chelmsford.	Within 100 yds.
,, ,, - 2	Plumber, &c. -	Do. - -	,, 20 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman - -	Springfield -	,, ½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	- - -	High St., Chelmsford.	,, 300 yds.
,, ,, - 5	- - -	Do. - -	,, ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Independ. Minister	Springfield -	,, ½ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Butcher - -	Do. - -	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Baker - -	Duke St., Chelmsford.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Chignal St. James	,, 3 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Surgeon - -	Duke St., Chelmsford.	,, 100 yds.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Hairdresser -	High St., Chelmsford.	,, ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman -	Great Baddow -	,, 1½ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Do. (brother of Lord Petre).	Springfield Place -	,, 2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Land agent, &c. -	Duke St., Chelmsford.	,, 100 yds.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer farming his own property - -	Roxwell - -	,, 5 miles.
,, ,, - 6			
,, ,, - 7			
,, ,, - 8	Gentleman - -	Great Baddow -	,, 2½ miles.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Moulsham -	,, ½ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Drawing Master -	Town Fields -	,, ¼ ,,

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon - -	Billericay - -	Head Master.
,, ,, - 2			
,, ,, - 3	Brewer - -	London - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman -	East Hanningfield	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Writtle - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Lawyer - -	St. Leonard's-on-Sea -	Do.
,, ,, - 7			
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Little Waltham -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman -	Chelmsford -	Do.
,, ,, - 10			

[*For Table B. see pp.* 28, 29.]

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1 Exhibition at Clare College, Cambridge.
1 Third Class in Mathematics, Cambridge.
1 Scholarship, Classical, Glasgow.

TABLE B.—SCHO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			
Religious Knowledge.	36 whlly 9 prtly.	6	—	4	15	4	14	—	4	Bible Hist. Art. of Church. Greek Test., St. Matthew, ch. i.–xii. Church Catechism.	6	14
Greek	17	3	—	3	15	7	½–¾	2	5	Xen. Anab., b. i.; Eurip. Alcest.; St. Matth. Gosp.; and Greek Grammar.	6	14
Latin	All	6	—	4	15	8	½	4	4	Cicero, Cat. II. and III. Virg. Æn., b.v. Arnold's Prose Compos. and Verse Book.	6	14
French	24	4	1*l.*	3	15	4	½	2	2	Racine. French Hist. (De Porquet). Hamel's Gram. and Exercises.	12	13
German	1	—	Private lessons.									
Arithmetic	All	6	—	4	15	2	1½	—	3	Text Books: Barnard Smith, Colenso, and Calder.	6	14
Book-keeping	5	No classes.										
Mensuration and Surveying.	1	No classes.										
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	4	—	1	15	4	1	—	4	Algebra (Colenso), the whole. Euclid, b.i.–iv.	2	15
History	All	4	—	10	14	2	½	—	1	English: Hume. Latin: Brown's Hist. of Rome.	9	13
Geography	All	4	—	10	14	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's	9	13
English Grammar and English Composition.	35	4	—	9	13	2	½	2	1	Lennie's	10	12
Reading	16	2	—	9	11	4	½	—	2	—	7	9
Writing	35	No regular classes. Arranged as for Latin.				4	½	—	2	—	—	—
Drawing	16	No classes.	1*l.*	—	—	1	2	—	2			

* Exclusive of time for Exercises in School.

STRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hr.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.	
1	—	4	Bible Hist. Art. of Church. Greek Test., St. John, ch. i.–v. Church Catechism.	7	10	7	½–¾	—	4	Pinnock's Sacred History, Church Catechism, and Collects.
¾	2	4½	St. John's Gospel; Greek Delectus and Grammar.	8	13	4	½	—	2	Greek Grammar and Delectus.
½	4	4	Selections from Livy; Virg. Æn., b. ii.; Arnold's Exercises; and Penrose's Verse Book.	7	10	4	¾	—	3	Latin Grammar and Henry's First Latin Book.
½	2	2	Third French Reading Book. Hamel's Grammar and Exercises.	5	12	4	½	2	2	Hamel's Gram. and Exer. and First French Reading Book.
1½	—	3	Text Books: Barnard Smith, Colenso, and Calder.	7	10	6	1	—	6	Arnold's Arithmetic for Boys.
1	—	4	Algebra (Colenso), to Quadratics, Euclid, b. i.	7	14	4	1	—	4	Algebra, simple rules. Euclid, first half of b. i.
½	—	1½	Ince's Outlines - -	7	10	3	½	—	1½	Gleig's.
½	—	1½	Hughes' - - -	7	10	3	½	—	1½	Hughes' (Geogr. for Beginners).
½	2	1½	Lennie's - - -	7	10	3	½	—	1½	Douglas's Initiatory Grammar.
½	—	2								
—	—	—	—	—	—	12	½	—	6	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHIGWELL ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. These schools were visited on 9th June 1865.

They were founded by Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, who in 1629 conveyed certain property to trustees upon trust that they should pay yearly to a schoolmaster who should teach the Greek and Latin tongues in a schoolhouse which he had built, 20*l.*; and to a schoolmaster who should teach reading, writing, cyphering, and accidence in another schoolhouse which he had built, 25*l.*; and should also distribute certain doles and make certain other payments and provisions.

The founder made ordinances for the government of his two schools, which at the time of my visit were still in force, although application had been made to the Charity Commissioners for a new scheme. In these ordinances he directed (*inter alia*) that the school should be under the control of 12 governors, of whom the vicar of Chigwell and parson of Loughton should be two; who should have power to appoint and dismiss the schoolmasters, and in other respects to manage the schools. That the Latin schoolmaster be a graduate of one of the universities, not under 27 years of age, skilful in the Greek and Latin tongues, a good poet, of a sound religion, neither Papist nor Puritan, well-behaved, &c., and, above all, apt to teach, and severe in his government; and that if he entered into holy orders, either deacon or priest, his place should *ipso facto* become void, as if he were dead. That the second schoolmaster be, touching his years and conversations, in all respects qualified as the former; that he write fair secretary and Roman hands, be skilful in cyphering and casting accounts, and teach his scholars the same faculty. That the Latin schoolmaster, every Saturday, should call the children of both schools before him, and catechise them in the principles of religion according to the Book of Common Prayer. That he should teach *gratis*, without any fee or reward, 12 scholars born within the parish of Chigwell, two born in Loughton, two in Woodford, and two in Lamborne; and that the English master should teach, *gratis*, all that be sent to him of the parish of Chigwell, two born in the parish of Loughton, two in Woodford, and two in Lamborne; and that the Bishop of London be visitor of the schools.

II. This charity is at present in a state of transition. At the date of my visit the school was, as required by the founder, in two departments; but each department was conducted by a temporary master, and both were, of course, in a very unfavourable condition for inspection. It appeared (*a*) that the late master of the upper school had failed to conduct the school to the satisfaction of the trustees and of the neighbourhood, and had resigned; (*b*) that the late master of the lower school, said to have been a very old and feeble man, had died suddenly; (*c*) that there was a dispute

existing among the trustees respecting some details of the future management of the school, and that the trustees had applied to the Charity Commissioners for a new scheme for the administration of the charity.

Meantime the trustees had appointed a temporary master in each of the schools; in the upper school an undergraduate of Cambridge; in the lower an untrained, uncertificated teacher, the son of a local shopkeeper, and entirely without scholastic experience. The temporary master of the upper school did not reside in Chigwell, but came in daily by rail from London.

III. The upper school contained only 20 boys, almost all under 14 years of age, and not qualified for a classical education. They were quiet and well-behaved. The lower school contained 55 boys, all of the labouring or a parallel class. They were classified (*a*) by arithmetic (*b*), by all other subjects collectively. The subjects were those taught in an ordinary elementary school. There was a great want of discipline, method, and system in this department.

IV. The boys in the upper school answered tolerably well in the mere rudiments of the Latin grammar, but showed great ignorance of all other subjects. The master complained, with reason, that they were all in different stages; that he had not yet been working long enough with them to bring them into groups, so as to classify them; and that it was necessary to teach them almost individually. They were extremely deficient in arithmetic, history, and geography, and knew nothing of French.

The boys in the lower school learnt no English grammar or history; nothing but reading, writing, dictation, elementary arithmetic, and a very little geography. In reading, writing, and dictation they did very badly. As regards geography, the upper portion of the first class prepares a small text book, in the substance of which the master questions them. There is no proper oral teaching, and scarcely any use of the map. The whole result of the examination was extremely unsatisfactory, this department being a bad elementary school, under an untrained and totally inexperienced teacher.

V. The buildings and premises are moderate. They contain two schoolrooms, but no classrooms. The upper school room is small, but tolerably well furnished. The lower room is badly supplied with desks and apparatus. There is no playground, and the master's house does not afford good accommodation for boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 218. A. D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 13 April 1629, Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, gave school premises, and impropriate rectory and advowson of Tottingham, in Norfolk, to trustees, upon trust to pay 20*l.* to a classical schoolmaster, and 25*l.* to another schoolmaster, and provide bread, &c. for poor. Deeds in custody of one of governors.

School Property.—Average annual income, for five years preceding 1864; 414*l.* gross, 335*l.* net 275*l.* applied to school. In 1864 gross income 436*l.* 8*s.*; after satisfaction of other charitable payments directed by founder, the net payments to the school, with the surplus for the year, amounted to about 325*l.* Income fluctuates with corn averages. An exhibition fund is being formed, towards which 207*l.* accumulated.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose, but master's houses need alterations and repair.

Objects of Trust.—Latin schoolmaster to teach *gratis* 12 scholars born within parish of Chigwell, two in Loughton, two in Woodford, and two in Lamborne. English schoolmaster to teach *gratis* all that are sent him of Chigwell, two born in Loughton, two in Woodford, and two in Lamborne. (Founder's statutes.) Admission to take place at age of eight in grammar school, and six in English school. (Byelaws, A. D. 1833.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek in Latin school. (Foundation statutes.) Reading, writing, cyphering, casting accounts, and accidence. (Founder's statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Byelaws made by Governors, 7th October 1833.

Bishop of London, visitor. Twelve governors, incumbents of Chigwell and Loughton, *ex officio*, and ten substantial parishioners of Chigwell, appoint and dismiss masters. If election be not agreed on after ten days' vacancy, appointment lapses absolutely to visitor. Continuing governors elect to vacancies in the governing body.

Latin schoolmaster must be a lay graduate, not under 27 years of age, skilful in Greek and Latin tongues, good poet, of sound religion, neither Papist nor Puritan, and, above all, apt to teach and severe in government. Second schoolmaster must be qualified in all respects as Latin schoolmaster; must write fair secretary and Roman hands, and be skilful in writing and casting accounts. Master vacates his office by taking either deacon's or priest's orders.

State of School.—Pending the establishment of a new scheme, temporary masters have been appointed, who teach the school in two departments, the one semi-classical and the other elementary.

See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Tithe rentcharge, &c.	435	8	0
Balance in hand	350	17	4
Income Tax returned	15	4	6
	801	9	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates and Taxes	55	0	4
Refreshments, &c.	2	16	4
Agents' Commission	12	12	0
Insurance	7	5	6
Repairs, &c.	22	5	9
Subscription, Tottington School	5	0	0
Bread, &c.	11	0	0
Master's stipend	226	10	0
Fuel, books, and stationery	17	19	3
Pupil teachers	2	0	0
Examiner	5	5	0
Treat to boys	3	0	0
Petty expenses	4	10	4
Balance	426	5	4
	801	9	10

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of Endowment:

The Vicar of Chigwell
The Rector of Loughton } ex officio.
The Rev. J. F. Goddard, Rector of Southfleet, Kent.
Edw. Charrington, 24, Queen's Gate Gardens, Kensington.
G. Turner, Surgeon, 37, Sussex Gardens, Bayswater.
John (properly Thos.) Jones, Farmer, Chigwell.
Wm. Hunt, Plumber, Chigwell.
Francis Clarke, 2, Upper Seymour St. West, London.

Managing Governors elected by surviving or existing Governors:

H. S. King, J. P., Manor House. Chigwell.
Wm. Palmer, Chigwell.
Rev. J. Smith, M.A., St. John's, Chigwell.
G. Hanson, Little West Hatch, Chigwell.
N. Powell, J.P., Buckhurst Hill.
C. Sanders, M.D., Chigwell.
Major W. S. Smart, J.P., Chigwell Row.
Hy. Christie, Chigwell.
Rev. R. Lawrence, Clerk, Chigwell Row.
Alfred Savill, Builder, Chigwell.
Rev. W. S. H. Meadows (ex officio), Vicarage House, Chigwell.
Rev. J. W. Maitland (ex officio), Rectory House, Loughton.

Head Master:

S. B. Roose, Esq. (pro temp.), B.A.

Second Master:

—Basham (pro temp.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COGGESHALL.—SIR ROBERT HITCHAM'S SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school is maintained as a branch of the charity founded at Framlingham, in Suffolk, by the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, and placed by him under the management of Pembroke College, Cambridge.* By the ordinance of Cromwell, in 1653, the college were directed to pay 150*l.* a year to certain local trustees for the maintenance of a workhouse and a school for the poor at Coggeshall, and out of this sum 20*l.* a year was to be expended as salary of the schoolmaster; otherwise the trustees were left free to apportion their funds between the two objects of trust at their discretion.

Under an invalid partition agreed upon with the college in 1722, the Coggeshall trustees became managers of a distinct portion of the trust estates, the rent of which amounted in 1862 to about 440*l.* a year, from which, under agreement, a payment of 9*l.* a year was made to Debenham, and 50*l.* 8*s.* to Levington, so that the net income of the Coggeshall trustees was about 380*l.* a year, subject to all expenses of management. The workhouse does not appear to have been ever erected, but by far the greater part of the receipts was distributed in small annual doles. The school was starved.

In 1859, when the college again undertook the management of the estates, a new school, in lieu of a very dilapidated and unsuitable building, which had been deemed sufficient for the work of education, was completed by the college, and the attendant expense, together with that incurred in necessary farm improvements, has reduced the net income received by the two managers, the vicar and Mr. O. Hanbury, who have acted for the college since the extinction of the local trustees, to 160*l.* a year, no longer subject to any expenses of management of the estate. Of this sum 130*l.* is now applied to the school, and the remainder spent in doles, but the college have decided not to fill up vacancies among the pensioners, and so to suffer the system of almsgiving to die out.

The new school consists of one good class-room and a house for the master, with a very limited space for playground.

The number of foundationers was to some extent defined in an agreement made by the college in 1666, in pursuance of the ordinance of Cromwell, by the words "20 or 30," and the vicar appears to regard this as still limiting the freedom of the school, and accordingly does not attempt to extend it further; but not only is this agreement equally invalid with the ordinance on which it was framed, but in the ordinance itself, under which alone Coggeshall gained the advantage of a school of its own, the limitation is not laid down, the words being "20 or 30 or more." The

* For a general account of this charity and of the circumstances under which a separate school was established at Coggeshall, *see* "County of Suffolk, Framlingham."

point is especially worthy of notice because the master takes additional pupils on his own terms, and at present has four paying four guineas a year each. The foundationers pay nothing.

There were 24 foundationers present for examination. The absence of the rest and of the non-foundationers was explained on the ground that this was a special school held by my request on a day usually observed as a holiday.

The course of instruction is for the most part elementary, but is good of its kind, and the master is a painstaking teacher. The arithmetic of the first class, containing boys of 14 and 15 years of age, was generally correct, but did not extend to the use of fractions. The younger boys, too, were almost invariably correct in the simple rules. The writing from dictation of the second class, in which the average age was about 11, was good. The two upper classes were also very accurate in their acquaintance with the map of England, but their knowledge of general geography was comparatively slight. English grammar is taught with very fair success, and given portions of English history are carefully learnt by the upper boys. Both the theory and practice of music are taught, the latter with marked success. Much attention is devoted to the study of the Liturgy of the Established Church and to other religious subjects, and the boys are occasionally instructed and examined in this branch on paper by one of the resident clergy.

This point, taken in conjunction with the fact that all foundationers are nominated by the vicar, and are compelled to attend church service twice on Sunday, naturally suggests the question whether an exclusively denominational character is either suitable to or justifiable in a charity having such an origin and placed in such circumstances as this. The school, as a separate institution, had its origin in an ordinance of the Protector, to whom the town owes it that a real local benefit was substituted for an illusory share in a charity at Framlingham. It is placed in a town in which a large portion of the whole population, and indeed the greater part of the middle and lower middle classes, are Dissenters. Nevertheless, the advantages of the school are restricted to only a small proportion of those who might be expected to appreciate them. The exclusive character of the school, however, is the result of no action on the part of the college, who divest themselves entirely of the internal management. As regards the instruction given, there appears to be no reason why it should not include a more advanced course. There is a National and also a British school in Coggeshall, which supply the education required by the humbler classes in the town; and in default of other means of education the Dissenting tradesmen have their sons educated at the British school, where they have no opportunity of receiving anything but elementary instruction. Sir R. Hitcham's school would do far better service in the town if it received the boys of the middle class of all denominations, and were also adapted to the purposes of a finishing school for the upper boys in the two primary schools.

Moreover, when the charity shall have recovered from the burden of expense incurred by the recent improvements and new

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

buildings, and when, in accordance with the resolution of the college, all the funds, with the exception of such as are required for specific purposes at Framlingham and Levington, shall be free for application to educational objects, the increased revenue which will fall to the share of Coggeshall will demand a far larger sphere of action than that within which the school is at present restricted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Report of present Ch. Com. x. 32. A.D. 1862.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir R. Hitcham, dated 8th August 1636, poor boys from Coggeshall entitled to educatiou at school founded by him at Framlingham. By Ordinance of Cromwell, 20 March 1653, separate school directed to be established at Coggeshall, and supported, as well as a workhouse, by payment of 150*l.* annually from Pembroke College, Cambridge, as trustees of Sir R. Hitcham's charity. This payment, commuted 29 September 1722 for a certain portion of the trust estates, then let at 178*l.* a year, and the arrangement then made is still the basis of present calculations. Trusts confirmed by Act of Parliament, 1862.

School Property.—Present annual income from charity 160*l.* a year net, of which 130*l.* applied to school. Increase through gradual extinction of pensioners, and liquidation of debt for new buildings, &c. New school and house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Education of 20 or 30 or more of the poorest children of Coggeshall; binding them apprentices; maintenance of grammar scholars at Cambridge (Ordinance of Cromwell).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to capacity (Ordinance).

Government and Masters.—Master and Fellows of Pembroke College appoint master, and act as general supervisors. They appoint vicar and another gentleman to act as local managers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—One; receives salary of 100*l.* a year, with house, from endowment, and fees for private pupils.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-two boys, and four regarded as private pupils, who pay a guinea a quarter; rest free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission required to be able to read, write, and work simple rules of arithmetic. School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. No modification of school course to suit particular cases. School connected with Established Church. Foundationers attend service twice on Sunday, and once on other holy days. School opened and closed daily with form of prayer drawn up by Vicar.

Promotion by marks gained and examination. Examination yearly by clergy of neighbourhood. Prizes by trustees and others.

Punishment: by tasks, and corporal in public.

Playground: 21 yards by 9, part of premises.

No boy gone to any university at any time known to Trustees.

School open 44 weeks in the year; in school 25 hours in the week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	(Dead).	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Carpenter.
" " - 2	Tailor.	" " - 2	(Dead).
" " - 3	Butcher.	" " - 3	(Dead).
" " - 4	Do.	" " - 4	Carter.
" " - 5	Huckster.	" " - 5	(Dead).
" " - 6	Tailor.	" " - 6	(Dead).
" " - 7	Labourer.	" " - 7	Labourer.
" " - 8	Carpenter.	" " - 8	(Dead).
" " - 9	Do.	" " - 9	Fishmonger.
" " - 10	Butcher.	" " - 10	Gardener.

All living within about a mile of the school.

Trustees:
The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Local Managers:
Rev. W. J. Dampier, Vicar of Coggeshall.
Osgood Hanbury, Esq.

Head Master:
Edward Edgar.

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COLCHESTER.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was endowed with certain chantry lands for the teaching of the children of the town. It was not, however, used in general by the poorer classes, until the appointment of the present head master, under whom it has become a flourishing institution, conferring benefits on the poor as well as on the rich. Good buildings in a healthy situation have replaced the old schoolhouse, which is said to have been an unworthy and unseemly building. The interests of the free scholars are not subordinate to those of the boarders, or of the children of rich parents. Their number is at present limited to twenty, "subject to an "extension of that number by the visitor, when the income of "the school from the endowment shall be sufficiently increased." It is desirable that their number should rise in proportion to those of the boarders and day scholars. The endowment would probably become sufficient to ensure this, if the trustees were compelled to grant all leases to the highest respectable bidder by tender or public auction. This school is, however, not more imperatively in need of such an enactment than all the others throughout the county on which it is not already imposed by the terms of their schemes.

The free scholars are chosen by the mayor and corporation from the children of the inhabitants of the borough: "and if the number "of candidates for admission be more at any time than can be "admitted, the most proficient are preferred for admission."

Of three bases for the selection of these candidates, viz., comparative poverty, competitive examination, and priority of application, the mayor and corporation prefer the first, and the head master the second. His view is supported by a recent decision of a court of equity, wholly favourable to a scheme of examination for admission into a free school, without distinction of rich or poor. It is thought that the standard of school work would be improved by such a change, and that comparatively rich parents would refrain from sending their sons to compete against poorer neighbours, although experience does not quite uphold the latter supposition.

There is another reason of altering the present system of selection.

Political feeling runs very high in Colchester, and it is said that the present trustees being all of one party are exceedingly averse to any admission into their body of their political opponents. More than this, it has been said, no doubt by mistake, that political consideration might possibly influence the selection of future candidates; I need not say what harm to the school such a fear might cause.

The translation and pronunciation of a class which went through a German lesson before me was much better than is usually the case in schools of this class. Almost all the boys do better in German than in French.

The lower school is carefully taught by an English master, and good dictation lessons and exercises in spelling were done by the majority of the boys whom I examined. Occasional lectures on natural science are delivered to the upper school by the head master. One or two alterations are required before this school will benefit the neighbourhood as fully as perhaps it ought. It is a good school now, and will be better when Greek becomes less important in comparison with modern languages and commercial arithmetic; when the political quarrels above mentioned shall have been pacified; and when the obsolete rule, that all scholars shall be instructed in the catechism, articles, and prayer book, shall have been formally abolished.

Some small scholarships at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and an exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, will soon be claimed, having been long neglected. A good scholarship at the last-named College, founded for this school, has lately been thrown open without local preferences.

The Dissenters are a numerous and influential body in Colchester. They are at present excluded from the trusteeship of the school; I am informed that the ill feeling thus created may soon lead to legal proceedings, which must in any case injure the school. The sixth form construed Sophocles and Livy fairly well. The three boys in this form had all passed the Cambridge local examination with some distinction. They showed up some good analyses of their work in Roman history. Modern history is taught in the winter half year. In Greek and Latin composition they had made a slight progress, having begun Greek prose, but not iambics. The time given to Greek prose and Latin verses might with advantage be given to French and German, except for such boys as are proceeding to a university. Modern languages are neglected almost entirely in the highest class, as is generally the case in grammar schools. About one boy in four through the school learns Greek. The parents of foundationers would, I believe, prefer German and French in every case; they are, however, willing that their children should learn Latin. The Greek construing and exercises of the fifth form were fairly good, and the Virgil lesson well prepared. The upper boys are quick at algebra, and the juniors at arithmetic. The school is fortunate in having a very good master of modern languages.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 526. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Henry VIII., 12 Nov. 1539, and of Queen Elizabeth, 6 July 1584, who gave the chantries of S. Helen and S. Mary in Colchester, and the premises thereto belonging, for the foundation of a grammar school, and for the common advantage. Part set apart for school by corporation, by deed 1 May 1585. Original deeds lost.

School Property.—Burdened by mortgage debt of 1,200*l.* Part of income

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

annually applied as sinking fund. Average annual income, 194*l.* gross, 104*l.* net; in 1864, 106*l.* net. Whole net income paid to head master. Small increase expected from falling in of lease, and improvement in value of property near town.

Buildings and site good. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the erection of a free school in the town of Colchester. (Letters Patent of Hen. VIII..) Free Grammar school (Letters Patent of Eliz.) Number of free scholars to be limited to 20 (subject to an extension of that number by visitor, when income of endowment shall be sufficiently increased to admit of such extension). Free scholars to be chosen by mayor, aldermen, and council from among children of inhabitants of borough at large. Best proficients to be preferred. (Statutes, A.D. 1851.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek authors, composition in prose and verse, ancient and modern history and geography, arithmetic, elements of geometry, and such other branches of knowledge as visitor may prescribe. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes ordained by Bishop of London and Dean of S. Paul's, 11 Oct. 1851.

Bishop of London, visitor; he and Dean of S. Paul's make ordinances. Trustees manage property. Last surviving trustee appoints new trustees, and conveys property to them.

Master nominated by majority of town council; must be a graduate of English university, in holy orders, and licensed by Bishop of Diocese. May not hold any benefice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income, 105*l.* from endowment, besides fees, profits of boarders, and house. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—36, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two miles; 20 on foundation pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work; non-foundationers pay, lower school 8*l.* 8*s.*, upper school 12*l.* 12*s.* No extra charges, except for non-foundationers, who pay for use of books and stationery 1*l.* 1*s.* each. Drilling 10*s.* No school on Sunday.

Boarders.—17, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 50, or clergymen's sons 40 guineas per annum. School bills: highest 96*l.*, average 60*l.*, lowest 44*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 420 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission must be able to read and spell and write a fair hand.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with selection of prayers from Liturgy, approved by visitor, and reading (verse by verse) chapter of Bible.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by graduate of Oxford or Cambridge selected by Archdeacon of Colchester. Silver medals and books given as prizes.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and corporal punishment; the last privately, and by head master only.

Playground, two acres and a half. Boys not allowed to walk out without permission. Drilling taught to all.

Five boys gone direct to the universities within the last five years. [One in residence, May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of all lessons. Play time, 27 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School F S.* 1	Foreman - -	Roman Road -	1¼ mile.
„ „ F.S. 2	Solicitor - -	Abbeygate -	½ „
„ „ - 3	Clergyman -	All Saint's Rectory	¾ „
„ „ F.S. 4	Music Master -	St. Leonard's Cottage, Maldon Rd.	¼ „
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -	Braiswick House	2 miles.
„ „ F.S. 6	Nurseryman -	The Hythe -	2 „
„ „ F.S. 7	Farmer - -	Myland - -	2 „
„ „ - 8	Chemist - -	High Street -	½ mile.
„ „ - 9	Clergyman -	Lexden Road -	Close by the school.
„ „ - 10	Wine Merchant -	Culver Street -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Army Medical Inspector.	West Terrace -	¼ „
„ „ - 2	Major in the Army	Do. - -	¼ „
„ „ F.S. 3	Watchmaker -	Maldon Road -	¼ „
„ „ F.S. 4	Clothier - -	High Street -	½ „
„ „ F.S. 5	Surgeon (deceased)	Hythe - -	2 miles.
„ „ F.S. 6	Farmer - -	Lexden - -	1½ mile.
„ „ - 7	Clergyman (Army)	High Street -	½ „
„ „ - 8	Clergyman -	St. Mary's Terrace	¼ „
„ „ - 9	Lawyer - -	Trinity Street -	½ „
„ „ - 10	Clergyman -	All Saint's Rectory	¾ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer (deceased)	Maldon - -	The Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Colchester -	
„ „ - 3	Clergyman (Army Chaplain).	India - -	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Wix - -	
„ „ - 5	Planter - -	Jamaica -	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Wangford -	
„ „ - 7	Captain (deceased)	Liverpool -	
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Hayer de la Haye	
„ „ - 9			
„ „ - 10			
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Army Physician -	India - -	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Fordham -	
„ „ - 3	Army Physician -	India - -	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Erwarton - -	
„ „ - 5	Army Clergyman -	India - -	
„ „ - 6	Farmer (deceased)	Colchester -	
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Tendring -	
„ „ - 8	Coal Merchant -	Maldon - -	
„ „ - 8			
„ „ - 10			

* F.S. = on the Foundation.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per
					yrs.		min.		min.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	53	5	—	3	15½	5	40	—	200	St. Mark. Acts, 14 chapters. Horæ Paulinæ. Romans and Corinth., i. History of Jews, from 1495 to 975 B.C.	14	14	
Greek	12	3	—	3	15½	4	60	4	240	Euripides, Phœnissæ, 500 lines. Greek Testament, St. Mark, 1–10. Acts, 1–14. Xenophon's Memorabilia, 1½ chaps.	5	14	
Latin	53	5	—	3	15½	4	60	4	240	Virgil's Georgics, 300 lines. Arnold's Verses, 18–33. Cicero's Philippics, bk. ii., ch. 1–20. Crombie's Gymnasium, pp. 55–75.	14	14	
French	53	5	—	3	15½	1	40	—	40	Chrestomathie, 50 pages.	14	14	
German	41	4	—	9	14	2	120	2	240	William Tell, 2 scenes. Wittich's Tales; classes III. and IV.	12	13	
Arithmetic	53	4	—	3	15½	6	40	—	240	Colenso. Civil Service, and other Examination Papers.	15	14	
Mensuration pure or applied, beside preceding.	39	4	—	3	15½	6	40	—	240	Pott's Euclid, 4 books. Colenso's Algebra to Quadratics, inclusive.	15	14	
History	53	5	—	3	15½	2	35	—	70	Student's Hume (½ book).	14	14	
Geography	53	5	—	3	15½	2	35	—	70	John's Geography, all.	14	14	
English Grammar.	53	5	—	3	15½	2	35	—	70	Mason's Grammar. Morell's Analysis of Sentences.	14	14	
English Composition.	53	5	—	14	14	2	30	1	60	—	12	13	
Reading	53	5	—	14	14	2	30	—	60	Shakespeare, 1 play. Scripture: Acts.	12	13	
Writing	50	4	—	14	14	2	30	—	60	R. Allman's books, English and German.	12	13	
Music	3	2	—	1	15	2	40	—	80	—	—	—	
Drawing	12	2	21s. a qr.	8	13½	1	100	—	100	Freehand and water colour.	—	—	

'RUCTION.

cs of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	min.			yrs.		min.		min.	
—	140	Acts of the Apostles, Collects, and Catechism.	10	11	4	40	1	160	The Bible. Acts of Apostles. Prayer Book: Collects and Catechism. Elementary Scripture History.
2	240	Arnold's Exercises. Xenophon, chap. i. and part of ii.	4	12	2	90	2	180	Greek Exercises and Declensions.
4	240	Virgil's Æneid, book iii. and part of iv. Ellis's Exercises, syntax, 25 rules. Rapier's Verses, 42.	10	11	4	50	4	200	King Edw. VI. Accidence to end of Verbs. Hardy's Delectus, 2 pages.
2	160	Ahn's 2nd Course, 63 exercises. Chrestomathie, 25 pages. Newspapers, extracts from.	10	11	3	35	2	105	Ahn's 1st French Course, 100 exercises. Grammar at the end of Ahn's Book.
2	240	Wittich's Tales, 2nd and 3rd classes. Ahn's 1st Course, 120 exercises.	9	12½	2	90	2	180	Ahn's 1st German Course, 60 exercises. Wittich's Tales, Class I.
4	160	Barnard Smith, decimals. Colenso, miscellaneous.	14	11½	6	60	5	360	First Book of Arithmetic (Irish Board) to Simple Proportion.
3	180	Pott's Euclid, books i. and iii. Lund's Algebra to Simple Equations.	14	11½	2	60	2	120	Pott's Euclid, 10 Prop., bk. i. Algebra, Colenso, simple rules.
—	70	Christian Know. Society's, (⅓ book).	10	11	2	35	—	70	Elementary History of England, to Henry VII.
—	70	Oral teaching, with maps, England, Palestine.	10	11	2	35	—	70	*Vivâ voce*, from map, England, Palestine.
—	70	Mason's Grammar. Morell's Analysis, oral lessons from.	10	11	2	30	1 in fortnight.	60	Oral teaching.
1	60	—	10	11	2	30	1	60	—
—	60	Laurie's Reading Book. Scripture: Acts.	10	11	2	30	—	60	Laurie's Reading Book; No. III. Scripture: Acts.
—	60	Allman's English and German Copy Books.	10	11	2	30	—	60	Allman's Copy Books.
—	—	—	2	11	2	30	2	60	Exercises and Scales.
—	—	—	4	11	1	60	—	60	Freehand, from copy.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Two open Scholarships at Winchester College.
Two Clerkships in the Admiralty.
One Clerkship in the War Office.
One admission to Sandhurst Royal Military College.
One Marine Cadetship.
Twenty Certificates in the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.
Three titles of Associate in Arts.
Open Scholarship at Queens' College, Cambridge.
Open Scholarship at Magdalene College, Cambridge, value 40*l.* per annum, and tenable for three years.
Open Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, same value as above.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:
Chas. Gray Round, Esquire, Birch Hall, Colchester.
John Bawtree, Esquire, Abberton House, Colchester.
Geo. Bawtree, Esquire, Colchester.
Alderman Partridge, Surgeon, Colchester.
Edwd. Daniell, Esquire, Ham Court, Upton-on-Severn.
(Twelve more about to be appointed by Charity Commissioners.)

Clerk to Trustees:
A. L. Laing, Solicitor.

Head Master:
Rev. Wm. Wright, D.C.L.

DEDHAM.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This was founded as "a grammar school and writing school" for the benefit of 20 of the poorest men's children of Dedham and four parishes in its vicinity, "that should be apt and meet to receive learning." These children were to continue at the grammar school, if their friends would permit them, until they had thoroughly learned grammar, and were fit to proceed to another school or to the University. The number was limited to 20, because the founder considered that number sufficient for one man to teach well; but the master has always been permitted to take other scholars on condition of providing additional masters, and so that the licence was not "made hurtful to the teaching and bringing up of those poor children."

The leave to take scholars for pay was given "for the augmen-" tation of the master's living, and the convenience of the neighbour's children."

The intentions of the founder have so far been respected that the parents are allowed a choice between a classical and a commercial education. Several of the foundationers are receiving classical instruction, and it is probable that the Cardinall exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, belonging to this charity but long unclaimed, will soon be used by one of them.

The trustees take a great interest in the development of the school, and the best attainable rent is got for the lands belonging to it. The head master is energetic, and the instruction given is good of its kind.

Nevertheless the school is a prominent instance of a great abuse. The master of a grammar school for poor children is permitted to take the neighbours' children at a moderate charge "to augment "his living." Wherever this is the case there is a tendency to neglect the proper objects of the charity. In the case of Dedham "the grammar boys" have a fine playground, a cadet corps, a cricket club, and a very comfortable home in the head master's house; but the 20 boys for whom the school is in reality kept up are not allowed to use the playground or to associate with the boarders out of school hours. I was informed that proper persons in the village were charged with looking after them between morning and afternoon school. The head master, it should be said, hires the playground at his own private expense, and therefore thinks that the day boys have no claim to admission. This field is rented from the Duchy of Lancaster, and the trustees of the school have proposed to exchange a distant piece of land for it, so as to secure a playground for the whole school. The head master opposes this plan, and thereby prevents the day boys, who are his especial charge, from having their proper amount of healthy recreation. In his opinion a mixture of the boys out of school would injure the boarders committed to his charge. Should this opinion be warranted by experience, it would seem desirable to remove the boarding school which has grown up in this free grammar school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The funds of the charity have so largely increased that it is no longer of great importance that the master's stipend should be increased by the fees of an unlimited number of boarders. The capitation fee for children residing in Dedham (not being foundationers) is unreasonably high, viz., eight guineas, with additional payments of two guineas for German and the like sum for drawing. Some of the present income of the charity should be spent in providing books and stationery for the foundation scholars. I am informed by the trustees that some parents are deterred by these expenses from claiming the benefits of the school. A playground should also be provided for all scholars without distinction in the manner mentioned above. German should be taught without any extra charge, and the additional payment might (if necessary) be imposed on those who wish to learn Greek. But it would be a much better plan to charge all boys three or four guineas for instruction in everything, the fees of 20 foundationers being paid to the master out of the funds of the charity. There is already a middle or English school in the village, which should be in close connexion with the grammar school, being in fact a part of the same charity and under the same trustees. The annual examinations in both schools might determine, who of the day boys should be relieved from the capitation fee. Thus a deserving lad might rise from the National school into the English school and thence into the Grammar school. In any case the number of boarders should be strictly limited to half of the entire number of scholars.

I examined several classes with satisfactory results. I believe that no distinction is made by the masters between the day boys and the boarders in school hours, but there is no doubt that a bad feeling exists between the two sets of boys. In the highest class three boys construed Thucydides fairly, but somewhat inaccurately; the fourth not so well. Their Cicero lesson was construed without mistakes; in French their pronunciation was not good, although they appeared to know the grammar and construed with some fluency. On the whole the single foundation boy in this class did the best work. In the "shell" the Greek lesson was good, the French and Latin very fair. The younger boys were good in Latin and fairly advanced in French. The book-keeping of the boys in the "practical classes" was well done, and the elder boys in general did very creditably in mathematics, viz., the later books of Euclid and quadratic equations. Instruction is given by the head master in chemistry. It will be seen that great pains must have been taken by the masters to bring the classes forward in all these subjects at once. The school would be an excellent institution if the alterations, which are so urgently required, could be carried out, viz., if a real connexion were established with the middle school, a playground thrown open to all the boys, and the number of free day boys made to depend on annual examinations in both schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 215. A.D.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Littlebury, 20 July 1571, who gave a farm in parishes of Broadfield and Wrabnes, besides 200*l.* to be laid out in land for an exhibition at Christ's or St. John's College, Cambridge, and by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 14 May 1575. Dame Joan Clarke had previously given school house and residence for master. Two exhibitions founded by W. Cardinall by will 1595. Deeds in custody of clerk of trust.

School Property.—Present annualin come from endowment, 379*l.* gross, 325*l.* net, recently increased by liquidation of a debt which had absorbed 94*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* a year. Whole net income paid to master. No probable increase. Two Cardinall exhibitions of about 40*l.* a year each, tenable for four years at St.John's College, Cambridge, by foundationers natives of Dedham or Much Bromley, or in default of such candidates by other scholars, at either Oxford or Cambridge, for one year, or until privileged scholar shall be eligible.

Buildings too small. Site unexceptionable. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School for twenty of the poorest men's children in Dedham, Ardleigh, Much Bromley and Bradfield, in Essex, and Stratford in Suffolk, that be apt and meet to receive learning. (Littlebury's will and Letters Patent.) Twenty foundation scholars, elected by governors with advice of head master, from poor men's children of the parishes of Dedham, Ardleigh, Much Bromley, Bradfield, and Stratford. All boys of age of eight years and upwards, residing with their parents or guardians, or persons approved by head master, within parish of Dedham, of good character, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, not infected with infectious disease, on payment. No scholar (boarders excepted) to stay after nineteen. (Scheme A.D. 1859.)

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and writing. (Littlebury's will.) Principles of Christian religion, Greek, Latin, and French languages, and literature, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history generally, and such other branches of education as are, in judgment of governors, necessary (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 15 April 1859.

Governors of Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in Dedham, twenty-four inhabitants of parish; vacancies by death filled by survivors; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; make rules; appoint head master, who may be removed by two thirds majority of meeting of at least one half of existing governors, provided seven clear days' notice shall have been given of such meeting, stating intention to remove head master, and resolution thereat be confirmed by like majority at subsequent meeting called with like notice after one calendar month's interval whereat same number of governors at least shall have been present. Governors elect exhibitioners on special report of examiners and head master.

Head master must be M.A. in English University and communicant of Church of England. May not hold cure or other employment out of parish without consent of governors or urgent necessity. Whenever number of boys exceeds 25, must keep one usher for every 25 boys.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master may take boarders. Total net income from endowment 221*l.*, besides fees for instruction and profits of boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—20, all on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles. General work, free; German and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each; drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.*; stationery, 10*s.* 6*d.* Private tuition, 10*l.* 10*s.* Non-foundationers resident in Dedham pay for general work, 8*l.* 8*s.*; stationery 1*l.* 1*s.*: other charges as foundationers. Go to church twice on Sundays.

Boarders.—48, in head and two other classical masters' houses. Four meals

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

a day to seniors, three to juniors; meat once. Terms for board and instruction 40, 50, or 60 guineas. Washing, 3 guineas. Library, stationery, and drilling one guinea each. School bills, highest, 103*l.*; average, 68*l.*; lowest, 56*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms in largest boarding house, 415 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m. 9 p.m., Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for every group of subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction daily. School opened with selections from Prayer Book.

Promotions by terminal examinations, and generally separate for every group of subjects.

Examination at Easter and Christmas by masters; at end of summer term by examiner selected by head master, and prizes distributed.

Punishments: impositions, extra drill, confinement, and corporal punishment; the last privately by head master only.

Play ground about two acres, close to school, hired by head master; not open to all boys to use. Boys allowed to walk in country with some restrictions. Drilling and gymnastics regularly taught.

School time, 39 weeks per annum nearly. Study, 41 hours per week, including time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Play-time (including time spent in drilling) 40 to 50 hours per week.

[One pupil in residence at university, May 1867.]

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rents	379	10	0	Land tax, &c., and insurance	11	9	4
				Rent of playground	7	15	8
				Interest and sinking fund	97	10	5
				Repairs	19	17	4
				Agent's commission and petty expenses	22	5	11
				Head master	220	11	4
	£379	10	0		£379	10	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Geo. Murray, Vicar, Dedham.
Rev. G. T. Taylor, D.D., Dedham.
Rev. E. C. Ellis, Rector. Lougham.
Rev. C. Campbell, Dedham.
Rev. R. S. Grignon, Lewes.
J. L. Eewen, J.P., Dedham.
W. H. Penrose, J.P., Dedham.
W. F. T. Jackson, Capt. R.N., London.
W. Downes, Land Agent, Dedham.
J. Ayles, Dedham.
F. Davey, Dedham.
J. H. Back, Dedham.
W. H. Dunnett, Dedham.
R. Austin, Wine Merchant, Dedham.
T. Smith, Mistley.
R. T. Cobbold, Dedham.
Colonel Andrews, Eccleston Square.
H. Firmin, London.
J. Mason, Farmer, Mersea.
Myles Formby, J.P., Dedham.
W. Webb, Colchester.
Colonel Brown, Brighton.
C. P. Mingaye, Surgeon, Canada.
A. P. Le Neve, Capt. R.N., Dedham.

Clerk to Trustees:
James Medow Rodwell, Land and Estate Agent, Dedham.

Head Master;
Rev. G. T. Lermit, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman,	Boys lowest in School - 1	Gentleman.
" " - 2	Coachmaker.	" " - 2	Architect.
" " - 3	Gentleman.	" " - 3	Gentleman.
" " - 4	Carpenter	" " - 4	Chemist.
" " - 5	Broker	" " - 5	Gentleman.
" " - 6	Farmer.	" " - 6	Farmer.
" " - 7	Do.	" " - 7	Seedsman.
" " - 8	Builder.	" " - 8	Farmer.
" " - 9	Architect	" " - 9	Gentleman.
" " - 10	Clergyman.	" " - 10	Farmer.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon - -	Romford, Essex -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	- - -	Lynn, Norfolk -	Rev. J. W. Davis.
" " - 3	Surgeon - -	Needham Market, Suffolk.	The Head Master.
" " - 4	Yeoman - -	Capel, nr. Ipswich	Do.
" " - 5	Merchant - -	Norwich - -	Do.
" " - 6	Gentleman -	London - -	Do.
" " - 7	Yeoman - -	Capel, nr. Ipswich	Do.
" " - 8	Army Surgeon -	62nd Regiment, New Zealand.	Do.
" " - 9	Clergyman -	Panama - -	Do.
" " - 10	Engineer Officer -	Calcutta - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Birmingham -	Rev. F. A. Goddard.
" " - 2	Merchant - -	Norwich - -	The Head Master.
" " - 3	Yeoman - -	Yoxford - -	Do.
" " - 4	Manufacturer -	Largan, Ireland -	Rev. F. A. Goddard.
" " - 5	Gentleman -	London - -	The Head Master.
" " - 6	Clergyman -	Fingringhoe, Essex	Do.
" " - 7	Officer - -	Isle de France -	Do.
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Panama - -	Do.
" " - 9	Yeoman - -	Stratton Hall, near Ipswich.	Do.
" " - 10	Surgeon - -	Witham, Essex -	Do.

[*For Table B. see pp.* 50, 51.]

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One boy passed directly from the School for Woolwich.
Two boys passed, after a few months at a Tutor's, for Sandhurst.

TABLE B.—SCH

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject exclusive of Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
							min.		hrs.			yrs.
Religious Knowledge.	67	5	—	8	16	4	30	—	120	Greek Test.: St. Luke's Gospel, cc. 1–10. Bible: 3rd year of our Lord's Ministry.	11	15
Greek	27	3	—	7	15	3	90	2	270	Antigone, 400 lines. Homer's Iliad, b. ii., "Shield of Achilles."	10	12
Latin	52	6	—	7	15	3	90	4	270	Horace, Odes, b. iii. 1–20. Cicero de Senectute, c. 1–11.	10	12
French	58	6	—	12	15½	1	90	1	90	Leçons Françaises. Racine, French Versions.	10	12
German	5	1	42*s.*	5	16	2	60	2	120	Tiarck's Grammar. Crabbe's Extracts.		
Arithmetic	67	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		Barnard Smith.	—	—
Book-keeping	4	1	—	4	15¼	2	60	—	120	Edward's Single and Double Entry.		
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1	—	6	16	2	120	—	240	Nesbit's Mensuration.		
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	30	3	—	9	16	4	60	—	240	Pott's Euclid. Colenso's Algebra.	16	12
Chemistry	Occasional Lectures.											
History	52	4	—	14	15½	1	60	—	60	Epitome of Alison, A.D. 1795–1799. School History of England (S.P.C.K.) Period read, A.D. 1307–1509. Liddell's History of Rome, b. iv.	16	14
Geography	60	5	—	14	15½	1	60	—	60	Butler's Ancient Geography. Goldsmith's Geography.	16	14
English Grammar.	29	3	—	12	16	1	120	—	120	Morell's Gr. and Analysis.		
English Composition.	12	1	—	12	16	1	60	—	60	Hunter's Précis. Brewer's Guide.		
Reading	20	2										
Writing	48	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mülhauser's System.		
Music	18											
Drawing	28	3	42*s.*									

NSTRUCTION.

Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		min.		min.	
ain. 30	—	60	Book of Genesis.	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$	4	30	—	120	Ch. Catech. N. T. Miracles.
90	2	180	Hellenica (Wright).	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$	2	30	1	60	Adam's Grk. Ex., nouns simple and compound, Wordsworth's Gr. Grammar, end of τύπτω.
90	2	180	Ovid's Fasti, 300 lines.	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$	12	30	5	360	Ed. VI. Latin Grammar, end of Regular Verbs (in o). Smith's Principia, Ex. 1–21.
90	1	90	Leçons Françaises.	8	12	2	60	2	120	Hall's 1st French Course.
—	—	—	Barnard Smith.	8	10	4	60	—	240	Colenso's Arith., 1st 4 rules, simple and compound.
60	—	240	Pott's Euc. Colenso's Alg.							
60	—	60	Sch. Hist. Eng. A.D. 1307–1509.	12	11	2	60	—	120	Child's 1st History of Rome, B.C. 753–200.
30	—	60	Goldsmith's Geography.	8	10	2	30	—	60	Hughes's Geography. Gleig's Series.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

EARL'S COLNE.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school, as re-established by the Court of Chancery, is maintained for the benefit of forty-two children of poor parents in Earl's Colne and the five neighbouring parishes. The duty of the master is to teach such poor children Latin grammar, English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic. A weekly sum is paid by each boy, which is not to exceed the amount at which it is now fixed (viz. sixpence a week). This money is applied in purchasing books, stationery, firing for the schoolhouse, and prizes for good conduct. This weekly payment may have the effect of making the parents value the education given; there is no other good reason for demanding it in the present state of the endowment.

It is provided by the scheme that the full number of forty-two need not be maintained unless by and with the consent of the present master, who shall receive thirty boys only and no more, "unless with his consent as aforesaid." This rule has done harm to the charity. The present master has not consented to take more than thirty boys. Moreover there are at present eight vacancies even in this restricted number. But the endowment is increasing in value, and the master receives a good deal over 200*l.* per annum, without doing much work in the school. Very great dissatisfaction is felt in Earl's Colne and the neighbourhood at the condition of this charity.

The master is permitted by the scheme to take eighteen pupils on his own terms, "over and above the forty-two boys nominated "by the trustees." There are no such pupils now at the school.

I am informed by the master,* that the school is divided (theoretically) into the master's class and the teacher's class, that "the care of the lower department has been for a series of years "committed to an experienced teacher," (not officially recognized by the trustees,) and that the boys are not as a rule of sufficiently high position or attainments as to require the presence of a highly educated master.

The average age of the "master's class" is 11½ years. The master has of late attended in the school (for a short time daily) to teach some of these boys arithmetic. He was not, however, able to tell me anything about one of the boys in his class. No such division into master's department and teacher's department is known (officially) to the trustees.

It may be asked what the master has been doing during the series of years above mentioned. I am informed by him that he has devoted considerable attention to perfecting a system of arithmetic, "which greatly shortens, simplifies, facilitates, and "expedites most arithmetical operations," and which is said "to "facilitate the acquisition of a more extensive knowledge of "numbers than is usually possessed, or considered practicable,

* Since deceased.

"both as to primes and composites." This system of teaching prime numbers had just been perfected at the date of my visit, I do not know how long a time had been required for preparing the two cards by which it is elucidated. I do not think that the children at the school will use or understand the cards. The master, however, thinks differently, and hopes that much knowledge will have been gained by his class between the date of my visit in May and the Midsummer examination. I was referred to a gentleman in another school for an explanation of the system, but he could not recommend its adoption.

Under these circumstances I think that a somewhat better way of using the endowment (about 240*l.* at present, exclusive of occasional falls of timber,) might be adopted by the trustees. The advanced age of the present master is no doubt a good reason for the employment of an assistant, to whom a considerable share of the master's salary for teaching might be allotted. The school room, formed out of two small cottages, might advantageously be enlarged, and a better yard or playground provided for the boys. The full number should certainly be admitted to the school. There is no reason why it should not again be a flourishing and useful charity. In the last century it was used as a superior grammar school, and at the beginning of this century "the Eton grammars were used, and instruction was given in history, geography, use of the globes, English grammar and composition, writing, arithmetic, and book keeping." This description no longer applies. No boy is taught Latin. All the scholars learn reading, writing, arithmetic (as described), and a little elementary history and geography. A class read a chapter of the New Testament to me without many faults. Some of the writing was good. The "teacher" appears to have taken some pains in giving his class, which (except in arithmetic) comprehends the whole school, the same education as would be given at an average National school. The results of the charity are very disproportionate to the expense incurred, and if it is impossible to create a demand for a better style of instruction by the alterations suggested, it would be a good thing to remove the charity elsewhere.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 1. 637. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Christopher Swallow, A.D. 1519, who gave premises in parishes of Stisted, Ardleigh, Messing, Marks Tey, and Coggeshall, for the maintenance of a master to keep a school for three years at Earl's Colne and Coggeshall alternately. Foundation deed has been lost.

School Property.—Present income, 242*l.* 10*s.* gross, 205*l.* 6*s.* net. No residence for master. (End. Gr. Ret. A.D. 1865.)

Objects of Trust.—Thirty children of parents dwelling in parishes of Earl's Colne, or within parishes where lands forming endowment lie, or in default from other parishes, to be taught freely. (Foundation deed.) Seven children of poor parents to be nominated by trustees out of each of parishes of Earl's Colne, Stisted, Ardleigh, Messing, Mark's Tey, and Coggeshall; no

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

child to be admitted under five, or to remain after 14. If in any parish fit objects cannot be found, number to be made up out of other parishes; or if number 42 cannot be made up from specified parishes, it is to be filled up from any other parish. (Scheme, A.D. 1843.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Foundation deed.) Latin grammar, English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and such other branches of learning as trustees direct. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Master in Chancery's report embodying scheme, dated 27 July 1843.

Eleven residents within or within seven miles of parishes of Earl's Colne, Stisted, Ardleigh, Messing, Mark's Tey, and Coggeshall, rated for relief of poor at 30*l.* at least; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and for reasonable cause remove master.

Master must be of Church of England, competent to give instruction in subjects prescribed.

State of School in May 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.
Day Scholars.—25.
Boarders.—None.
See Assistant Commissioner's report (date 1866).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Rev. R. Watkinson, Vicarage, Earl's Colne.
Henry Holgate Carwardine, Esq., Earl's Colne.
Rev. Jno. B. Carwardine, Earl's Colne.
Robert Hills, Esq., Colne Engain.
Chas. Grey Round, Esq., Birch Hall, near Colchester.
Edwd. Brett, Esq., Wake's Colne.

Clerk to Trustees:
The Rev. J. B. Carwardine, Hon. Sec., Earl's Colne.

Head Master (appointed 1867):
Walter Abbot Mutimer.

ELMDON. CRAWLEY'S SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. Part 1. 885, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 2 March 1559, Thomas Crawley gave yearly rent of 14*l.* issuing out of parsonage and lands in Elmdon.

School Property.—Augmented by an allotment of about two acres under inclosure award, and house given by parish. Present income, 26*l.* gross, 22*l.* net; whole applied to National School. (Return to Ch. Com. signed by vicar and head master.)

Objects of Trust.—For keeping and teaching a school of grammar within the town of Elmdon. Schoolmaster freely to instruct all such children and scholars as should repair or be sent thither to be taught, being born, or whose parents should be dwelling, within the townships of Elmdon, Crissall, Strethall, Wendon Lofts, Over and Nether Chishall, Arkesden, Barlee, Barkway, Manewden, Langley and Clavering. (Foundation deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, and good and virtuous manners. (Foundation deed.)

Government and Masters.—Master must be a priest, chosen by patron of Elmdon and incumbents of Elmdon, Haydon, Cryssall, and Wendon Lofts, or any three of them.

State of Charity in First Half-year of 1867.

Objects of trust have never been carried out by the establishment of school. (Letter from master, 21 April 1865.)

Matter has been fully entered into by an inspector of the Charity Commissioners (statement by master, 29 March 1867).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville.
The Rev. Robt. Wilkes, Lofts Hall, Wendon Lofts.
The Rev. Jas. Barr (ex officio), Vicar of Elmdon.
The Rev. Wm. Way (ex officio), Vicar of Chrishall.

Head Master:

Rev. Robt. Wilkes, M.A.

Felsted.

Mr. Elton's Report.

Felsted school supplies a good example of the great benefits which the proper management of a single neglected charity may confer on a whole county. In 1851 estates to the annual value of 1,800*l.* were recovered for this charity by the Attorney-General, and this income has been so applied by the scheme of the Court of Chancery that more than 170 boys will in next August* be deriving real assistance from the school, both in cheap education and in cheap living, both very good of their kind. An increase of income is too often made the excuse for depriving the objects of a charity of almost all its benefits. A head master, for instance, is permitted by the governors to build a large boarding house with all the modern improvements, in which to receive boarders on his own terms, then, it may be, a chapel is built, a playground enlarged, a library stocked, and in the end the governors are persuaded that the school is too good for the foundation boys. Large fees for education are gradually imposed, nothing but Latin and Greek remaining free or even cheap, so that the day boys of the middle class are practically excluded, and the tradesmen are taught that "the grammar school is no "place for their children." In time another class of day boys grows up, being the children of gentry attracted to the neighbourhood by the merit of the school, and these boys are thenceforth considered to be the real foundationers. In such a case arguments are generally put forward, to the effect that grammar schools were probably intended for the poorer gentry. The end of it is that the lower middle class in such a place get no education at all. At Felsted, however, this abuse is prevented by the fact that the head master makes no profits from the boarders, who will naturally be by far the largest class in the school from its isolated position. A railway is, however, in progress, which will probably bring a population with it, and in any event will open the school to the children of the neighbouring towns.

A hostel, or boarding establishment, under the control of the trustees, is connected with the schoolhouse. It is provided by the scheme "that the boys shall be there lodged and boarded sufficiently but economically, and in such manner as that the establishment may be suitable for the sons of persons of limited means; each of such boys shall pay for his lodging and board (including washing and all necessary expenses) such sum, not exceeding 12*l.* 10*s.* for every half year, as the trustees shall find sufficient to cover the expenses of the boarding establishment." Day boys may be admitted as day boarders on payment of a proportionate part of the same sum. The present schoolhouse is not suited to the requirements of the school, so that a good many boys are boarded with the second master at a larger rate of payment, viz., 63*l.* They can be removed into the schoolhouse when the turn of each arrives, and the fees for boarding will then

* 1866.

be reduced to the sum above mentioned. Great care will be of course required to provide against any division of the school into rich boys and poor boys. There is at present no such division. The new schoolhouse, which will be completed in a few months, will accommodate 165 boys. I inspected the plans at the office of the architect to the school in Chelmsford. The buildings will be very perfect. More class rooms, dining rooms, a library, and offices will be added to the present building. The dormitories, hospital, and convalescent room will be in the highest degree healthy and comfortable. The portions of the school buildings, which are now completed, are lofty and well ventilated rooms. Beneath the chief schoolroom is a covered space to be used in wet weather by the boys. The school stands in a fine cricket field, which will soon be extended in several directions. It is also used for the drills of the cadet corps, which is in a state of great efficiency. The boys are very fond of their drill, and some were preparing at the time of my visit to compete for prizes at Wimbledon. Some of them have organized a band. A great number of them appeared fond of learning music, of which they learn the theory and practice in school. They are allowed to hire musical instruments for their studies. There is a good library.

The expenses of tuition are small. The classics and the principles of religion are taught gratuitously. No boy ever requires an education thus limited, and the rule appears somewhat illusory. If any free education is intended to be given, it should be in Latin, English, and the principles of religion. The charge for other subjects is 8*l.* yearly. This is somewhat higher than was at first fixed by the Court of Chancery (viz. 6*l.*), and as the income of the charity increases it might be well to revert to the lower rate; it is, however, very difficult to get any charge reduced by masters or governors when the parents have been accustomed to pay it for a few years, and I am informed that in some cases such a reduction might injure the character of the school.

Chemistry and natural science are taught by the head master free of charge, except for breakages and cost of materials. Several of his pupils are competent to pass the examination in inorganic chemistry of the Department of Science and Art. The Church catechism is taught carefully to all boys in the school, unless their parents or next friends express conscientious objections to it in writing. The school is therefore open to children of parents of all religious tenets. The attendance at church of the children of dissenters is of course excused, according to the provisions of the scheme. Where no such proviso has been made I have found in several instances that all children alike are obliged to attend the parish church on Sundays.

There is no formal separation of the school into classical and modern departments, but those boys who show a real aptitude for special work are allowed to omit some part of their classical studies, on condition of doing an equivalent amount of the special work. One of the eldest scholars had gained an open scholarship at

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Queen's College, Oxford, immediately before my visit. Of the eldest boys examined by me, two out of three construed Thucydides pretty well; all translated Virgil very fairly, and did well in French. Their accent and acquaintance with the French grammar were both good. Some boys educated on the Continent were not examined by me in modern languages, as they are excluded from competing for prizes. Another class in the middle of the school did very well indeed in Cicero, Xenophon, and French translation. The younger boys also passed a satisfactory examination in easy construing and grammar. It might be better for the school if Greek were an optional subject; as there would then be more time for book-keeping and mathematics. I should add that the head master thinks it expedient to teach Greek to all the classes, modifying the instruction only in certain cases, and altogether this is a very useful and well managed school, and the best proof of the popularity of the "hostel" system lies in the fact that "the applications exceed the admissions in the proportion of four or five to one." A preference is given to Essex boys, but a stranger who had already waited for some time, might be admitted by the master and trustees before an Essex boy, whose application should be made immediately before the vacancy occurs. There are already some small exhibitions tenable in the school, and others tenable at any university or place of education, not being a boys' school. The trustees were preparing to found fresh exhibitions of the latter kind at the time of my visit.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 203. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, 26 April 1554, granting licence to Richard Lord Rich to found a charitable institution; who by deed, 21 May 1564, ordained that chaplain of foundation should instruct 80 boys born in Essex, and by several instruments gave premises at Felsted and elsewhere, and the rectories of Matching and Bromefield; besides other property (subsequently augmented by Lady Augusta Finch) for the support of almspeople. Deeds in Charity chest.

School Property.—Divided by scheme into school trust estates and almshouse trust estates. School receives surplus income of almshouse trust, after payments directed by scheme of management. The average gross annual income of the school trust for five years preceding 1865 was 1,474*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; of the almshouse trust, 855*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* In 1864, the gross income of the school trust was 1,640*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the surplus from the almshouse trust, 300*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, together 1,940*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The net disposable sum for the school was about 1,111*l.* Slight increase expected from falling in of a lease.

New buildings completed and occupied in August 1867. Second master's house provides sleeping accommodation for some of the boarders. The majority lodge in the schoolhouse, which is managed as a hostel, and not as a private boarding house.

Exhibitions tenable after leaving the school to the amount of 330*l.* a year, and at the school to the amount of 120*l.* a year, are now (1867) provided out of fees of scholars. A recent endowment of 600*l.* for annual prizes from T. W. Bramston, Esq., a trustee.

Objects of Trust.—For male children born in Essex, to the number of 80; such as should be born in any of founder's own manors or farms to be first preferred. (Deed, A.D. 1564.) For boys of the age of eight years and upwards, resident or born in Essex, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, subject to payment. No scholar to remain after the end of the half-year during which he has attained his 19th year. (Scheme, A.D. 1851, revised A.D. 1867.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, and other virtuous and godly learning according to Christ's religion. (Deed.) Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, land measuring, geography, sacred and profane history, general English literature and composition, and Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as to trustees may seem expedient. Principles of Christian religion, Latin, and Greek to be free to any day scholar qualified to be put into Latin grammar. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 30 June 1851, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 20; revised A.D. 1867.

Eleven trustees appointed by Court of Chancery, four on nomination by churchwardens, all residents in Essex; two thirds elect head and all other masters, who are dismissed at pleasure; with approbation of Bishop dismiss head master. Any master dismissed without cause assigned entitled to quarter's notice or salary.

Head master must be in priest's orders, and M.A. or B.C.L. of English University. Second master must be B.A. of English University. Neither may exercise other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 200*l.*, from fees 285*l.* besides house; of second master, from endowment 100*l.*, from fees 184*l.* besides house. Assistant masters paid salaries by trustees.

Abstract of Balance Sheet, 1864.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Receiver, rents, &c.	1,396	3	8
„ arrears	115	0	0
Capitation fees	736	0	0
Rent of schoolhouse	80	0	0
Interest on sum paid for furniture for boarding establishment	49	5	6
Surplus income of almshouse trust	300	8	8
Balance	426	7	6
	3,103	5	4

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Annual Charges.			
Charitable payments directed by scheme	106	1	0
Interest on mortgages	345	6	6
Sinking fund	300	0	0
Masters' salaries	1,131	0	0
„ board, &c.	115	0	0
Stationery, printing, &c.	29	12	8
Coals, &c.	14	10	10
Prizes and examination expenses	43	2	4
Rent of playground, &c.	4	15	10
Insurance and outgoings	220	6	6
Dinners to tenants, &c.	16	3	6
Work on trust property	93	17	9
Balance contract, building new school room	342	0	0
Architect's commission	167	3	0
Receiver's „	37	15	6
Clerk's salary, &c.	63	14	3
Use of room for meetings	0	15	0
Law charges	72	0	8
	3,103	5	4

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—One, from three miles off. General work, 8*l.* Drawing and music, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drilling, 2*l.*

Boarders.—94; all, except seven or eight, in schoolhouse. [In March 1867 the boarders had risen to 184, of whom 165 were in the schoolhouse, and 19 in an assistant master's house. This was after the completion of the new buildings.] Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board, 28*l.*, and tuition 8*l.*, since raised to 12*l.*, to provide exhibitions. School bills: highest, 71*l.*; average, 48*l.*; lowest, 39*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 280 feet per boy, in new schoolhouse 420 feet per boy. Hours, 6¼ to 7 AM., 9 to 10 PM. No profit to be made by masters or trust funds on boarding in schoolhouse.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be at least able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course to a certain extent modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. Prayers morning and evening.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination, as a rule.

Examination in December by masters; in June by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, invited by head master, who report to trustees. Prizes given yearly to head boy in each form.

Punishments: suspension, interdiction of communication, caning, deprivation of privileges, impositions (from 20 to 500 lines), extra fagging, and small fines; the first three by head master; caning, publicly or privately as circumstances require.

Playground, 55 yards by 17 yards, besides two cricket fields of two and four acres respectively. A cadet rifle corps. Junior boys not allowed to walk far in country without permission.

On average of last five years about two boys have annually gone to University. [Four in residence, May 1867.]

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours in winter, and 29 in summer, per week, besides an hour a day for evening preparation for juniors. Evening preparation, 11 hours per week for seniors. Playtime, 29 or 30 hours per week, including time for drill and music.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thos Wm. Bramston, Esq., Skreens, Roxwell.
John Jolliffe Tufnell, Esq., Langleys, Great Waltham.
Rev. Jno. Bramston, Witham.
Sir Thos. B. Western, Bart., M.P., Felix Hall, Kelvedon.
The Ven. Archdeacon Ady, Little Baddow.
Onley Savill Onley, Esq., Stisted, Essex.
Mr. Jas. Skill, Felsted.
Sir Brydges P. Henniker, Bart., Newton Hall, Dunmow.
Rev. R. R. P. Stanley, Felsted.
Rev. E. J. Hill, Panfield.

Clerk to Trustees:

Andrew Meggy, Chelmsford.

Head Master:

Rev. W. S. Grignon.

Second Master:

Rev. J. H. Backhouse.

TABDE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Barrister, Serjeant-at-Law - -	London - -	In the School-house, managed by the Head and Assistant Masters.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Wisbeach -	
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Chilham, near Canterbury -	
„ „ - 4	Barrister, Chancery	London - -	
„ „ - 5	Officer in Army (dec.) - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Clergyman -	Near Wisbeach -	
„ „ - 7	Solicitor - -	Diss, Norfolk -	
„ „ - 8	Clergyman -	Southend, Essex -	
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Near Ashford, Kent - -	
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Stocking Pelham, Herts - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Leigh, Essex -	
„ „ - 2	Medical man -	London - -	
„ „ - 3	Clergyman (dec.)	Do. - -	
„ „ - 4	Tenant farmer -	Near King's Lynn, brothers -	
„ „ - 5	„ „ -		
„ „ - 6	Late Capt., Army, J. P. for Co. Kilkenny -	Thomaston, Ireland - -	
„ „ - 7	Tenant Farmer -	Newmarket -	Pro tempore with Rev. A. W. Rowe.
„ „ - 8	Stockbroker -	London - -	
„ „ - 9	Late Lieut.-Colonel 56th Regiment -	Lewisham, Kent -	In the School-house.
„ „ - 10	Landowner, late M.P. Bucks.	London - -	

[*For Table B. see pp.* 62, 63.]

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) In 1860 Open Scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, and subsequently Hody Exhibition at the same.
„ 1862 1st Class in Classics, 2nd in Mathematics in Moderations.
„ 1864 1st Class in Classics in Final Schools.
„ 1865 Minor Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.
„ „ Open Scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford.
(*b*) „ 1860 Cadetship in R.M.
„ 1862 High place in Competition for Sandhurst.
„ 1863 14th place in Examination for Direct Commissions.
All three without special preparation here or elsewhere ; simply from the regular school course with some private reading without any tutor.

TABLE B.—SC

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (for Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and Precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
					y. m.		hr.					y.
Religious Knowledge.	95	8	—	12	16 10	2	¾	not fixed	3	Greek Test, Acts, ch. xiii. to xxi. inc.	10	15
Greek	69	7	—	6	17 9⅓	4	1	2	12	Xenoph. Anabasis, B. v. ch. i., ii., iii.; Thucyd., B. i., ch. xliv.—cxx.; Homer, Iliad, B. v.i. and B. xvi., i.—cccv.; Translation into Greek Prose and Verse.	5	15
Latin	95	9	—	7	17 8	4	1	2	12	Ovid, Heroides, Ep. i., ii., iii.; Virgil, Georgic i., ii.; Tacitus Ann., B. i., ch. i.,—liv. Translation into Latin Prose and Verse.	5	15
French	92	8	—	4	17 2⅓	2	1	not fixed	4	Duruy, Hist. de France, ii., pp. 80-103, read and retranslated into French; Murray's Trav. Talk, about 100 pp. learned by heart.	16	15
(*a.*) Arithmetic	95	—	—	4	17 2	not fixed	—	—	—	Recapitulation of the whole by examinations from Time to Time.	These	
(*a.*) Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	50	—	—	4	17 2	4	1½	—	6	The most advanced took in for exam. at Christmas 1864: Euclid, all; Todhunter's Alg., all (except "Probablities"); Todhunter's Plane Trig., all; Drew's Geom. Conics, all. The least advanced had reached about the middle of Plane Trig.	Cannot be e actly state	
Chemistry	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All working at Analysis practically w		
(*b.*) History	95	8	—	12	16 10	1	1	—	2½	Liddell's Smaller History of Rome; about 50 pages.	10	15
Geography	95	9		Geography in the higher forms is so combined with History and with classical r								
English Grammar.	No exact return is possible with regard to these subjects. In one sense all, in another none learn them.											
English Literature.												
English Composition.												
Reading												
Writing												
(*c.*) Music	27	—	4*l.*									
Drawing	17	—	4*l.*									

(*a.*) The nature of our arrangements for Mathematical Instruction renders it impossible to make an extract re classed for examination.

(*b.*) There was a voluntary Examination in Greek History to the end of the Peloponnesian War, and Murray's

(*c.*) The majority of these were taught gratuitously by one of the masters.

NSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hr. ¾	not fixed.	3	Greek Testament: St. Luke's Gospel. ch. i.–v.	5	11 8	2	hr. ½	—	2½	Riddle's Scripture History, pp. 1–93; Catechism, &c.
1	3	9	Herodotus, B. i., ch. xxiii.—xlv.; Æschyl. Pr. Vin. and L., 1–560; Griffith's Greek Accents; Arnold's Dialects, Ionic; Arnold's Greek Prose Examination, 21.–25.	10	13 3	3	¾	—	3	Donaldson's Rud. Græc. Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns.
1	6	16	Cicero pro Cluentio, c. i.–xvii.; Horace, Odes, B. iv.; Bradley's Continuous Latin Prose, Pt. I. and Pt. III., 67–72; Evans' Latin Verse, 20–27.	5	11 8	6	1	4	13	Kennedy's Latin Grammar, Accidence, pp. 1–51; Principia Latina, Ex. i.–xix.
1	not fixed.	4	Molière, L'Avare, acts ii., iii., iv.; Murray's Travel Talk, about 30 pages; Hamel's Gram. and Exercises.	11	12 11	2	1	not fixed.	4	Delille's First French Book Verbs and Ex., i. to lxii.
e exactly stated.			Recapitulation of the whole by examinations.	Cannot be exactly stated		2	2	—	4	The elementary rules of Colenso's Arithmetic.
1½	—	6	The most advanced took in Euclid, Books 1–4 inc., and nearly all Algebra; The least advanced, about 3 Books of Euclid, and Algebra, to Simultaneous Equations.	Connot be exactly stated.		4	1	—	4	Beginning Euclid. „ Algebra.
rom Schroeder's Chemistry, Bowman's Practical Chemistry, and Abel and Bloxam's Inorganic Chemistry.										
1	—	2	Liddell's Roman History, B. I.	5	11 8	1	1	—	2	Markham's England about 90 pages.
hat a distinct return of hours, &c., is impossible.				5	11 8	1	1	2	4	Cornwell's Geography, Introduction, Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany.

ne above form. The forms go to the mathematical master, according to their classical arrangement, but are differently

ndia, ch. i.–ix.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GRAYS THURROCK.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

At the time of my visit this was conducted as an elementary school for the children of labourers, bargemen, and small shopkeepers. In the year 1869 the leases of the city property belonging to this charity will fall in, and the total income will almost certainly be over 500*l.* a year. The trustees therefore propose to make no change at present, but to improve the school in many ways when their funds have risen in the manner mentioned. At the present time the farmers of the neighbourhood and the richer tradesmen are unwilling to send their sons to the school, but they would be glad to use it if the following alterations, as proposed by the trustees, can be made. The school will be divided into upper and lower departments. In the former, a good middle class education will be given, comprising Latin, (Greek, if required) French, mathematics, and history; in the other, the present system of instruction will be preserved. As a matter of course, the poorer children will not be excluded from the upper school into which they should be promoted by a competitive examination. The fees of such children should be paid to the master by the trustees. In this way it is thought that all classes in the neighbourhood will derive substantial benefit from the charity. The charges for instruction in the lower school should not be higher than they are at present, viz., 3*d.* a week for labourers' sons, and 1*s.* for the sons of tradesmen. A certain number might continue to receive gratuitous education if the privilege were gained by merit. The master takes no boarders at present, and it is desirable that no privilege of taking them should be given to him when the school is enlarged and improved.

Many of the elder scholars were absent when I visited the school, having gone to help their parents at field work. Those present at the examination were a well conducted, intelligent set of boys, but I am informed that some trouble is experienced in training the children of the bargemen, who are constantly taken to London in the course of their fathers' business.

One class was learning French; they could construe short sentences very fairly, and answered questions in the grammar with intelligence. The master has taken great pains to correct their provincial pronunciation. The whole upper division of the school did sums in proportion and vulgar fractions, and compound division with ease. The reading and the writing were good. Four or five boys could decline a Latin substantive, but had no further acquaintance with the grammar. The class did a good lesson in dictation, and seemed to be well instructed in the rudiments of geography and English history. Some instruction is given in music and singing. I was much pleased with the arithmetical work done for the master's weekly examination, and with the neat book-keeping of some of the elder boys.

The younger children are well grounded by the assistant master in reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic. They all read well except one boy, who had unfortunately been educated for some time at one of the dames' schools in the neighbourhood. These (as well as the small commercial schools) appear to do great harm to the children sent to them for instruction.

There is a small playground, not sufficient for the needs of the school; this was originally the master's garden. The trustees have been requested to hire a neighbouring field for cricket and football. In the present state of the funds they have decided to postpone this with the other improvements, until the charity shall have become richer in the manner mentioned above.

The foundation scholars are required to attend the Sunday school, and to be regular in attendance at the parish church. This rule is strictly enforced, but it might reasonably be relaxed in favour of dissenters, if the charity is to benefit all classes alike. In other respects the school is well managed by the trustees, who take a great interest in its prosperity.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 719. A. D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 27 Aug. 1706, William Palmer gave site for schoolhouse, five houses in Middlesex, and one in London, and directed rents to be expended in paying 40*l.* a year to schoolmaster, distributing coals, and other charitable purposes. Foundation deed enrolled.

School Property.—Consists of three houses and ground rent of public house and shop in London and Middlesex. Present annual income, 150*l.* gross, 140*l.* net, besides school premises and residence for master. An increase expected from falling in of lease in 1869, which will raise the annual income to 945*l.* gross.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Ten poor children of parish, to be nominated by churchwardens with consent of owner of founder's mansion house. (Foundation deed.) Thirty-five to be nominated by churchwardens, or in case of their neglect, &c., by trustees, from among children of most deserving inhabitants of parish preferentially. (Scheme, A. D. 1845.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, Latin (Foundation deed); and such other useful and religious instruction as trustees may direct (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 22nd July 1845. A new scheme under consideration.

Trustees, vicar *ex officio*, and 20 others, residents in neighbourhood; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; make rules, appoint, and, for neglect, misconduct, or irregularity, remove master and under master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master, salary of 90*l.* and house. Salary of under master, 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—109, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two or three miles; 41 on foundation free. Others pay for general work; sons of tradesmen 1*s.* per week; sons of labourers, 3*d.* Foundationers are taken to church on Sunday by master.

Boarders.—None.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases; special aptitude encouraged by master out of school hours. Scripture lessons daily. Bishop Blomfield's prayers morning and evening.

Promotions by monthly examination.

Examination once a year by examiners selected by trustees.

Punishments: detention and corporal punishment; latter by head master only, and publicly.

Playground a quarter of an acre. Drilling taught as part of system.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer, and 25 in winter, per week. A few lessons prepared at home.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Tailor.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Quarryman.
,, ,, - 2	Bargeman.	,, ,, - 2	Dead.
,, ,, - 3	Quarryman.	,, ,, - 3	Labourer.
,, ,, - 4	Clerk.	,, ,, - 4	Shopkeeper.
,, ,, - 5	Quarryman.	,, ,, - 5	Carpenter.
,, ,, - 6	Bargeowner.	,, ,, - 6	Inn.
,, ,, - 7	Do.	,, ,, - 7	Labourer
,, ,, - 8	Hotel Keeper.	,, ,, - 8	Bricklayer.
,, ,, - 9	Baker (M.)	,, ,, - 9	Boatman.
,, ,, - 10	Foreman.	,, ,, - 10	Labourer.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Richard Baker Wingfield, Esq., Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge.
Jas. Theobald, Winchester.
Richd. Meeson, Esq., Grays Thurrock.
The Rev. Jas. Blomfield, Orsett Rectory.
The Vicar of Grays Thurrock.
Robt. Ingram, White Hall, Little Thurrock, Essex.
Jas. Seabrooke, Brewer, Grays Thurrock.
R. B. Jordison, Surgeon, South Ockendon.
Thos. Sturgeon, Grays Thurrock.
Champion Russell, Esq., Stubbers, North Ockendon.
S. R. G. Francis, Cranham Place, North Ockendon.
The Rev. Chas. Day, Muckring, Essex.
The Rev. Wm. Palin, Stifford, Essex.
Samuel Westwood, Laindon Hills, Essex.
Daniel Jackson, Chadwell Place, Grays Thurrock.

Clerk to Trustees:

North Surridge, Solr., Romford.

Head Master:

J. M. Rigge.

HALSTEAD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

There are several points worthy of attension in the scheme by which this charity is governed. The trustees appoint 40 boys from Halsted and the neighbourhood, "and as many more as there are means of educating."

The number of boarders, at first limited to 12, may be raised to 30 by special regulation of the trustees, on condition that they are instructed in common with the other boys without any distinction whatever. No evil effect has been produced on the boarders by mixing with the day boys. Without the enforcement of such a condition, there will be in almost every grammar school a tendency to supplant and discourage the day boys, unless very high fees are paid by their parents. This tendency can in many cases be overcome only by the licence to take a certain number of boarders being conditional on the proper treatment of foundationers; the number of such boarders not in any case to exceed that of the day boys, and the master being bound to provide additional masters for the whole school in proportion to any increase of the boarding establishment.

Books and stationery are supplied by the trustees to the foundation scholars at cost price. Thus no undue profit is taken by the master as a perquisite of office, a practice which causes occasionally much ill-feeling among the parents of day boys in other towns.

The population of Halstead and the neighbourhood is not wealthy, being composed chiefly of farmers, tradesmen in a small way, and "factory hands." Many of the trustees and a majority of the parents of day boys are dissenters: the scheme therefore contains a very liberal clause respecting religious instruction. No boy is required to learn the catechism, or to receive religious instruction according to the doctrines of the Church of England, or to attend the prayers (which are selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England), if his parents or next friends express conscientious objections to his doing so. No boy is excused altogether from receiving religious education.

The capitation fees of 5*s.* per quarter for boys under 12, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for all above that age, have been raised to 15*s.* and 25*s.* respectively. This has produced one bad effect. Some of the poorer inhabitants, to whom the difference of a few shillings yearly is of importance, have removed their children to a private commercial school in the town, where education is given for 2*l.* per annum. Anything which encourages these private schools is an injury to the lower middle class.

There are no boys old enough to constitute a sixth form. I examined the other classes in various subjects. The elder boys construed passages in the Æneid very creditably, and had evidently been well instructed in the details of history and geography connected with their lesson. They also worked out some quadratic and other

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

equations, and wrote out on the blackboard propositions from the 3rd and 6th books of Euclid. Considerable attention is paid to French. Greek is in general not required by the parents, and it would benefit the school to give them an option of entirely discarding it.

The younger boys were well grounded in the Latin and French grammars. They construed easy sentences in each language with facility, and some Latin exercises were very well done by them. Altogether the school is a very useful institution, and the boys are well taught. It would of course be advantageous to have exhibitions tenable at the universities or elsewhere, but the funds are not large.

As a well conducted school of the second class it is possible that its income might be increased with advantage to the neighbourhood, by founding in it commercial exhibitions, out of the money left for founding grammar schools in the neighbouring parishes, which is now wasted or misapplied.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 754. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 10 Aug. 1594, governors of Christ's Hospital covenanted with Lady Mary Ramsey to pay 20*l.* a year to a schoolmaster out of profits of manor of Colne Engaine, which she had conveyed to them. Deeds in custody of clerk to the trustees.

School Property.—By scheme, A.D. 1857, charity united with others belonging to parish of Halstead. After payment of two guineas for an annual sermon, one-third of net income of charity known as Martin's charity (including gifts of Weaver, King, Margetson, and certain unknown donors), besides clear annual sum of 100*l.* secured by way of rentcharge on manor of Colne Engaine, and payable by Christ's Hospital, appropriated to school. Present annual income, 175*l.* gross, 100*l.* net. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a grammar school in Halstead and maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher. (Foundation deed.) For 40 boys at least from Halstead or Gaius Colne. If 40 boys, properly qualified, shall not apply from those parishes, number may be made up from boys resident within eight miles by the nearest road from St. Andrew's Church, Halstead. No boy to be admitted unless he be of the age of eight years or upwards, of good character, and able to read and write, and not afflicted with infectious disease. No boy to remain after 19. (Scheme, A.D. 1857.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, and French languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as to trustees may seem expedient. (Scheme.)

ABSTRACT of Balance Sheet, 1864.

Dr. *Receipts.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	*Payments.* *Cr*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1864.				1864.			
Capitation fees	81	1	0	Retiring pension, late H. M.	50	0	0
Prize book retained by H. M.	0	6	0	H. M. fees, rates, and salary	125	6	5
Cash, Christ's Hospital	100	0	0	Assistant master	30	0	0
⅔ net income, charity estate	75	7	0	Tradesmens' bills, carpenter, &c.	12	19	0
Balance	5	8	11	One year's interest, debt 1,000*l.*	43	17	6
	262	2	11		262	2	11

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 14th November 1857. Trustees, vicar ex officio, and 12 residents within eight miles by nearest convenient road of church of St. Andrew's, Halstead; four nominated by Christ's Hospital. Condition of residence not to apply to any of last four, being member of committee of almoners, or chief grammar or mathematical master, or chief clerk of that corporation. Five a quorum; chairman a casting vote. Appoint head and under master, and remove them at discretion, provided resolution so to do be carried by two-thirds of trustees present at meeting summoned with seven clear days' notice, and be confirmed by like proportion of trustees present at subsequent meeting called by similar notice, and held within one calendar month after former meeting.

Masters must be of Church of England; may not have cure of souls, or, without consent of trustees, any other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Gharacter.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master may take 12 boarders, or 30 with consent of trustees. Total income from endowment 50*l.*; from fees, 40*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Part of usher's salary and drawing master paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—19, from distances up to three or four miles. Pay, under 12, 3*l.*, above 12, 5*l.*, for general work. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Seven, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction: under 12, 25*l.*; above 12, 30*l.* Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest, 42*l.*; average, 34*l.*; lowest, 29*l.* Hours 6 to 7 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Holy Scripture to all. Church Catechism not taught to non-conformists. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, selected by trustees. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: extra tasks, lines to be written, and corporal punishment; the last privately, and by head master only.

Playground 300 square yards; open to boarders only.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum; study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation of lessons. Play time, 26 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
„ „ - 2	Builder.	„ „ - 2	Chemist.
„ „ - 3	Basket Maker.	„ „ - 3	Builder.
„ „ - 4	Builder.	„ „ - 4	Basket Maker.
„ „ - 5	Farmer.	„ „ - 5	Surgeon.
„ „ - 6	Chemist.	„ „ - 6	Farmer.
„ „ - 7	Chemist.	„ „ - 7	
„ „ - 8	Clergyman.	„ „ - 8	Farmer.
„ „ - 9	Surgeon.	„ „ - 9	Carrier.
„ „ - 10	Farmer.	„ „ - 10	Farmer.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	26	4	—	9	14	5	⅝	3	3½	Books of Joshua and Judges.	6	12	2	½	—	1	Church Catechism.	9	11	2	½	2	1	Church Catechism.
Greek	7	2	—	3	14	3	½	3	1½	Several chapters of Gospel of St. John.	4	12	3	m. 20	—	1	Accidence.							
Latin	24	4	—	9	14	4	1	4	4	Book I. of Horace's Satires.	6	12	5	10	4	2½	Phædri Fabulæ, 1–17.	9	11	5	min 10	4	2½	1. Latin Accidence. 2. Arnold's 1st Latin Book, pp. 1–30.
French	24	4	—	10	13	3	1	3	3	Guizot's Guillaume le Conquérant.	6	12	4	hr. ½	4	2	Ahn's 1st French Book.	9	11	4	hr. ½	4	2	Ahn's 1st French Book.
German	3	1	—	3	13	2	½	2	1	Fouqué's Sintram, pp. 1–20.														
Arithmetic	26	4	—	9	14	6	1	6	6	Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal.	6	12	6	1	6	6	Proportion to Interest.	9	11	6	1	6	6	Comp. Mult. to Vulgar Frac.
Book-keeping	4	—	—	4	13	4	[illegible]	4	3	Single Entry.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	15	2	—	9	14	4	[illegible]	4	3	Plane Trigonometry to Solut. of Tri.; Euclid, bks. I. (part) and II.	—	12	—	—	—	—	- - - -	6	12	6	min 20	—	2	Euclid, bk. I. prop. 1 9.
History	24	4	—	9	14	2	½	2	1	Norman Conquest to Plantagenets.	6	12	3	m. 20	—	1	Henry II. to Edw. IV.	9	11	3	20	—	1	Three reigns.
Geography	24	4	—	9	14	2	[illegible]	2	1	Europe.	6	12	3	20	—	1	England and Scotland.	9	11	3	20	—	1	England.
English Literature.	9	1	—	9	14	1	[illegible]	1	½	Pp. 1–50 Shaw's Eng. Lit.														
English Composition.	17	2	—	9	14	1	1	1	1															
Reading	26	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	- - - -	6	12	3	30	—	1½	- - - -	9	11	4	hr. ¾	—	3	
Writing	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	6	12	9	—	—	9	- - - -	9	11	9	—	—	9	
Music	2																							
Drawing	17	—	—	17	11	1	1	1	1	- - - -	6	12	1	1	1	1	- - - -	9	11	1	1	1	1	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Section (*c*) A Pupil passed the Preliminary Examination of the Incorporated Law Society of England in 1864.

One obtained a First Class Certificate (26th) in the Oxford Local Examinations, June 1865.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

James Brewster, Esq., Ashford Lodge, Halstead.
Sam Courtauld, Gosfield Hall, Halstead.
The Rev. Duncan Fraser, The Parsonage, Halstead.
Robert Ellington Greenwood, Sloe Farm, Hastead.
Edward Hornor, The Howe, Halstead.
Jonathan Mucklestone Key, Beverston House, Brixton Hill.
Geo. de Horne Vaizey, Esq., Stor Hill, Halstead.
Duncan Sinclair, Halstead.
The Rev. Thomas Ovens (ex-officio), The Vicarage, Halstead.
William Foster White (Treasurer of Christ's Hospital), Christ's Hospital, London.
The Rev. William Webster, The Rectory, Colne Engaine.

Clerk to Trustees:

George Harris, Solicitor, Halstead.

Head Master:

Rev. S. J. Eales.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MALDON.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

At the time of my visit to this school there were only nine scholars, all very young. This number is somewhat lower than the average, but for various reasons no large increase can be expected. The income of the endowment is scanty, although it ought, no doubt, to become larger on the expiration of the leases by which certain houses, the property of the charity, are held. The population of the town and neighbourhood is stationary, and there is not much demand for liberal education in the place, the parents preferring in general to send their children to other grammar schools as boarders. No fault, however, is found with the school in their own town, the master of which is very deservedly popular.

The trustees appear to be very careful of the interests of this school. They are, for the most part, farmers or tradesmen living in Maldon. It is possible that this may account both for the moderate amount of the capitation fees, and for the fact that the principal gentry of the neighbourhood do not support the school as strongly as might have been expected. The instruction given is good, though at present, from necessity, somewhat elementary. The classes examined by me construed and parsed Latin sentences very fairly, and read French well. The writing of all the boys was good, and much care is given to arithmetic, dictation, and the outlines of history and geography. The Church Catechism is not taught to boys whose parents object to it in writing. There was an exhibition of 6*l.* at Christ's College, Cambridge, open to all boys from this school. It is said that this has recently been thrown open to competition without any local preference.

The school is held in a small room adjoining the public library, for which a nominal rent is paid to the vicar.

One Dr. Plume, however, left by his will a large room underneath the library to the use of the grammar school. It was long applied to the purposes of the national school, but the Charity Commissioners certified to the Attorney-General that it belonged to the grammar school, and this was afterwards admitted by Dr. Plume's trustees. The national school has been removed, but no rent is paid to the master of the grammar school for its use, although such an arrangement was strongly recommended by the Commissioners. At the present time it is considered by the vicar of the parish to be his own private property.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 570. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Ralph Breeder, 28 Feb. 1608, who gave 300*l.* to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a grammar school. Dr. Plume, by will, 2 Sept. 1704, gave farm at Iltney for, amongst other objects, repair of school, and 100*l.* to Christ's College, Cambridge, on condition they allowed an exhibition of 6*l.* for a scholar from this school preferentially: this now thrown open. Deeds in custody of clerk.

School Property.—Farm of 20a. 2r. 33p. at Hatfield Peverill and house in High Street, Maldon. Whole income applied to school. Annual income, 54*l.* gross, 52*l.* net. A small increase expected on falling in of lease.

Buildings and site good. No residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a grammar school. (Founder's will.) Male children of all residents or persons deceased who have been residents, between the age of eight and sixteen, able to read, write, and spell to satisfaction of master. (Scheme A.D. 1864.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, English, grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, general history and geography, Bible and Bible history, Church Catechism, and such subjects as trustees authorize. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 24 June 1864.

Trustees, nine residents in borough or within 7 miles from town hall. Four a quorum; chairman a casting vote. Appoint, and at meeting whereat two-thirds are present, with six months' written notice, remove master.

Master must be clergyman or member of Church of England. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income, from endowment 50*l.*, and from fees 20*l.*

Day Scholars.—Nine [10 in 1867]; five between ten and fourteen years old, all from within one mile; sons of farmers and tradespeople; pay for general work 2*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School been in revived operation only one year.

Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have some knowledge of English grammar and tables.

School course not modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction every morning. Church Catechism not compulsory on boys whose friends object. School opened with prayers, viz. forms and extempore prayers.

Examination twice a year by clergyman selected by trustees.

Punishments: confinement and tasks.

No playground.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 41 weeks per annum; study, 24 hours per week. All lessons learnt out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Edward Russell Horwood, Vicar of All Saints' and St. Peter's, Maldon,
John Payne, Farmer, Totham.
John Payne, jun., Farmer, Maldon.
G. C. Ward, Miller, Heybridge.
J. Wood, jun., Farmer, Langford.
Thomas Thomlinson, Surgeon, Maldon.
Wm. Jackson, Draper, Maldon.
F. G. Green, Tailor, Maldon.
R. C. Staines, Farmer, Maldon.

Clerks to Trustees:

Messrs. Crick, Maldon.

Treasurer:

G. G. Ward, Heybridge.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Stuart M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

Free instruction is provided in the school for 50 boys "in writing, reading, elementary mathematics, good manners, and all subjects fit to be taught in a grammar school." These boys are the sons of very poor parents, as was apparently expected by the founder. Twelve scholarships were indeed founded at Gonville and Caius College, "mainly in connexion with this school," but they were hardly ever claimed, and have been thrown open. The visitor (Dr. Guest) is of opinion that the school is doing good in the manner intended by the founder, and is opposed to any great alterations in the system of instruction. The trustees, however, wish to impose a capitation fee of three guineas, apparently for the purpose of excluding the present set of boys, and attracting a somewhat richer class from the neighbourhood, which is, however, poor and thinly populated. This would be a dangerous experiment. The boys now in the school would go, it is presumed, to the national school, under a certificated mistress, and would suffer by the change. Those who are dissenters would be obliged to attend the parish church, or not receive any education. It is true that such attendance is nominally required by the rules of the grammar school, but it is doubtful whether it could be enforced, and the rule will no doubt be altered in time. There is an annual examination by the visitor, and this might be made useful in determining the number of the free scholars, if a *small* capitation fee of 6*d.* a week should be imposed. The fees of the free scholars would be paid to the master out of the general fund of the charity. Thus the parents would be stimulated to make their children work at home, and the master would have a direct interest in keeping the school up to a high standard. At present I am informed that the parents do not take sufficient care that their children should be industrious in preparing lessons. Some, however, of the complaints made by these parents from time to time are very reasonable. Thus they objected to the great quantity of English verse repetition which the late head master is said to have made the staple of his instruction; and at present they express a very creditable desire that their boys should learn French. There is no head master now, and the vacancy will not be filled until the question of altering the character of the school has been finally decided. The gentleman, who was formerly the assistant, has for more than a year managed the whole school, successfully in many respects. He could not, however, conduct a grammar school in the higher sense of the word, nor would he undertake the teaching of French, natural science, drawing, or more than the rudiments of history. The whole school was examined by me; two boys learn Latin, and had prepared about 100 lines of Virgil in the half year. These they construed and explained with accuracy. No Greek is taught, or desired by the parents. The highest boy worked out simple problems in algebra with great readiness. The others passed a satisfactory examination in arithmetic; the higher classes in

practice and vulgar fractions, the lower in multiplication and reduction. None of the boys knew enough English history, but three or four of them were fairly acquainted with the geography of Europe. I looked through the answers written by the whole school during the last annual examinations. There were indications of a general progress throughout the school. The writing in particular was good, and the English spelling much above the average accuracy found in boys of this class. A little mensuration has been taught, and the master would undertake to give instruction in book-keeping.

In about nine years, the lease of some city property belonging to the charity will expire; it is probable that the whole annual income may then be increased by another 100*l.* The Hoddesdon property is also increasing largely in value. The charity will then be rich enough to benefit the town very greatly. There is a small endowment at Elmdon given for a grammar school, but now applied to a national school. Some of the Elmdon boys are now taught at Newport, and this endowment (19*l.* 19*s.*) might be usefully employed in founding a small (commercial) exhibition tenable in this or another grammar school.

Before Newport, however, can get the full benefit of its grammar school, certain changes must be made in the present system. A good playground should be provided. French should be taught throughout the school, together with drawing, book-keeping, Latin grammar, and, if possible, the elements of physical science in the upper classes. All symptoms of religious distinctions might be taken away with advantage, the school having always been open to dissenters. If a small capitation fee should be charged, a free education should be within the reach of any industrious boy by means of the yearly examination. As the charity becomes richer, books may fairly be provided, at least for the poorer scholars. The head master can at present take 10 boarders, and this number should not be increased in such a poor town as Newport; but it would be better if the rule allowing boarders could be abolished altogether before a new master is appointed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 798. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Mrs. Joyce Frankland, 20 January 1586, who gave her tithe of Banstead in Surrey, besides premises in Hoddesdon and City of London. Deeds in chest at schoolhouse.

School Property.—Average annual income 315*l.* gross, 255*l.* net. About 21*l.* annually paid to visitor; 2*l.* to sexton; a balance held by treasurer, rest applied to school. No probable increase.

SUMMARY of Balance Sheet. A.D. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand	50	16	7
Rents, &c. (less rates, commission, &c.)	245	9	8
	296	6	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Visitor	20	17	10
Master	139	5	7
Usher	69	12	9
Repairs, &c.	11	0	3
Sexton	2	0	0
Balance	53	9	10
	296	6	3

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Buildings and site good. No residence for head or other masters.

Objects of Trust.—For the erection, maintenance, and finding a free grammar school within town; free scholars to be children of inhabitants preferentially. Boys from this school to be preferred to foundress' scholarships at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. (Foundress' will.) Free scholars, between the ages of 8 and 14, able to read words of one syllable readily, and to do a sum of simple addition and subtraction; natives of Newport preferentially. (Rules of Visitor, A.D. 1854.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, arithmetic, elementary mathematics, together with good manners, and all other instruction and learning fit to be taught in a grammar school. (Visitor's Rules.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 5 Aug. 1837; and rules made by visitor, June 1854.

Visitor, master of Caius College, Cambridge. Trustees, landowners of Newport; with consent of visitor, appoint head master and usher.

Master must be an honest, discreet, and learned man.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Office of head master vacant. Head master's share of net income two-thirds of forty forty-sevenths; usher's share, one-third of forty forty-sevenths of net income.

Day Scholars.—44, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to eight miles. Education gratuitous. Newport boys attend on Sunday, and go to church in morning.

Boarders.—Five; board with usher. Three meals a day; in summer, four; meat once. Average charge, 17*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 394 feet per boy. Every boy has not a separate bed. Hours 7 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to work sums in simple addition and subtraction, and to read words of two syllables readily.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history, Church catechism, &c. School opened and closed with prayer.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination once a year by visitor, and prizes awarded by him.

Punishments: impositions chiefly; corporal punishment rarely; publicly.

Playground, 50 feet by 40 feet.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours in summer, and 25 hour in winter per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Schoolmaster -	Newport -	⅛ mile.
„ „ - 2	Builder - -	Do. -	¼ „
„ „ - 3	Relieving Officer -	Do. -	¼ „
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Arkesden -	5 miles.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Elsenham -	5 „
„ „ - 6	Annuitant -	Newport -	1 mile.
„ „ - 7	Miller - -	Wenden -	1½ „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Duddenhoe End	5 miles.
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Elsenham -	5 „
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Chrishall -	8 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Wenden -	1½ mile.
„ „ - 2	Labourer -	Newport -	⅛ „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do. -	⅛ „
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Wendon -	1½ „
„ „ - 5	Painter, &c. -	Newport -	¼ „
„ „ - 6	Shoemaker -	Do. - -	¼ „
„ „ - 7	Dealer - -	Quendon -	2 miles.
„ „ - 8	Blacksmith -	Newport -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Elsenham -	5 miles.
„ „ - 10	Labourer - -	Newport -	¼ mile.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of scholars learning—

Religious knowledge	49
Latin	7
Arithmetic	49
Mathematics	2
History	11
Geography	37
English grammar	37
Reading	49
Writing	49

The authors read and the text books used were—

In the first class :—

Cæsar's Commentaries. Eton Latin Grammar. Valpy's Latin Exercises.
Bridges' Algebra. Colenso's Arithmetic.
Cornwell's Geography.
Morell's English Grammar.
Outlines of English History. Watt's Scripture History.
Poetry dictated from various Authors.

In the second class :—

Watt's Scripture History. Faith and Duty of a Christian (Bp. Gaskell).
Morell's English Grammar.
Cornwell's Geography.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Hopkins' Orthographical Exercises. Fourth Graduated Reading Book by Laurie.
Colenso's Arithmetic for Beginners (2nd Part).
Word Expositor (Nelson's Series).
Poetry dictated from various Authors.

In the lowest class.—
Church Catechism, with Scripture Proofs.
Poetry from the "Violet."
Word Expositor. Third Reading Book (Irish National Society).
Colenso's Arithmetic for Beginners (First Part.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
Wm. Chas. Smith, Shortgrove, Newport.
Stephen Robinson, Wenden, Essex.
The Rev. John Chapman, Vicar of Newport.
George Strickland Robinson, Newport.
William Hemmings Day, Newport.
Charles Kentish Probert, Newport.

Clerk to Trustees:
Charles Martin Wade, Saffron Walden.

Head Master:
Rev. J. Wisken, M.A. (appointed 1867).

Foundation Usher:
S. Peacock.

Saffron Walden.

Mr. Elton's Report.

It is directed in the rules by which this school is governed, that there shall be 24 boys upon the foundation, paying an entrance fee of 10 shillings to the master, and 15*s.* quarterly whilst on the books of the school. This payment covers instruction in the classics and the usual subjects of a commercial education, except French, for which an additional yearly payment of two guineas is made. The master is permitted to receive 10 boarders, and 10 day scholars at a higher rate in addition to those elected on the foundation. There are not, however, upon an average, more than nine boys so elected. It follows that several parents in Saffron Walden are paying more than can be legally demanded from them. But I am informed by the master, that this practice has arisen from the willingness of the parents to forego their claims, that his salary may be reasonably increased. I did not, however, find that the inhabitants were much pleased with the state of their school. There are now no boarders, and the number of day boys has much decreased within the last few years. It should be observed that four of the foundation scholars are to be taken from Newport, a town which has a large grammar school of its own. Some of the inhabitants of Saffron Walden have at various times desired a change in the system of instruction, so that arithmetic and book-keeping may receive greater attention. I was also informed that others desired the appointment of a second master. There are, however, so few boys now in the school that the grounds for this complaint are for the present removed. The master thinks that there is not sufficient enthusiasm for education in the neighbourhood to sustain the full numbers of the school. He complains also that the applicants for admission, having been taught in small private schools, cannot read articulately, and have no definite knowledge of spelling. The rules provide that no boy shall remain in the school after attaining 15 years of age, unless by special permission of the trustees. This clause might be struck out with great advantage to the charity.

The old schoolhouse is underlet by the master, being unfit for a residence. The house now occupied by him is in a healthy situation, and is capable of accommodating a few boarders. The schoolroom is large enough for the present number of boys, but would be quite insufficient for the 44 day boys and boarders admissible under the present rule.

The endowment is in a satisfactory condition, although perhaps a little more might be made of the land. The school, with other charities in the town, suffered losses through the ill conduct of a late trustee, but I am informed that the abuse has been rectified. The total income is small, and not likely to increase. There is a much larger grammar school (Newport) within about four miles, where free instruction is at present given.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The point of chief importance in the system of education is the careful teaching of French. The master deserves great praise for the pains taken by him to acquire and to impart a thorough knowledge of the grammar and idioms. Some of the higher boys conversed in French with a good pronunciation. They also prepared some exercises with success, and construed passages from Voltaire with ease. Their knowledge of the language was much above the average. One boy possessed an elementary knowledge of Greek. The parents in general do not wish Greek to be taught to their children. In Virgil the first class did tolerably well, but their pronunciation and knowledge of prosody was defective. The lower boys knew their Latin grammar well, and construed fairly from the Delectus. Those in the middle of the school could do easy sums in vulgar fractions, but I do not think that sufficient attention is paid to arithmetic and algebra. One of the youngest boys passed a very good examination in English history.

On the whole the school appeared to be a very useful institution. If the numbers should increase, a larger schoolroom and a second master would be required, and in any case it would be an advantage to the town if the education were made more strictly "commercial," there being at present no demand for a grammar school of the first class. German might be introduced in lieu of Greek, the same amount of Latin and French retained as are now taught, and more attention paid to Euclid, algebra, and commercial arithmetic.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 1. 803. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The earliest foundation is stated to have been in 1483, by licence from Abbot and Convent of Walden, and to have been attached to a guild of the Holy Trinity, suppressed and re-established by Edward VI. Earliest endowment of present school by Dame Johane Bradbury, who by deed, 18 May 1525, gave an annual rent of 12*l.* payable out of manor of Willynghale Spain, and set forth statutes for government of school. Endowment augmented by Sir William Dawson, Peter Manwood, and Thomas Adam. Deeds in municipal council chamber in church.

School Property.—Annual income from 900*l.* consols, and rent of 5A. 2R. 18P., and a rentcharge of 12*l.*, and rent of schoolhouse, 79*l.* gross, 78*l.* net, besides one fourth income of Adam's charity, which fourth, in 1864, was 21*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site not good; present master provides suitable ones at his own expense.

Objects of Trust.—For children born in the town of Walden, Newport, Wedyton, and Little Chesterford, and kinsfolk of foundress. (Statutes of foundress.) For boys who have been born in parishes of Saffron Walden, Newport, Widdington, and Little Chesterford, viz., 16 from Walden, four from Newport, two from Widdington, and two from Little Chesterford. (Rules of Trustees, A.D. 1844.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, good manners, and literature. (Statutes of foundress.) Latin, Greek if required, reading English grammatically, writing and arithmetic, merchants accounts, geography, and other branches of English literature. (Trustees' Rules.)

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by trustees A.D., 1844.

Trustees of charity estates in parish of Saffron Walden appoint, with approval of president of Queen's College, Cambridge, and remove master.

Master may not hold ecclesiastical preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars,, third grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take 10 boarders. Total income from endowment 91*l.* (out of which he pays rent for school premises), from other sources 49*l.* No assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—15*, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four or five miles, sons of professional men, farmers, and tradespeople; eight on founndation; pay for general work, foundationers 1*l.* 10*s.*, other boys 5*l.* 5*s.* French 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—One, in master's house. Four meals a day, meat once. Terms for board and tuition, 35 guineas. Half year's bill, 20*l.* Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have some knowledge of first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for every subject. Religious instruction to all. School opened with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency, and separate for each subject.

Examination once a year by a member of University invited by master. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions, and rarely corporal punishment, publicly.

Playground, 40 yards by 6.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week. Greater proportion of lessons learnt out of school.

Only one boy gone to any university within the last five years. [None in residence at University May 1867: one entered October 1867.]

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of scholars learning:—			
Religious knowledge			16
Greek (Delectus)			1
Latin, Cæsar and Virgil	2		
Latin Delectus	6		16
Latin Grammar	8		
Arithmetic			16
Mathematics (First Book of Euclid)			2
History			16
Geography			16
English Grammar, Allen and Cornwell	10		16
„ „ Elementary	6		
English Composition (letter writing)			16
Reading and Writing			16

* During half-year ending June 1865, number of scholars increased from 16 to 21.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Henry Burrows, Esq., Treasurer, Saffron Walden.
Nathaniel Catlin, Esq., Saffron Walden.
Joshua Clarke, Maltster, Saffron Walden.
The Rev. R. Clutton, B.D., Vicarage, Saffron Walden.
Jas. Thos. Collin, Solicitor, Saffron Walden.
J. G. Emson, Grocer, Saffron Walden.
Jas. Starling, Wine Merchant, Saffron Walden.
The Right Honorable Charles Cornwallis Lord Braybrook, Audley End, Saffron Walden.
George Stacey Gibson, Banker, Saffron Walden.
Benjamin Tomson Thurgood, Estate Agent, Saffron Walden.
Joseph Leland Taylor, Common Brewer, Saffron Walden.
John Mallows Youngman, Bookseller, Saffron Walden.
Thomas Day Green, Esq., Saffron Walden.
Stebbing Leverett, Grocer and Draper, Saffron Walden.
John Clayden, Farmer, Littlebury.

Clerk to Trustees:—

William Bennett Freeland, (Solicitor,) Saffron Walden.

Head Master:—

Rev. A. E. Fowler, B.A.

Walthamstow.—Sir George Monox' School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school was visited on the 24th April 1866. It was founded in 1541 by Sir George Monox, and further endowed in 1686 by Henry Maynard.

Sir G. Monox in 1541 charged the devisees of certain his estates with the payment of 42*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum, of which the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was to be paid yearly for ever to an honest priest for the time being who should keep a free school at Walthamstow of young children, and should sing and pray yearly for the souls of the said Sir G. Monox and certain other persons; and the sum of 26*s.* 8*d.* was to be paid quarterly to one able person to be parish clerk at Walthamstow, towards his living, to sing and to serve God in the parish church at Walthamstow, and to help to teach the children there; and the residue of the total sum of 42*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* he devised towards the support of almsfolk, and the keeping of a yearly obit.

H. Maynard, by will in 1686, bequeathed 200*l.* to the free school in Walthamstow, to be laid out in purchase of lands to be settled upon trustees, upon trust to apply the rents to the use of the master of the school to his better maintenance, and for his care and pains in reading prayers in the church every Sunday, and in teaching and instructing eight poor children in Walthamstow, to be nominated by the testator's kinsman, Sir Wm. Maynard and his heirs.

Neither of these benefactors to the school declares what subjects were to be taught to the children, nor what class of children was to be taught, except that the one says "young children," and the other "poor children." But a decree of a Commission in 1658 ordered that the master should be an able scholar, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and fit to teach the Latin and Greek tongues. There is no evidence that this order was ever carried out. Immediately prior to the year 1782 the instruction was in English only. The Commissioners for inquiry concerning Charities, in their report dated July 10, 1832, state that they found the school attended by only five boys on the foundation, three of whom were brothers from one family, and two of them the master's sons, and that they were informed "that there is "a class of children in the parish consisting of tradesmen, "farmers, and the better sort of artisans, who are unwilling to "send their children to the National school, but who would "gladly send them to this foundation school, as they had formerly "been used to do, if the instruction received there were suitable "to their station, that not being the case they send them to "different pay schools in the neighbourhood." At this time the almspriest-schoolmaster was offering instruction in Latin and Greek gratuitously, but charging six guineas per annum for additional instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and mathematics.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

II. The almspriest no longer discharges the duties of the mastership himself, the present condition of matters being as follows:

The vicar's curate receives the emolument from the endowment 41*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, as almspriest-schoolmaster: but the school is actually taught and conducted by a deputy, to whom the curate pays 30*l.* per annum to discharge the duties of the schoolmaster. The present deputy is not a graduate, and is untrained, but professes ability to teach the Latin, Greek, English, and French languages and literature, with arithmetic and mathematics, history, geography, and other subjects required for a liberal education. Besides the 30*l.* received from the endowment, he also has the fees of the scholars and the occupation of the master's house. His daughter lives with him aud gives instruction in drawing from the flat. With the present numbers in the school, and supposing that all fees were punctually paid, their joint income from teaching the boys would be about 114*l.* per annum, viz.: 84*l.* from fees and 30*l.* from endowment. The daughter also takes girls as private pupils.

At the date of my visit the education given was in English only, viz.: in the elements, history, geography, arithmetic, and book-keeping, there being no scholars at that time who wished to learn Latin. The master says the average number requiring Latin is about three per year, and this although Latin is not an extra, but is included in the general fee. Greek is also thus included, but for this "there is never any demand." The general fee is one guinea a quarter for English, Latin, and Greek (if required), including arithmetic and mathematics. French and drawing are extras, each being charged one guinea a quarter.

There were 17 boys on the books of the school, and 14 present on the day of my visit. Thus the cost to the country and to a paren tof educating a boy at this schoolmay be estimated as follows:

The endowment, 41*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, divided among 17 boys, gives about 2*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* a head as the cost to the country, or public cost. Then if A. is a boy who wishes to learn English and Latin, and B. is a boy who wishes to learn English, French, and drawing, the costs of each education stands thus:

A. For English and Latin, 43 weeks in the year, at 28 hours per week.

		£	s.	d.
Public cost		2	8	5
Private cost.	Fees 4 4 0			
	Books and Stationery 1 10 0	5	14	0
Total cost		£8	2	5

B. For English, French, drawing, 43 weeks in the year, at 28 hours per week.

		£	s.	d.
Public cost		2	8	5
Private cost.	Fees 12 12 0			
	Books and Stationery 1 10 0	14	3	0
Total cost		£16	10	5

If English and French *only* were learnt the cost would be to the public 2*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* as before; to the pupil 9*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*; total 12*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* It is worth while remarking that the study of English plus one modern language (e. g., French) is made more expensive than the study of English plus Latin and Greek.

III. Of the 17 boys on the books I found none learning Latin or mathematics, two learning French, and one learning drawing. All the boys were day scholars, and they were divided into three classes. The first (highest) class contained eight boys, the second four boys, the third five boys. The following is a table of their ages, the time they had been in the school, and the occupation of their parents.

CLASS I.

Boys Number.	Age.		Time in this School.		Occupation of Parent.
	years.	months.	years.	months.	
1	11	0	0	8	Clerk.
2	12	11	0	4	Instrument maker.
3	9	7	1	0	Foreman, Goods Station.
4	12	9	1	0	Ditto.
5	10	2	one week.		Coachman.
6	12	0	0	3	Silversmith.
(abs.) 7	13	0	0	7	Tailor.
(abs.) 8	13	0	0	2	Coachman.

CLASS II.

1	9	0	0	1	Clerk.
2	10	8	0	1	Ditto.
3	10	2	1	7	Ditto.
4	13	11	0	8	Ditto.

CLASS III.

1	10	0	2	8	Butcher.
2	8	0	0	2	Ditto.
3	9	2	0	2	Contractor.
4	8	11	0	5	Lawyer.
(abs.) 5	7	0	1	2	Clerk.

IV. The average age therefore of the highest class was about $11\frac{3}{4}$ years, and they had been in school on an average about six months. Their work was perfectly elementary. In arithmetic they had not advanced beyond practice, and had a very moderate knowledge of common weights and measures. In eight lines of dictation they had an average of $3\frac{2}{3}$ mistakes each, only two writing the piece correctly. They read moderately. Two of them (who had been a year in the school) answered fairly in the history and geography which they had been learning; the rest had not derived much information from this instruction. In information, intelligence, and the general results of education, this class was decidedly inferior to the first class of boys of an equal age in a fair National or British school under inspection, and I

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

know very many such schools in which the first class of this grammar school would hardly rank with their second or third classes. The average age of the second class was a little over 10 years and 11 months. These boys had not yet mastered the compound rules (money), could not write from dictation, knew nothing of notation, a little of the multiplication table, and could hardly read. Into the attainments of the lowest class I did not inquire. The deputy master, who has been here 15 years, remarked that most of his older boys had just left him; but the registration was too inadequate to enable me to verify any statements regarding the past history of the school.

V. The buildings and premises are very moderate. There is no playground, or even a passable yard, this part of the premises and the offices being most unsatisfactory. The master's house is not fit for the reception of boarders. The school room is a long, low, room above the almshouses, moderately furnished with apparatus. These premises could scarcely be considered passable in the case of a National school.

VI. It seems clear that at the date of my visit this school was acting as a merely primary school; giving elementary instruction to the children of a lower middle class at about five times the cost at which it would be given in one of our inspected primary schools, and doing it in a much inferior manner. The real grammar school education of this locality is given in a "classical academy" kept by two private proprietors at the distance of less than one and a half mile, the commercial education in a "commercial academy," kept by another private person. There are also several other classico-commercial private establishments in the neighbourhood. Besides these, there are flourishing National and British schools. I was informed that the National school has an upper class to which children of the petty tradesmen, licensed victuallers, &c. are admitted on the payment of a higher fee, and that a great many very substantial persons (some said to be worth 700*l.* a year) send their children to this school. It is under inspection, but not permanently so, only for annual grants; it had an average attendance for the year 1865-6 of 397 children, and received a grant for the same year of 174*l.* 17*s.* from the Committee of Council on Education. Respectable inhabitants assured me that a grammar school in which the education should be in English only, with the option of learning Latin or French in addition, at a cost of 4*l.* per annum, was much required and would be a great boon to the parish. Others, however, were of opinion that no such school was required, the present National school answering that purpose.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 129. A.D. 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir George Monox, by will, 6 June 1541, gave all his lands in London and its suburbs, upon trust, amongst other things, for the payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to a priest, who should keep a free school. Endowment augmented (as to school) by will of Henry Maynard, 18 Nov. 1686, who gave 200*l.* to be laid out in land. Deeds in custody of churchwardens.

School Property.—The income is about four-nineteenths of the produce of lands and tenements; whole acreage 82A. 3R. 39P.; annual income applicable to school, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; about 30*l.* actually applied. No immediate probability of any increase.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose, but no playgronnd. Master's residence not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school of young children. (Monox's Will.) Number of free scholars not to exceed 20 or 30, but at alms priest's pleasure. (Statutes.) Eight poor children of Walthamstow to be nominated by testator's kinsman, Sir William Maynard, and his heirs for ever. (Maynard's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by Founder, 3 Sep. 1541.

In practice, churchwardens ex officio, and 11 others, trustees, appoint and after two warnings dismiss master.

Master must be in priest's orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical; in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Alms priest's duties as regards school performed by deputy, who receives 30*l.* from endowment, and 4*l.* 4*s.* a year from each scholar, and resides in alms priest's lodgings.

Day Scholars.—16, from distances up to two miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. French and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Books, 10*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from various sources.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination twice a year by alms priest. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and rarely caning

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

The Rev. A. W. Wilson, Coventry.
Alfred Janson, Gentleman, Hoe Street, Walthamstow.
Edward Warner, M.P., Higham House, Walthamstow.
Henry Green, Gentleman, Hoe Street, Walthamstow.
Jno. Budd, Corn Merchant, Wood Street, Walthamstow.
Nathaniel Powell, Gentleman, Buckhurst Hill, Woodford.
Wm. Houghton, Wood Street, Walthamstow.
Richard Bedford Allen, Dieppe, France.
The Churchwardens of parish for the time being.

Head Master:—

H. Griggs, (as Deputy of Alms-Priest Schoolmaster, who at present is the Rev. Charles Hill, of Lincoln College, Oxford).

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Classical Schools— Brentwood (South Weald.)	2,811 5,209	Farming, and trading.	—	Yes	Scheme 1851	Being added to.	Master and Wardens.	1,483	—	574	Fluctuates.
Chelmsford -	5,513	Farming -	Treasurer -	No	Scheme 1853	Good	Governrs.	528	*See Digest* p. 25.		Stat.
Colchester -	23,809	Agricultural.	Printed -	Yes	Rules 1851 -	Good	Trustees	194	104	104	Inc.
Dedham -	1,734	Agricultural.	Clerk of trust	No	Scheme 1859	Too small.	Governrs.	378	221	221	Stat.
Felsted - -	1,804	Farming chiefly.	Charity chest	Yes	Scheme 1851	New being built.	Trustees	—	—	—	Inc.
								See Digest p. 58.			
Halstead - -	5,707	Farming manufacturing, mercantile.	Clerk - -	Yes	Scheme 1857	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.
								See Digest p. 68.			
Semi-classical Schools— Chigwell -	2,676	Agricultural.	With one of Governors.	Yes	Varied by au. and otherwise.	Fair	Rent-charge.	414	335	275	Fluct.
Grays Thurrock	2,209	Farming, brick-making, &c.	—	Yes	Scheme 1845	Good	Trustees	150	140	140 *	Inc.
Maldon - -	6,261	Farming, trading, and seafaring.	With clerk -	Yes	Scheme 1864	Good	Trustees	54	52	52	Inc.
Newport -	886	Farming -	Schoolhouse	No	Varied by authority 1854.	Good	Trustees	315	255	200	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 100.)

...VT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
...xhibitions t Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required by rules now in force in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
...ARDS.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£													
1 ort s- .)	6	0	0	Local	Solvncy., &c.	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Inc.	- -	Almspple.
ne	0	None	0	County	—	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	Claim -	Inc.	Grammar	—
ne	0	None	0	Local	—	Master	No	Unrestricted	—	Proficiency, pref.	Nomination.	Inc.	Not prescribed.	General good of town.
2	80	None	0	Local	Residnce.	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Aptness to receive learning.	Election.	Stat.	Grammar	None
6	330	12	120	County	Solvncy., &c.	Masters	No	County -	Boys	Absolute -	Claim -	Inc.	Grammar	Almspple.
ne	0	None	0	Vicar ex off. 8 local.	Solvncy., &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	—
ne	—	None	—	2 ex. off. rest local.	Residence.	Governors.	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- - -	Inc.	Class. and non-class.	Bread &c.
ne	0	None	0	Vicar ex off. rest local.	—	Trstees.	No	Parish -	—	Residence, pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	Alms, etc.
ne	0	None	0	Local	Solvncy., &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	—
ne	0	None	0	Local	—	Master	No	Town -	—	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Inc.	-	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H. M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools— (Brentwood South Weald.)	H. M., second M., and Assistants.	Patron	Patron -	2nd M. by Patron, rest by M. and Wrdns.	Master and Wrdns.	Priests orders graduate of Eng. Univ.	H.M.	57 B., 49 D. (1867.)	No chnge.	6
Chelmsford -	Master second and under M.	Governors.	Governors with approval of Bishop.	Master with approval of Governors.	Governors or Mstr. at pleasre.	Graduate of Oxford, Camb., or Durham.	H.M.	5 B., 42 D.	- -	6
Colchester -	Master and Assist. Masters.	Town Council.	- -	Master	Master	Graduate of Eng. Univ. in holy orders.	H.M.	17 B., 36 D.	No chnge.	2
Dedham - -	H. M. and Assistants.	Governors.	Governors	H. M.	H. M.	M. A.; communicant of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	43 B., 20 D.	No great change.	4
Felsted - -	H. M. under M. and Assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees with approbation of Bishop.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Priest M. A. or B. C. L. of Eng. Univ.	H.M. 2d M.	94 B., 1 D.	- -	3
Halstead -	H. M. under and Drawing M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H. M.	H. M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	7 B.O., 19 D.	No chnge.	3 or 4
Semi-classical Schools— Chigwell -	Latin and English M.	Governors.	Governors	—	—	Lay graduate, not under 27, &c.	Both	21 D. in Latin Sch.	- - -	2
Gray Thurrock	Master and under Master.	Trstees. Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	109 D.	No chnge.	2½
Maldon - -	Master -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	Clergyman or member of Ch. of England.	None	9 D.	No great change.	1
Newport - -	Master and Usher.	Trstees. with	- - -	Trstees. with consent of Visitor.	—	Honest, discreet, and learned men.	None	5 B., 44 D.	No great change.	8

(*Continued on p.* 102.)

School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
80 A. 20 B.	80 A. 20 B.	·4	9	Master and Wardens.	H. M. and three dames' houses.	H.M.	Yes	105	70	57	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9 or 10	Master	650 to 1100	2
							In Head Master's house.							
100 A.	40 A. 60 B.	·4	·4	Governors.	Head and Commercial Masters.	H.M.	Yes	—	49	—	(*a*) 6½ to 7 (*b*) 8 to 9¼ or 10	Head boy	412	—
40 A. 60 B.	60 A. 40 B.	1	3 or 4	H.M.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	96	60	44	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Senior boy	420	None
80 A. 20 B.	45 A. 55 B.	1	3 or 4	H.M.	H. M. and 2 classical masters.	H.M.	Yes	103	68	56	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	House Master.	415	A few
85 A. 15 B.	100 A.	2	3 or 4	? Trustees	School house and one other.	? H.M.	Yes	71	46	39	(*a*) 6¼–7 (*b*) 9–10	Prefects	420	None for single boys.
57 A. 43 B.	15 A. 85 B.	0	3 or 4	Only one boarding house.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	42	34	29	(*a*) 6–7 (*b*) 8¼	Master	—	None
0		0	1	No boarding houses.		—	—	—	—	—			—	—
0	40 B. 60 C.	0	·2	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	16 A. 84 B.	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	70 B. 30 C.	0	·2	—	Usher	—	Yes	—	17	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8¼		394	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

INSTRUCTION - - - - - -

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School hours per week.	Knowledge necessary on admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or group of Subjects solely Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these Combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt, (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of school, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools— Brentwood (South Weald).	39	35 to 29	Reading and writing.	Separate for Latin, etc. and mathematics.	Chiefly by marks and examination.	Nearly all out of school, boarders under sup.	106	47	106	42	—
Chelmsford	42	27	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	By marks & examination.	Very few in school.	47	17	24	1	—
Colchester -	40	30	Reading, writing, and spelling for foundationers.	Separate for classics and mathematics.	Marks and examination.	None in school; boarders under Sup.	53	12	53	41	—
Dedham -	39 nearly.	41	Reading and writing.	Separate for every group of subjects.	Examination -	Two-thirds in school; rest at home or under sup.	52	27	58	5	—
Felsted -	39	25 to 29	Reading and writing at least.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Lower boys all in school or under sup; others in school or no sup.	95	69	92	—	—
Halstead -	39	26	Reading and writing.	By Latin chiefly.	Proficiency -	Five-sixths out of school sup; rest no sup.	24	7	24	3	—
Semi-classical Schools— Chigwell - (Latin School.)	41 or 42	25	Must be able to read (Eng. Sch). and write (Lat. Sch.)	Separate for each Subject.	Marks and examination.	Three fourths (*c*)	21	8	—	—	—
Grays Thurrock	46	25 to 30	Reading -	Uniform -	Monthly examination.	Majority in sch., rest at home.	25	—	—	—	—
Maldon - -	41	24	Reading, writing, English grammar and tables.	- - -	- - -	All out of school no sup.	4	—	—	—	—
Nevrport - -	42	25 to 30	Addition, subtraction, and reading.	Uniform -	Marks -	Chiefly out of sch. no sup.	7	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 104.)

Instruction.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations: (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn.		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn.					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
(*a*) Not allowed any other way.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	No original Greek verse, all others.	106	57	Text-books chiefly and dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
As a rule without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	All	10	Chiefly set in writing.	5	1	—	—	—	By lectures.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three but (*c*) Latin verse only.	53	39	All three	—	—	—	—	—	Occasional lectures.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces chiefly.	67	30	All three	4	6	Var.	—	Var.	Physics and Chemistry; occasional lectures with experiments.
As a rule without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Original composition rare.	95	50	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	5	Text books & laboratory.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	26	15	Text-books & dictated orally.	4	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
(*c*)	P.	—	—	—	(*a*) and (*b*)	21	8	(*a*) (*b*) (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	110	—	All three	12	25	—	—	—	Not taught.
Without aid	—	—	—	—		4	1	All three	1	—	—	4	4	(*a*) (*b*) and specimens shown by master.
Without aid	—	—	—	—	Short sentences	49	2	Text-books chiefly.	—	49	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											Examinations conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M. Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.				
Classical—School—													
Brentwood (South Weald.)	106	106	24	8	71	—	35	39	30	All	—	Masters at Christmas or their nominees.	Midsummer, master and wardens.
Chelmsford	All	All	All	—	35	16	35	16	—	G. D.; P: D.F; D. M; and C.	—	Monthly & at Christma.	Midsummer, by Governors.
Colchester	53	53	53	—	53	53	50	12	3	G. D.; P.; D.F., D. M.; and C.	—	—	Once a year, by Archdeacon.
Dedham	52	60	29	—	12	20	48	28	18	All.	—	Easter and Christmas.	Midsummer, H.M.
Felsted	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	17	27	All but G. D.	—	December	June, H.M.
Halstead	24	24	—	9	17	26	26	17	2	All except P.	—	—	Midsumr,me Trustees.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Chigwell (Latin School.)	21	21	21	8	8	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	Appointed by governors.
Grays Thurrock	25	42	42	—	25	110	110	—	52	P. M. from notes	—	—	Once a year, Trustees.
Maldon	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	Not taught	—	—	Half-yearly, Trustees.
Newport	11	37	37	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	49	—	Master of Cai. Coll. Cam., once a year.

(*Continued on p.* 106.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who how epti- de for rtain udies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	106	Open to all.	H.M.	Liturgical service for schools from Prayer Book.	All unlss. prnts. objct.	H.M. -	One for all.	Boarders and some day boys, twice.
es -	Yes -	Yes - -	86	Open to all.	All masters.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All are not reqrd. to attnd.	H.M. -	None -	Boys attend where parents please.
No -	No -	No - -	53	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	All	H.M. -	Boarders, 1 hour.	All twice
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	67	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	Mng. all, evng. boarders.	H.M. -	None -	Boarders, twice.
Yes -	In some degree.	Yes - -	95	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	Boarders.	H.M. -	Boarders, one.	All twice.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	26	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	Unlss prnts. objct, all.	H.M. -	Boarders, collect and hymn.	Boarders twice.
No	No -	No - -	21	Open to all.	Latin M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	—	Vicar usually	All -	All twice.
No -	No -	No - -	110	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Bishop Blomfield before and after school.	All	Clergy -	Sunday school.	All foundationers.
No -	No	No - -	9	Open to all.	H.M.	Forms and extempore before school.	—	Not H. M. -	—	—
No -	No -	No - -	49	Ch. of Eng.	Master and usher.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	None necessarily.	Clergyman -	Newport, boys, 1.	Newport boys, 1.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	What Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Play hours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools— Brentwood - (South Weald.)	Master and wardens expel.	Caning public; birch private.	Birch - -	No monitors -	Yes -	23	¾ of an acre.	Close	Both
Chelmsford -	Yes - -	Public -	None - -	General supervision.	By monitors.	—	Quarter of an acre.	Close	Both
Colchester -	Bishop of London visitor.	Private -	Corporal -	No monitors -	Master usually present.	27	2½ acres	Close	Both
Dedham -	Governors can interfere in cases of expulsion of foundationers	Private -	Corporal punishment and expulsion.	Inflict slight corporal punishment.	Monitorial for B.	40 to 50	2 acres	Close	Not open to all.
Felsted -	Except in cases of expulsion.	Both public and private.	Suspension, isolation, and caning.	Can inflict impositions, &c.	None	29 to 30	55 × 17 yds. and cricket field 6 acres.	Close	Both
Halstead -	Except in cases of expulsion.	Private -	Corporal -	No monitors -	? None	26	300 sq. yards.	Close	Boarders only.
Semi-classical Schools— Chigwell - (Latin School.)	Governors can interfere.	Public	- - -	- - -	- -	—	One rood.	Close	To boys of Lat. school.
Grays Thurrock	Trustees expel.	Public -	Corporal punishment.	General superintendence.	—	—	¼ of an acre.	Close	—
Maldon - -	Trustees suspend and expel.	Not used -	—	Weekly monitor; general superintendence.	—	—	None	—	—
Newport -	Yes - -	Rare; public.	Expulsion	—	—	—	40 feet × 50 feet.	Close	Both

(*Continued on p.* 108.)

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
nasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
s -	Yes -	Yes	Yes, to all	Classics, and mathematics.	Classics and mathematics, some would omit Greek.	Universities and Trustees.	Possible, and in some cases adopted.	—
s -	Drilling taught if required.	For boarders.	All - -	Divinity, English, Latin, French, &c.	Those which fit a boy for preliminary law, &c. examinations.	If expedient, Universities.	Both possible and expedient.	—
s - -	Yes -	No	All - -	Classics, mod. lang., &c. subordinately	Gentlepeople, classics; others French, book-keeping, &c.	Expedient, but no funds.	Neither possible nor expedient exc. in 6th form.	Mixed character of school.
s -	Drilling and gymnastics.	Yes	Boarders only.	Classics, math. and mod. lang.	Classics, mathematics, and modern languages.	School is so examined.	Expedient and possible.	Want of good schoolroom, more studies, covered playground, &c.
ne parallel bars.	A cadet rifle corps.	Yes	None -	Classics, maths. French, chemistry	Those in use -	Universities	In some cases possible and expedient.	Want of salaries for assistants; prohibition of private tuition.
me gymnastic poles.	No -	No	None -	English, French, Latin, and mathematics.	English, French, German, &c.	School is so examined.	In case of those intended for commercial pursuits.	—
ne -	No -	—	None.	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	Yes -	—	None -	Those in use.	Those in use -	School is so examined.	Expedient and possible.	None.
- - -	No -	—	No - -	Latin, history, mathematics, French.	Latin, history, mathematics, and French.	By Trustees	Possible	None.
—	—	—	No - -	—	—	—	—	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowm								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Saffron Walden	5,474	Farming -	Church -	No	New rules A.D. 1844.	Bad	Trustees	112	108	108	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Coggeshall -	3,679	Agricultural and manufacturing.	No statutes	—	Act of Parl. 1862.	Good	Trustees	*See Digest* p. 36.			—
Earl's Colne -	1,540	Agricultural.	At treasurers	Yes	None -	None	Trustees	242 10	205 6	205 6	Nearly stat.
Walthamstow -	7137	Mixed suburban.	Churchwarden.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Fair	Churchwardens.	47	—	30	Stat.
Elmdon - -	731	- -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	26	22	All to Nat. Sch.	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Great Bardfield	1,065	- - -	- - -	—	Varied by Com. Char. uses, A.D. 1661.	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Braintree -	4,305	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	20	—	—	—

bi- ıs ni- ies.	Exhibitions at School.		Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required by rules now in force in Foundationers, absolute or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
£		£											
0	None	0	Local	—	Trstees.	No	Neighbourhood.	—	Birth, abs.	Recommendation of clergy, &c.	Inc.	Grammar	None
—	None	—	Master and Fellows of Pemb. Coll. Cam.	—	Master and vicar.	—	Poor of [Framlingham, Debenham, and] Coggeshall.	Boys	Poverty and residence, abs.	Nomination by vicar.	—	Non-class.	Work house, Alms. App. fees.
—	None	—	Local	Ratepayers, &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys only.	Preferential	Nomination.	18 inc.	Grammar	None
0	None	0	Churchwardns. ex-off. 11 local.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	- - -	- - -	Stat.	- - -	Alms hoses. &c.
—	—	—	- -	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- - -	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	Ex. off.	—	—	—	Founder's kin and neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- - -	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	- -	—	—	—	Parish -	—	- - -	- - -	—	Semi-class.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Saffron Walden	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Approval of President of Queen's Coll. Cambridge.	Yes for H.M. but not used.	1 B., 15 D.	No chnge.	4 or
Non-classical and Elementary chools—										
Coggeshall	Master	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	None specified -	Master.	36 D.	No change	1
Earl's Colne	One M.	Trstees.	Trustees for reasonable cause.	None	—	Member of Church of England.	None	25 D.	Neither	Non
Walthamstow	Alms priest.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	Priest; graduate Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	16 D.	- - -	
Elmdon	Master	Incumbent and others.	- - -	—	—	Priest's orders -	—	—	- - -	—
Schools in abeyance—										
Great Bardfield	None	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	Priest; unmarried, &c.	—	Neither	- - -	—
Braintree	None at present.	Trstees.	- -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—

CHOOL.				Boarding Houses.											
ipation of Parents. e numbers indicate proportion per cent. iculated on the 10 hest and 10 lowest Scholars.) endent ssional antile ers, Shopkeepers, B. ans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding Houses.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
cent. 0 A.	Per cent. 25 A. 75 B.	·2	1·2	None required.	H. M.	—	Yes	—	40	—	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 9	Only one boarder.	—	—
0	50 B. 50 C.	0	0	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
ne -	Artizans and labourers.	—	—	- - -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
0	All B.	0	4	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
- -	- - -	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
0	0	0	0	- - -	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
0	0	—	—	- - -	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subject, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Saffron Walden	40	26	Reading, writing, first 4 rules of arithmetic.	Separate	Proficiency	Greater part at at home.	16	1	8	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Coggeshall	44	25	Simple arithmetic, reading and writing.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	One tenth at home, rest in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Earl's Colne	43	36	Reading	—	Examination	—	3	—	—	—	—
Walthamstow	43	28	" " "	" " "	Proficiency	Some out of school; no sup.	3	—	—	—	—
Elmdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Great Bardfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- - - - - - - - -	Instruction.													
	Exercises in Prose and Verse.					Number of Scholars who learn			Number of Scholars who learn					
essons prepared with aid (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
netimes utor.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	16	2	Text-books & orally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	30	—	All three -	—	2	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
tor - -		—	—	—	Short sentences	18	—	Text-books -	—	5	—	—	—	—
netimes utor.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences	15	—	Text-books and orally.	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Saffron Walden	16	16	16	—	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	Once a year; H.M.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Coggeshall	25	32	32	—	32	32	32	32	32	D.F.; P.M.; and T.M.	32	—	Once a year; by vicar.
Earl's Colne	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	Trustees
Walthamstow	12	12	10	—	—	16	15	—	—	—	—	Twice a year; alms priest.	—
Elmdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—													
Great Bardfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

urse of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
o y i- for in es.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers: whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendance at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
-	No -	No - -	16	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before school.	All	Boarders, H.M.; day boys, clergy.	None -	Boarders.
s	Yes -	Yes - -	32	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Form drawn up vicar; before and after sch.	—	Clergy -	Foundationers twice.	Foundationers twice.
	—	—	18	Gram.	H.M.	Morning and evening from Prayer Book.	Whole School.	—	—	—
-	Yes - -	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Before and after school.	—	Alms priest	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Play hours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Saffron Walden	Trustees can interfere.	Rare; public.	—	—	—	—	40 yds. × 6 yds.	Close	Both
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Coggeshall -	Trustees can interfere.	Public -	All - -	General supervision.	- -	—	21 yds. × 9 yds.	Close	—
Earl's Colne -	Master -	Public, but rarely used.	Master -	No monitors -	—	—	—	—	—
Walthamstow -	Yes -	Caning; rare.	- - -	- -	- -	—	None	—	—
Elmdon -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—									
Great Bardfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braintree -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Headmaster.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No.	No	No	Yes, on payment of 1*d.* per week.	Reading, &c., Euclid, Latn. French.	Reading, &c., Euclid, Latin. French.	By Universities.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of preparation; early age at which boys leave.
None	Yes	—	None	Reading, &c.; drawing, hist., geog., music.	Reading, &c.; drawing, music.	Inexpedient	Both possible and expedient.	Deficiency in mental power of boys, and early withdrawal.
—	—	—	Library open to Day Boys.	Grammar, history, sacred and profane, arithmetic, and writing.		Trustees.	—	—
—	—	—	—	Reading, &c.; book-keeping; mental arithmtic.	Reading, &c.; book-keeping; mental arithmetic.	Expedient	Both, in a great measure.	Unpunctuality and irregularity of attendance.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866.) Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
GREAT BADDOW: Jeffery's Free School.	2,061	Jasper Jeffery	1731	150	120*	—	Yes	(30 free)	Chiefly small tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	30	—
										besides pay pupils.	
LITTLE BADDOW:	605	Edmund Butler	1717	220†	44	124†	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	22	8
										in Brit. Sch.	
British School		Jeremiah Pudger.	1846	12	12	—	Yes	1*d.*	Chiefly farm labourers.	14	4
GREAT BARDFIELD Boys' School.	1,065	W. Boys -	1766	14	(As returned in 1837).				Vicar knows of no such endowed school		
LITTLE BARDFIELD	429	Sarah Bernard	1774	85 (Mixed charity)	35	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	16	18
BARKING - -	10,996	Sir J. Campbell	1641	20	(As returned in 1834.)				No further information.		
BILLERICAY -	1,390	S. Bayly -	1692	105‡	100‡	—	No further information.				
BOCKING - -	3,555	Bishop Gauden	Before 1676	56	56	—	Yes	1*d.* (four 2*d.*)	Labourers and mechanics.	47	—
BOREHAM -	989	Edmund Butler	1717	220†	45	124†	Yes (mist.)	None	Agricultural labourers.	12	18
BRADWELL-NEAR-THE-SEA.	1,094	Rev. Dr. Buckeridge.	17th cent.	280	280	—	Yes (both).	1*d.* and 3*d.*	Labourers and small tradesmen.	90	116
BUMPSTEAD, STEEPLE.	—	- - -	1592	3	(As returned in 1837.)				No further information.		
CHELMSFORD: Charity School.	5,513	- - -	1713	61	35**	20	Yes	None	Labourers, &c.	30	20
GREAT CHESTERFORD.	1,027	John Hart -	1592	45	††	—	No	2*d.*	Various -	65	67
										in Nat. Sch.	
CHIPPING ONGAR	867	Joseph King -	1678	82	52	—	No	2*d.* (boys), 1*d.* (girls)	Mechanics and labourers.	20	6
COLCHESTER: Blue Coat School (combined with Nat. Sch.)	23,809	- - -	1709	212	123‡‡	146‡‡	Yes (at Nat. Sch.)	None	Servants, labourers, artisans, small tradesmen, &c.	70	—

* Including rates, repairs, &c.

† Shared between schools at Little Baddow and Boreham

†† Whole net income expended (1866) in repairs.

‡‡ Parts of

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	7 M.; 9 B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
22	8	—	—	None	None	Four	Trusts. of Brit. Sch.	Neither	No	Master only.
(Shoes and stockings.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
(Return 1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	D. of Bocking, R. of Stisted, and V. of Braintree.	Neither	Yes	One.
12	18	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	No	One mist.
(Shoes and stockings.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Rector	Neither	Yes	Two mast., 2 mist., 4 paid monitors.
30	20	—	—	None	Two	Sixty-three.	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L.	None	Seven	Magd. Coll. Camb.	(Vicar mast. Nat. Sch., mast. cert.)	Yes (Nat. Sch.)	Five (Nat. Sch.)
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	49	—	—	None	Three	Twenty-two.	Managers of Blue and Nat. Sch. conjointly.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., assist. mast., 6 pupil teachers.

‡ From return made to Charity Commission for 1867. ** Including sums spent in clothing.
These sums arise from voluntary contributions.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment ((1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
DAGENHAM: Original School	2,708	Wm. Ford -	1825	278	172	—	Yes (both).	None	Labourers, small farmers, and shopkeepers.	35	22
Branch School					106	—	Yes			33	27
DEDHAM: English School.	1,734	Edward Sherman and John Marsh.	1599	81	70	—	Yes	(6s. and 10s. a qr.)	Tradesmen, farmers, and poor men.	18	—
GREAT EASTON -	891	Mrs. Meade -	—	—	—	—	Yes	—	Labourers chiefly.	—	30
		Lord Maynard	Unknown	5	5	—	Yes	1d.	Chiefly labourers.	—	—
FARNHAM - -	556	Wm. Ellis Gosling.	1834	45	30	15	Yes	1d.	Agricultural labourers.	62	74
FYFIELD - -	629	Rev. Anthony Walker, D.D.	1692	58	44	—	Yes	(Poor free.)	Agricultural labourers, tradesmen, farmers, &c.	32	44
HADLEIGH -	451	M. Lovibond -	1820	23	23*	No further information.					
WEST HAM: Mrs. Bonnell's School.	38,331	Sarah Bonnell	1766	370	342†	—	Yes	None	Labouring class	—	110
HARWICH: Corporation School	5,070	Humphrey Parsons.	1725	—	—	—	Yes	(1l. a year.)	Respectable tradesmen and sailors.	32	—
HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER.	429	Dame Ann Tipping.	1724	10	10	—	Yes	1d.	Labouring poople.	70 about.	
KELVEDON: British School.	1,741	—— Aylett -	1635	9‡	9	—	Yes (let).	6d., 4d., 2d., 1d. (6 free).	11 employers, 28 employed.	35	28
LAINDON - -	406	John Puckle -	1617	20	20	—	Yes	20 free, rest 4d. to 8d.	Farmers and farm labourers.	24	20
LEYTON: Boys' National School.	4,794	Robert Ozler	1697	15	15	—	Yes	1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. (7 free).	Agricultural labourers, artisans, &c.	86	—
LITTLEBURY -	974	Dame Bradbury.	1578	63	28§	—	Yes	(2s. and 1s. a qr.)	Agricultural -	48	59

* From latest return made to Charity Commissioners.

† Including sum spent in clothing. ‡ Being rent of dwelling house; 10l. per annum payable out of great tithes of

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number in (1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
(When funds will allow.)				None	None	13 (with churchwardens and overseers)	Trustees	Neither	No	Four.
—	—	—	—							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twenty-four.	Trustees	Neither (clerk; undergrad. Lond.)	No	Mast. only.
—	10	—	—	None	None	? Two	—	—	—	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Founder's representatives.	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector & owner of Hassobury estate	Rector	Mist. not cert.	Not at present.	Mist. and assist. mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	110	—	—	None	None	Three	V., ch. wardens, and overseers.	Mist. uncert.	No	Two, with writing mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses.		M.A. Camb. (clerk).	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and churchwardens.	Subscribers.	Neither	Yes	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Owner of Dorewards Hall.		Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Lrd. Braybrooke.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.

Great Totham not received for many years. § Endowment burdened with debt incurred in building new schools.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MALDON* - -	4,785	Dr. Plume -	1704	177	25	44 10*s*	—	—	- - -	—	—
MORETON - -	497	Rev. Wm. Wilson.	1821	35	35	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	30	37
NETTESWELL -	335	Wm. Martin -	1777	35	31	—	Yes	None	Farm labourers	5	
NORTH-WEALD-BASSETT.	842	— Thorogood	1635	10	10	—	Yes	1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	45	52
ORSETT: Anson's School.	1,531	Edward Anson	1776	107	74	31	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.* (14 free)	Mostly agricultural labourers.	70	—
PRITTLEWELL -	3,427	Rev. — Case and D. Scratton.	Unknown	33	33	—	Yes	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	60	40
PURLEIGH - -	1,095	Rev. Samuel Horsemanden, D.D.	1800	30	30	—	Yes	1*d.* to 3*d.* (24 free)	Agriculture -	66	65
RETTENDON -	785	Edmund Humphry.	1727	20	20	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, labourers.	48	30
ROMFORD - -	4,361	Unknown -	1710	71 to 72	44† about.	—	Yes (both).	2*d.* (45 boys and 20 girls free).	Labouring classes chiefly.	170	153
RODING MARGARET.	236	Dr. D'Oyley - T. Bentley, Esq.	1834 1865	34	34	—	Yes (not legally secured).	1*d.*	Labourers -	20	31
ROXWELL - -	986	John Blencowe	1774	27‡	27	—	Yes (both).	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	13 in Nat. Sch.	13
ROYDON: Manning's School	910	John Manning	1752	15	12	—	Yes	2*d.*	Labourers -	8	—

* Information concerning this school obtained from return to Charity Commission for 1867.
† Remainder expended in repairs. ‡ Entitled to one-third of dividends on 2,733*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* consols;

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	- - -	(22*l.* 10*s.* spent.)					
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Seven and a visitor.	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	No -	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	None -	Vicar -	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
14	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Four -	Trustees	(Mast. trained.)	Yes -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	—	—	Neither -	No -	Mast.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A.; 18 boys and 6 girls N.Sc.	None -	Three -	Rector -	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three	Lord of Manor.	Neither -	Yes -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Eighteen	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Six.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Corportn. of sons of clergy.	Rector -	Mist. not cert.	No -	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Ten -	Trustees for Roxwell.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Four.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Vicar and 6 others.	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. only.

school at Writtle being entitled to remaining two-thirds.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
SAFFRON WALDEN (No School-room).	5,474	Thos. Penning	1717	134	70	57	No	None	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	16	13
SPRINGFIELD -	2,566	Dr. D. Williams	1715	2500* (about)	35†	No further information.					
STANFORD-LE-HOPE.	504	Elizabeth Davison.	1823	39	35	3	No	None	Chiefly agriculture.	44	70
STAPLEFORD-ABBOTTS.	502	Sir J. Fortescue	1734	25	(As returned in 1834.)		No further information.				
THAXTED: Free School.	2,302	? Thos. Yardley or corporation.	1617 or 1622	208 (Mixed charity)	47	—	No	Small fee for books, &c.	Labourers chiefly.	30	15 in Nat. Sch.
LITTLE WALTHAM	684	Roger Poole -	1556	50	71·13*s* (*sic*)	—	Yes (both)	(42 boys 43 girls free,) rest 3*d.* to 6*d.*	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	63	53
WALTHAM ABBEY	5,044	Thos. Leverton	1834	161	78	112	Yes	None	Various -	20	20
WANSTEAD: National School.	2,742	- - -	—	20	20	—	Yes (both).	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Chiefly labouring classes and petty shopkeepers.	135	115 including infants.
WEELEY - -	630	Mr. Jefferson	1822	9	9§	No further information.					
WETHERSFIELD: Fitch's School.	1,727	Chas. Fitch -	1702	37	25‖	10	Yes	None	Labouring poor	20 in Nat. Sch.	—
Mott's School		Dorothy Mott Sarah Clerke -	1759 1818	64 12	24	36	Yes	None	Labouring poor, &c.	—	20 in Nat. Sch.
WRITTLE - -	2,374	John Blencowe	1774	82‡	55	—	Yes (both).	1*d.* and 1½*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	64 in Nat. Sch.	74
GREAT YELDHAM	696	John Symonds	1692	50	40	—	Yes	(2*s.* 6*d.* a qr. for French)	Tradesmen and farmers chiefly.	19	—

* Dr. Williams' charity also aids schools in Denbigh, Wrexham, &c.

† Amount applied in 1837.

§ From information furnished by Charity Commissioners.

Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.) Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
16	13	—	—	None	None (10 Bibles).	Twenty	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Six.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Trained, not cert.	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees (mast.)	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert. (Poor Law B.), wife trained.	No; diocesan.	Mast., mist., and paid monitor.
20	20	—	—	None	Four	Nine	Trustees	Not cert.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Com. of Management.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Five.
20	—	—	—	None	None	Ch.-wardens, overseers, and owner of Pouche's estate.		Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and 2 pupil teachers.
—	20	—	—	None	None	Four	V. and ch.-wardens.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Four (Nat. Sch.)
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees, subject to approval of warden of New Coll., Oxf.	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	4 L.; 4 F.; 3 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

‡ Entitled to two-thirds of dividends of 2,733*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* consols; school at Roxwell being entitled to remaining third.
‖ 5*l.* of this paid to mistress of Dames' School at Stammer's Green.

MALL

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Beccles.—Fauconberge's Grammar School.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

Mr. J. L. Hammond's Report.

This school or educational institution, as it should more properly be called, owes its existence to certain directions in the will of Dr. Henry Fauconberge, bearing date 3rd May 1712.

The testator's object seems to have been "rather to induce a "person properly qualified to reside in Beccles and there afford "the means of obtaining a classical education to such young "men as were intended for the university and to qualify such for "the university, than to establish a free grammar school or "instruct boys in the primary elements of grammatical learning," (*vide* Charity Commissioners 22nd Report, p. 232).

For this purpose the rents and profits of certain lands were to be paid to some person, nominated by the Bishop of Norwich, the Archdeacon of Suffolk and the Rector of Beccles for the time being, to teach school in Beccles.

The gentleman so nominated, who now receives the above-named rents (amounting at present to about 180*l.* per annum net), was formerly a fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and keeps a school, where there are not only older pupils studying for the university and learned professions but also younger boys just commencing a course of classical education. French, moreover, has been added as a subject of instruction on a recommendation made by the visitors in 1853, and English history, geography and arithmetic, with the elements of mathematics, are also taught. The majority of the boys do not proceed to the universities, but many go after a time to some larger public school.

At the time of my visit there were 25 boarders and 11 day boys, the former being generally the sons of clergymen and gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood, the latter the sons of professional persons and tradesmen in the town. These boys pay 10 guineas a year for instruction, but the master reduces or remits the school fees in a few cases at his discretion. Socially considered, the school is not inferior to any in my district.

I examined the younger boys in geography, history and dictation. The knowledge of the two first-named subjects was

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

meagre, and the dictation was variable, some exercises being very good and some very bad. The higher classes were examined in Greek, Latin, French and arithmetic. The Latin and arithmetic were good, and the Greek and French, though not so good, were satisfactory. The head boy had just gained an open scholarship at Cambridge, and another had gained the same distinction a short time previously. The discipline of the school was effective, and there was an apparent good feeling and propriety of conduct on the part of the scholars, which left a favourable impression on my mind. The school, however, will never be a first-rate classcial school; for it lacks the advantages, which larger establishments derive from the competition and emulation of older boys, from the number of masters and from the variety of their characters and attainments. The master informed me that he had recommended, and would, as a rule, at any time recommend, the removal of a boy of great promise to some such school as Shrewsbury. One of his transplanted boys is now a fellow of Trinity. In this character of a feeder to the larger public schools the school is useful for discovering boys of merit or promise. The education is also quite sufficient for a youth not aiming at high academical distinction and is well adapted for boys intended for the military and civil services or for the medical and legal professions.

The school would be benefited by sending in candidates for the university local examinations; but I understand that the boarders' parents consider this derogatory to its character.

There are no buildings or premises belonging to the charity. Schoolroom, boarders' accommodation and playground are all provided by the master, the endowment serving as a bonus to him for keeping his establishment at Beccles instead of in some other town.

The school premises in use, which are the present master's freehold, are worth to let fully two thirds of the clear rents received by him; and his payments to his assistants, one of whom is a graduate of Cambridge, are quite double the remaining third.

The schoolroom is suited for its purpose, and could hold 50 boys comfortably.

The accommodation for boarders is excellent; all the modern improvements and accessories are in use, and in this respect there is no school in my district, except Norwich Grammar School, which is equal to the master's establishment. The playground is conveniently situated and sufficiently extensive.

It has been observed to me that the number of day boys should be larger than it is. But in the first place the number is as large as ever it was and larger than it was before the present master received his nomination; and, secondly, there is reason to doubt whether it could be materially increased without endangering the essential character of the education intended by the founder. Nor is there much reason at Beccles for lowering the standard of instruction, as there is already an English* school, perfectly

* My instructions did not empower me to visit this school.

free, of older foundation, and better endowed. Dr. Fauconberge seems to have expressly aimed at giving a higher kind of education than this school can impart.

Beccles, it may be observed, is very favourably circumstanced in respect of its educational opportunities. The National school is described to me as being extremely good. For a higher class of boys there is the free English school, of which I did not hear so favourable an account, and a more advanced and complete course of study is furnished by Dr. Fauconberge's endowment.

If the overflow of this last foundation extends beyond Beccles to the neighbouring districts, the town itself receives a reciprocal benefit by the infusion of a class of scholars whose demand for superior instruction, aided by the endowment, allows that instruction to be supplied to some boys at less than cost price.

In spite of these advantages there is at Beccles, as I am informed, a flourishing private school of the commercial class, attended by a large number of boarders, the sons of farmers. This phenomenon is explained by the predilection of Norfolk and Suffolk farmers for boarding schools; in consequence of which the locality of a middle class private school is a good deal a matter of chance, and does not depend, as in Northumberland, on the population and existing educational establishments of any particular town or village.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 231. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Dr. Henry Fauconberge, 3 May 1712, who gave all his real estate in Corton and towns adjoining for support of a person nominated by Bishop of Norwich, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector of Beccles to teach school in Beccles. In default of nomination within six months after vacancy rents to be paid to heirs-at-law of founder. Deeds in custody of trustees; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Of lands left by founder 5A. 1R. 28P. have been lost by encroachment of sea. There remain 127A. 0R. 31P., as re-surveyed, May 11, 1867. Average annual income 250*l.* gross, 196*l.* net. Actual net sum in 1864 was 184*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* Increase expected from liquidation of debt.

No school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—For a person to teach school in Beccles, well learnt and experienced in Latin and Greek tongues, so as to capacitate youth fitting for the universities (Founder). For children of inhabitants of Beccles (Rules of Nominators, 1846).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek implied by Founder's will. Latin and Greek classics, mathematics, writing, arithmetic, use of the globes, and other branches of a liberal English education (Rules of 1846).

Government and Masters.—The nominators, viz. Bishop of Norwich, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector of Beccles, or any two of them, appoint master, and can remove him at pleasure.

Seven trustees, of whom five are gentlemen resident in Beccles, manage property, but exercise no control over school. Vacancies supplied by survivors on the concurrence of nominators.

By Regulations of Nominators, 1846, master must be a graduate and of Church of England, and thoroughly qualified to teach Latin and Greek classics, and mathematics: may not hold other employment.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman, M.A. of Cambridge, late Fellow of Magdalene College, receives from endowment 193*l.*, besides fees for instruction and profits of boarders. Second master, and masters for extra subjects, appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Nineteen (in 1864 ten), chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, chiefly sons of professional men and tradesmen, all from within one mile of school. Pay 10*l.* 10*s.* for general work. German, 6*l.* 6*s.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Stationery, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Thirty-three (in 1864 twenty-two), all in head master's house. Three or four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 50 to 60 guineas. Laundress, 2*l.* 2*s.* Private study, 4*l.* 4*s.*, or 2*l.* 2*s.* if shared with another boy. School bills: highest 80*l.*; average, 63*l.*; lowest, 54*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 504 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ a.m., 8½ to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to begin Latin. School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Greek Testament and Paley's Evidences. School opened and, except on half holidays, closed with prayers.

Promotion partly by half year's work and partly by monthly examinations, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a month by master. Prizes distributed after general examination at Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, detention, confinement to school or playground, and caning; last not much resorted to, but generally inflicted in presence of the whole school.

Playground about two acres. Boys, except seniors, not allowed to leave school premises without permission.

Five boys have gone to university within last five years.

School time, 38 or 39 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours per week, besides time for writing exercises and preparation of all lessons except construing. Playtime, 28 or 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
One year's rent of farm -	250	0	0	Rates, taxes, &c - - -	10	19	3
				Blacksmith, carpenter, bricklayer, &c. - - - - -	21	0	10
				Allowed for land lost by sea - -	8	17	6
				Fifth instalment of loan - -	25	0	0
				Cash to master - - -	184	2	5
	250	0	0		250	0	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Richard Bohun, Solicitor -
Wm. Edward Crowfoot, Surgeon
Wm. John Crowfoot, M.D. - } Beccles.
Robt. Dashwood, Surgeon -
Edwd. Brown Fiske, Solicitor -

Hy. Wm. Robt. Davy, Gentleman, Worthing, Sussex.

Head Master:

Rev. Alfred Octavius Hartley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Doctor of Medicine	All of Beccles, within one mile of the school.
" " - 2	Schoolmaster	
" " - 3	Solicitor - -	
" " - 4	Exciseman - -	
" " - 5	Draper and Barber	
" " - 6	Independent Minister	
" " 7	Farmer and Land Agent.	
" " - 8	Supervisor of Inland Revenue.	
" " - 9	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Tanner, &c. -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Derbyshire -	All boarding with head master.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Norfolk -	
" " - 3	Gentleman - -	Norfolk - -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Suffolk - -	
" " - 5	Clergyman - -	Beccles - -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Norfolk - -	
" " - 7	Gentleman - -	Norfolk - -	
" " - 8	Physician -	Norwich - -	
" " - 9	Gentleman(deceased)	Norfolk - -	
" " - 10	Gentleman - -	Norfolk - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Norfolk - -	
" " - 2	Solicitor - -	Bungay - -	
" " - 3	Gentleman - -	Cumberland -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Suffolk - -	
" " - 5	Do. - -	London - -	
" " - 6	Surgeon - -	Norwich - -	
" " - 7	Clergyman - -	Norfolk - -	
" " - 8	Do. - -	Norfolk - -	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Suffolk - -	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Norfolk - -	

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities *t* (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Two open Scholarships at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
Religious Knowledge.	No Classification.									Paley's Evidences, i-ix; St. Luke's Gospel, in the Greek, chapter i.-xii.	Not class	
Greek	32	5	£ s. —	5	yrs. 15½	10	mins. 30	3	hrs. 10	Greek Grammar, Wordsworth's; Euripides, Phœnissæ, Homer, Bk. VII. 1-200; Herodotus I., chap. 32-98; Arnold's Greek Exercises.	7	yrs 14
Latin	36	6	—	5	15½	10	30	3	10	Horace, Odes, Bks. I., II., III.; Arnold's Latin Exercises; Livy, Bk. XXI.; Cicero de Senectute; Crombie's Latin Prose; Edward VIth's Latin Grammar; Original Latin Verse.	7	14
French	29	3	—	6	15	2	40	2	3	Hamel's and Ahn's French Exercises; Christophe Colomb. (Lamartine).	12	14
German	3	1	6 6	3	14	1	hrs. 1½	1	3			
Arithmetic	36	6	—	5	15½	1	mins. 60	1	1⅓	Colenso's Arithmetic.	7	14
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	22	4	—	5	15½	5	30	4	10	Euclid, I.-XI. Colenso's Algebra up to Quadratics. N.B.—One boy is reading Conic Sections, Trigonometry, Diff. Calculus.	7	14
History	36	6	—	5	15½	1	20	—	2	Lord's Modern Europe; Tytler's Universal History.	7	14
Geography	36	6	—	5	15½	1	20	—	2	Butler's Ancient Geography.	7	14
English Composition.	39	6	—	5	15½	1	—	1	1	Themes on General Subjects; Lives of Eminent Men.	7	14
Writing	30	4										
Music	4	—	6 6									
Drawing	13	—	4 4									

NSTRUCTION.

atistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject. during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			Bishop Porteus' Evidences.	Not classed.						
ns.		hrs.			yrs.		mins.		hrs.	
0	2	8	Greek Grammar, Wordsworth's, 99 pages; Xenophon's Anabasis, parts of Bks. I. and II.; Homer's Iliad, I., 308 lines construed and repeated; Arnold's Greek Exercises.	3	13	12	30	6	18	To end of conjugations in Edward VIth's Latin Grammar; Jacob's Latin Reader, Part I.; Henry's 1st Latin Book, Exercise 1–17.
0	3	10	Virgil's Æneid, II., 485 lines construed and learnt by heart; Sallust, Catilina, 22 chapters; Edward VIth's Latin Grammar, Prosody, Syntax, 171 rules; Ellis' Latin Exercises, 38 pages; Rapier's Latin Verses, 106; Gleig's Roman History.							
0	2	3								
0	2	3	Colenso's Arithmetic.	3	13	6	60	6	10	Colenso's Arithmetic, up to Vulgar Fractions.
0	4	10	Euclid, Book I.; Colenso's Algebra, 24 exercises.							
0	—	2	Pinnock's Goldsmith's England; Gleig's Roman History.	3	13	3	30	—	4	Pinnock's England, Edward VI. to Queen Anne.
0	—	2	Stewart's Modern Geography	—	—	—	—	—	—	Geography of Europe; Maps of Spain, Palestine, and North America.
-	1	1	As Class above.	3	13	2	—	2	1½	English Poetry, Spelling, Letter Writing, Dictation, &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOTESDALE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, under which the school was founded, provided for the instruction of boys of Redgrave and the neighbourhood in grammar; but for many years the nomination of scholars has been confined to the parishes of Redgrave (which includes the hamlet of Botesdale) and Burgate.

The "ordinances" of Sir Nicholas Bacon directed the appointment of two governors, provided for the nomination of a master and an usher, and limited the number of scholars to sixty; but there have been no governors for more than half a century, no usher for a much longer period, and the number of scholars is six, who are nominated as free boys by the master, and are usually chosen equally from the three villages abovementioned. There being no usher, the whole of the net income from the endowment is paid to the master, who resides in the school-house in Botesdale, and keeps it in good repair. It contains a small and unsuitable school-room, and accommodation for several boarders. There is an excellent garden, and adjoining the house a large chapel, considered to be of much greater antiquity than the school, and now, with the permission of the master, used by the rector of Redgrave for Sunday evening services.

For about forty years the six free scholars have not been taught in the proper school-room, nor by the appointed master, but have attended a private commercial school kept in Botesdale, the master of the free school paying 20*l.* a year for their instruction there. This arrangement originated with the Rev. William Hepworth, father of the present master, who died in 1841, having for some years previous been unable to attend personally to his duties. The present master, on being appointed to succeed his father, suffered matters to remain as he found them, and has never taught the boys personally. He is now far advanced in years, and unfitted for scholastic work. At the private school the free scholars associate with nine other day boys and twenty-five boarders, all of a very respectable class; but being themselves the sons of small farmers, a painter, a carpenter, and the like, they do not seem to be ill-assorted with their companions. The knowledge attained by those who had been long at the school gave evidence of careful and intelligent training. Although Latin and French are taught, none of the free boys were learning either of those languages; but in arithmetic, dictation, English history, and geography, the general result on examination was satisfactory. In grammar, on the contrary, the boys were weak. It was noticeable that these boys remained at school until they had attained a greater age than is usually the case with boys of the same class in the small endowed schools of

Suffolk; one boy, whose arithmetic was excellent and who was generally well informed, being 15 years old, and another 14. If an inference may be drawn from so small a number, this fact would tend to show that the small farmers and the upper labouring class are more ready to avail themselves of an education good of its kind than is generally supposed in this county; and that much of the indifference about education which is undoubtedly shown would disappear in the presence of greater inducements offered by more efficient tuition.

Although this arrangement for the instruction of the free boys is certainly advantageous to them as things now are, there are obvious objections to the dependence of this school upon the efficiency of another, if the arrangement is to be again continued after the death of the present master. If, however, the school cannot be maintained independently by reason of the smallness of the endowment, at least some return should be made to the Charity in respect of the house and garden, from which it now receives no benefit whatever.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 150. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, 28 July 1561, Queen Elizabeth gave licence to erect a Grammar School to Sir Nicholas Bacon, who, by deed, 28 March 1577, covenanted to assure payment of 20*l.* a year for schoolmaster's salary, 8*l.* a year for usher's salary, and 2*l.* a year for repairs, and secured these payments by a charge on property known as the Blickling Estate in Norfolk.

School Property.—Annual income, 30*l.* gross, 24*l.* net, less income-tax, besides residence for master and cottage, which he lets. Repairs cost about 8*l.* a year.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing boys living in Redgrave and neighbourhood in grammar (Letters Patent). Number of scholars not to exceed three score; none to be received who cannot read and write; poor men's children to be preferred before others; none to be admitted without consent of governors or without having been examined by schoolmaster (Ordinances of Founder, A.D. 1576).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent).

Government and Masters.—Ordinances made by founder, 1 Oct. 1576, who appointed that there should be two governors to continue in office for one year.

No governors for more than 60 years. Master appointed by owner of Blickling Estate, now the Marquis of Lothian. No usher.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

Six free scholars, two from Redgrave, two from Botesdale, and two from Burgate, are educated at a private school, at the cost of the master of the grammar school, who is a clergyman, and occupies the schoolhouse, but does not teach personally.

The master mentions six exhibitions as having been founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of the value of 20*l.* a year, and rooms. But they appear to have lapsed.

Trustees:

None.

Master:

Rev. W. Hepworth, M.A.

Boxford Grammar School.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

This school provides instruction for eight free boys, being two from each of the villages of Boxford, Groton, Edwardstone, and Assington. The three first-named villages are entitled to this privilege under the original endowment, the last in consideration of the benefaction of John Gurdon.

The full number of 37 governors is maintained, but the majority of them take no part in the affairs of the Charity, the minutes, which are regularly taken at each meeting, being usually signed by about three of those resident in the immediate neighbourhood. A new scheme proposed by the Charity Commissioners in 1862 was declined on the ground that it would formally sanction a course of instruction identical with that given at the National School; whereas it is the opinion of the acting governors that the school can only be of practical utility if it can be employed in meeting requirements not provided for elsewhere in the village. The predecessor of the present master received about 20 boarders in the school house, and also instructed the like number of day boys, apparently of a higher class than that to which the present free scholars belong. But for the last 15 or 16 years, during which the present master has held office, all attempt to attract paying scholars has been discontinued.

The master's residence is a dilapidated old building, apparently beyond hope of repair; while the aspect of the large schoolroom, with two small desks, a low shelving roof, and walls not adorned by a single map, is comfortless and uninviting.

Five scholars, of humble parentage, were in attendance, the average daily number. Of these one boy of good natural abilities passed a fair examination in arithmetic and dictation. The others were backward in arithmetic, and their work was purely mechanical. In spelling also they were very deficient; while of history, geography, and English grammar almost nothing was known. The master is an aged man, in holy orders, and holding a small benefice in the neighbourhood, but he resides at the school. It is not too much to say that he is now totally unfit to keep a school by reason of bodily infirmities. With some difficulty he manages to keep eight boys on his school list, though I was informed that he only succeeds to this extent by personal solicitation of parents and children, whenever vacancies occur; for the parents generally prefer to make a payment to the National School, of which the Grammar School is now but a feeble and useless competitor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 552, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 22 May 1596. Endowed by John Snelling and Phillip Gostlinge with premises in parish of Boxford. John Gurdon by will, 15 Sep. 1777, gave 100*l.* Deeds in custody of rector. Master alleges that income of certain lands at Walthamstow in Essex, and Shrimpling in Suffolk, given by will of one Tasker, A.D. 1605, is not applied to school; but the trustees are not aware that the school has such a claim.

School Property.—Present annual income applied to school arising from 10A. 1R. 37P. of land in Edwardstone and Stock, about 40*l.* net. No probable increase.

Buildings old. Schoolhouse adapted for reception of a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of youth of Boxford, Groton, and Edwardstone (Letters Patent). Two boys of parish of Assington to be nominated by proprietors of Assington Hall (Gurdon's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent); reading and writing (Gurdon's Will).

Government and Masters.—37 governors make statutes, appoint and remove master and usher. (No usher now.)

Master must be a master of arts.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Master.—A clergyman and M.A.; receives 40*l.* a year from endowment, besides residence. Repairs cost him 4*l.* or 5*l.* a year. Holds the perpetual curacy of Shelley.

Day Scholars.—Eight, two from Boxford, two from Edwardstone, two from Groton, and two from Assington. Receive gratuitous instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently.

School work begins with prayers; religious instruction in Bible and Scripture history.

Examination annually by Governors.

Corporal punishment never used.

A small playground.

No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum; study 25 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

37 Governors:

Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., Warden, Tendring Hall, Stoke-by-Ragland,
Rev. John Byng, Boxford Rectory, Colchester,
&c. &c.

Head Master:

Rev. Henry Jones, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRANDON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THERE are now but two surviving trustees, of whom one only, the rector of Downham, is resident in the neighbourhood. The last appointment of new trustees was made in the year 1855, but the costs of it amounted to 67*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; there is consequently no haste to bring about another appointment, although the exorbitant charges connected with the preparation of the last evoked in the minds of the trustees a feeling sufficiently strong to render a repetition of them unlikely.

The money received under the will of the founder was expended partly on the schoolhouse and buildings, partly in the purchase of the impropriate rectory of Downham. This rectory had been previously demised for a term of 900 years, at a yearly rent of 40*l.* Consequently the school has, during the term, only a rent-charge of that amount out of the rectory. The rest of the endowment consists of two small pieces of land allotted to the school, the one under the Bedford Level Act, the other on an inclosure. The master receives 30*l.* a year from the rent derived from Downham rectory in accordance with the directions of the will, besides the rents of the allotments. By the founder's will the surplus, after 30*l.* has been paid to the master, and provision made for repairs of the school, is to be applied for the benefit of the poor. But as the schoolhouse is large, far larger indeed than the master requires, the whole of the remaining 10*l.* of the endowment is reserved for repairs, and no surplus at all is paid to the poor.

The master is understood to teach 40 free scholars; but since the establishment of the National School at Brandon in 1843, the number in attendance has always been far short of that specified. They are not entirely free, but are charged at different rates, viz. 1*d.* a week (for stationery), 3*d.* a week, and half a guinea a quarter, according to their proficiency. Practically, the difference in charges has introduced a social distinction into the school, and the boys who pay at the higher rates, besides being more advanced in learning, are the sons of wealthier parents than the rest, and sit at a separate table.

The master has been 29 years at his post, and in earlier times had a large school, including as many as 10 boarders. At the time of this inquiry there were 18 free scholars, two out-town day scholars, and two weekly boarders,—22 scholars in all. The attendance of some was very irregular; and there were present on three consecutive mornings and afternoons, 18, 15, and 12 boys respectively, the absentees being free boys paying at the lowest rate. There seemed to be no effort made to check this irregularity, and the lowest number above stated probably represents an average attendance.

Although "grammar and other literature" are prescribed by the founder, only one boy was learning a little Latin with a view to qualifying as a druggist's apprentice, and the regular school course is confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English history, and grammar. The arithmetic of all but the three best boys in the school, only one of whom worked really well, was not satisfactory, and in several instances a great want of intelligence was exhibited. In writing from dictation the results were scarcely more encouraging. In the remaining subjects, all but the three boys mentioned above were generally deficient; these three, however, passed a creditable examination on the whole, and had evidently received much attention.

The master seemed to teach carefully, but the whole management of the school lacked vigour and precision. The inhabitants evince but little interest in the matter, and the school is never visited or inspected in any way. Indeed this was the first examination of any kind to which it had been subjected since the appointment of the present master in the year 1837. Unless new trustees are appointed, who will personally interest themselves in the welfare of the school, there seems no likelihood that it will attain to any degree of real efficiency. If it is to be made a valuable institution it should be again impressed with the character which the founder probably intended it to bear, and be made a purely middle-class school, for which there is sufficient demand in Brandon, while most of the present free boys would be more suitably and probably more successfully instructed at the National School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 156. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment—By will of Robert Wright, 10 Nov. 1646, who gave rents of his lands for six years after his death for the purchase of lands, and directed the surplus income of the lands so bought, after payment of 30*l.* per annum to master, and providing for building and repair of school premises, to be applied in alms. Two allotments amounting together to about 12 acres.

School Property.—Present income, arising from original endowment and allotments, 57*l.* gross, 50*l.* net.

Buildings and site very well adapted to their purpose. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Towards the maintenance of an able schoolmaster to instruct the youth of the towns of Brandon, Downham, and Wangford in Suffolk, and Weeting in Norfolk (Founder's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other literature (Founder's Will).

Government and Masters.—The full number of trustees is six, appointed by deed, four to be of most able and substantial inhabitants of Brandon.

Two trustees surviving. They appoint master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Total income of master from endowment 43*l.*, from fees less than 2*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—20, 12 between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two or three miles; 16 on foundation; arithmetic as far as reduction free, beyond 6*s.* 8*d.*, with other subjects taught in school 2*l.* 2*s.* Private tuition (Latin, &c.) 1*l.* Fires 1*s.* 8*d.*; pens and ink 3*s.* 4*d.*

Boarders.—Five, weekly boarders. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 20 guineas to 24*l.* School bills, highest 33*l.*; average 16*l.*; lowest 15*l.*; cubical contents of bed-rooms 585 feet per boy. Hours 6½ A.M., 8½ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

Examination by master half-yearly.

Punishments: confinement, tasks, and corporal punishment; the last publicly.

Playground 22 yards by 6.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 20 hours per week. Playtime 3 hours per day.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Wm. Poley, Brandon House, Brandon.
Rev. S. Warren, Neenton Rectory, Bridgnorth.

Head Master:

John Notley.

Bungay Grammar School.

Mr. J. L. Hammond's Report.

As early as 1580, there was a school in Bungay kept by Thomas Popeson, Master of Arts, who in 1592 conveyed certain messuages and lands to the town feoffees for the provision in perpetuity of a free grammar school within the town of Bungay. This was in pursuance of a covenant made by him with the master, fellows and scholars of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, whereby a yearly rent of 12*l.* was to be paid to the said master, fellows and scholars out of certain specified lands upon condition of their granting certain privileges and advantages to ten scholars (afterwards reduced to four) out of Bungay school, and also of other covenants made by the town feoffees with the same master, fellows and scholars, to pay out of the rents of the lands given by Popeson, a stipend to the schoolmaster, and other specified charges, and, in case the rents should be more than sufficient for the above purposes, to employ the residue thereof for the benefit of the school and of the scholars.

According to the original ordinances drawn up by Popeson in 1591, the number of scholars was to be 50. It is not certain whether the instruction was absolutely gratuitous or not. It was provided, however, that if the master should teach more than 50 boys, he, being warned by the reeves of the school, should at his own charges find an usher to discharge that duty; and further, that if he should take an usher for the better instruction of the scholars, it should be lawful for him to require of every townsman, having children taught in the school, for every such child 5*s.* a year.

The daily exercise of the scholars, as required by the ordinances, was instruction in writing and Latin, and "last of all, that they may attain to some competent knowledge of the Greek tongue."

The schoolmaster and scholars were to keep school every Saturday, and every half-holiday until 3 o'clock in the afternoon "for writing and casting accounts with the pen and counters according to their capacities."

Every Saturday afternoon the scholars were to learn all such things as concern the Christian faith and religion both in the Latin and English tongues.

Popeson having made provision for sending scholars to the universities, the school must be regarded as an ancient grammar school; at the same time the teaching of writing and accounts was evidently intended for other boys, since the residue of the rents above alluded to was to be kept for the preferment and commodity of the scholars less apt to continue their learning in the university, in putting them forth apprentices or otherwise preferring them.

In 1728 the school had for several years been entirely neglected and in manner lost. In the same year its endowment was

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

augmented by the grant of the advowson of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, for the benefit of the master and also by a gift of lands. Attached to this last gift was the condition that the master should perform certain weekly services in the parish church of St. Mary, and teach 10 boys freely. Two exhibitions at Emmanuel College were appropriated, under certain new arrangements, to the school.

At the time of the charity commissioners' inquiry the master, who is named by Emmanuel College, was vicar of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, and the school was taught by a deputy. It was conducted as a grammar school, and the number of free boys at that time is reported to have never been complete for want of applications.

Subsequently, the Bishop of Norwich having refused to allow the vicar of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, to be non-resident, the advowson was sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the trust.

When I visited the school there were 36 scholars, of whom 10 were free boys, paying 5*s.* per annum for school expenses. The other day scholars were charged ten guineas per annum for instruction. The numbers have revived under the present * master, who is a man of great energy and very successful in teaching. Before his appointment there were but few pupils in the school.

The education is adapted for the preparation of boys for the university local examinations rather than for the universities themselves. In this respect it has been very successful. In 1865 this comparatively small school sent in eight candidates, or nearly a fourth of its full complement of scholars. All of them obtained certificates, though the boys were very young; for they do not generally remain at school sufficiently long to get the full benefit of the course of education prescribed.

I examined the pupils in Greek, Latin, French, arithmetic, algebra, geography, English grammar and dictation. The formal knowledge of English grammar was slight, and in Greek and Latin, though some of the boys did very well, others were defective in parsing and in the conjugation of irregular verbs. But on the whole the results were highly satisfactory, and the teaching and discipline were sound and effective. There are now no vacancies in the free scholarships, and the benefits of the school are appreciated by the inhabitants of the town.

Drawing is not taught.

There is a good modern school building erected on a site given by a former trustee. I understand that its cost was defrayed out of the funds in the hands of the town feoffees.

The old school house, assured to the school by Popeson, is now the boarders' dining room. The master's house adjoining the school is somewhat old-fashioned and insufficient in accommodation. If the school is to be kept up as a boarding school it requires improvement. The master had 16 boarders when I was in Bungay, of whom two older boys, with an assistant master, were

* Since my visit he has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Yarmouth Grammar and Commercial School (1867).

obliged to sleep out of the house. The playground adjoining the school is small, but the boys play cricket and foot ball on the common.

It is very desirable that a new scheme should be drawn up for the management of the school, which is still professedly governed by Popeson's ordinances of 1591, subject to the modifications introduced by Scales' conditions of trust in 1728.

Many persons interested in the school are of opinion that the free education should be abolished; but any attempt in this direction would meet with opposition in some quarters. The free boys at present are the sons of tradesmen who do not require this assistance for the teaching of their children.

The Charity Commissioners (22nd Report, p. 237) recommend that "a separate account should be kept by the town feoffees of the rents and profits, settled by Popeson, and that the surplus of the rents, if any, should be applied, as directed, for the benefit of the school." This recommendation has not been followed; and the master informs me that he has never received even the original stipend of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guaranteed to him by the covenants in the deed, dated 20th April 1592. It is fair, however, to state that the expenses on building and repairs have probably more than exhausted the whole amount of the rents. The master's payment is nevertheless an anterior charge, and as the lands can be identified (so at least I am informed) it seems irregular and improper not to treat them as a distinct trust, separate from the other town lands.

I cannot ascertain that the school has derived, for a long time past, any advantage in consideration of the rentcharge paid to Emmanuel College; nor does it appear that there are now any scholarships or exhibitions at the college appropriated to Bungay school.

The provision requiring the master to perform weekly services at St. Mary's Church, Bungay, should be dispensed with.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 234.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 16 January 1591, Thomas Popeson, schoolmaster at Bungay, gave a yearly rent of 6*l.*, and the feoffees of the town lands a like rent of 6*l.*, in augmentation of 10 scholarships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to be held by scholars from Bungay school. On 26 May 1592, Popeson conveyed the lands charged by him to the feoffees of the town lands for support of the school. Endowed with advowson of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, by Henry Williams, 1 March 1728, and by will of Robert Scales, 4 Nov. 1728, with lands near St. Lawrence, Ilketshall, for the schoolmaster, if he should be a minister of the Church of England and read or cause to be read divine service in St. Mary's church every Wednesday and Friday. Deeds in parish chest of St. Mary's Parish, Bungay.

School Property.—Lands given by Popeson not now identified. Part probably sold to redeem land tax on town lands. School receives no benefit from this source. Benefice of St. Andrew's sold, and proceeds invested in 864*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* consols in name of official trustee of charitable funds. In 1866 the sum of 370*l.*, being the produce of the sale of 428*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* consols, part of this stock, was, at the request of the then head master, and by order of the Charity Commissioners, laid out in building new dormitories, kitchen, &c. to the schoolhouse,

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to be repaid, with interest, by the dividend on the remainder of the stock; by this means 26*l.* a year is lost to the school until 370*l.* repaid. 45*l.* a year from Scales'gift. Acreage 37A. 1R. 39P. Average annual income from all sources 76*l.* gross, 43*l.* net, to be increased henceforth by 10*l.* or 15*l.* on re-letting of land.

Buildings fairly convenient, but require additions.

The exhibitions to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, are no longer appropriated to the school.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of children and youths of the parishioners of St. Mary and of the Trinity according to the ordinances of the school (Popeson). Scholars not to exceed 50 in number unless an usher provided at master's expense (ordinances 1591); poor boys of the town not exceeding ten at a time (Scales).

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—"A grammar school." (Popeson.)

Government and Masters.—Ordinances partly obsolete.

Town reeve and feoffees of Bungay town lands, consisting at present of ten gentlemen and three tradesmen, all of the neighbourhood, hold the property, elect to vacancies in their own number, and appoint ten free boys. Accounts annually audited by the inhabitants.

Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College appoint master, and have a general visitatorial power. Feoffees can dismiss master for notorious immorality; and if Master and Fellows neglect to appoint a master, after four months' notice, the feoffees to appoint such master (by deed 20th Sept. 1728).

Schoolmaster must be M.A., and if possible an old pupil of the school. To have no charge which would withdraw him from school, except with approval of majority of feoffees.

There is an usher also on the foundation appointed by head master, also a writing master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, besides fees, profits of boarders, and house; of usher from fees 2*l.* 10*s.*, besides 27*l.* 10*s.* paid by head master, who also pays 5*l.* a year to writing master.

Day Scholars.—17, 10 on foundation, chiefly sons of tradesmen, between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five or six miles, pay for general work 5*s.*, and 2*l.* 2*s.* for mathematics; non-foundationers 10*l.* 10*s.* French 4*l.* 4*s.* Books about 15*s.* Stationery and drilling 4*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—22, 20 in head master's house, chiefly sons of professional men and farmers. Three meals a day; four for elder boys. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction from 30 to 50 guineas, according to age. Extra charges for French, German, drawing, and music. Washing 2*l.* 2*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 396 feet per boy. Hours 7 A.M., 8½ P.M. or later. No separate studies.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write a little and know something of first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course frequently modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture subjects of coming Cambridge local examination, and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers and reading Psalms.

Promotions as a rule in upper part of school by examination every quarter; in other part of school by examination and position in daily class book combined; except at Midsummer, when promotions are regulated by examinations only.

Examination quarterly, at Midsummer by friend of head master, at other times by masters. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter by head master only and publicly.

Playground close to school 48 yards by 19 yards. Drilling taught. Boys allowed to walk out with master's permission.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 38 or 39 weeks per annum. Study 31 hours per week. Play-time about 18 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Innkeeper -	Bungay -	About 1 furlong.
" " - 2	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Earsham -	1 mile.
" " - 4	Carriage Builder -	Bungay -	½ mile.
" " - 5	Banker's Agent -	Do. -	About a furlong.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. -	
" " - 7	Tailor (deceased) -	Do. -	Less than a furlong.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Alburgh (lodges in the town) -	5 miles.
" " - 9	Wheelwright -	Bungay -	Nearly ½ mile.
" " - 10	Saddler - -	Do. -	Not 20 yards.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Chemist - -	Bungay -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Lawyer's Clerk -	Do. -	About a furlong.
" " - 3	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Ditchingham Rectory.	2 miles.
" " - 4	Chemist - -	Bungay -	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Saddler - -	Do. -	About 3 furlongs.
" " - 6	Veterinary Surgeon (deceased).	Do. -	
" " - 7	Plumber, &c. -	Do. -	
" " - 8	Surgeon - -	Islington (lodges in the town).	109 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor -	Mildenhall, Suffolk	All in the Head Master's house.
" " - 2	Clerk in Holy Orders (deceased)	Cambridge.	
" " - 3	Surgeon - -	Lavenham, Suffolk.	
" " - 4	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Mildenhall, Suffolk.	
" " - 5	No occupation -	Harleston, Norfolk.	
" " - 6	Gentleman -	Weybread, Suffolk.	
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Gazeley, Suffolk.	
" " - 8	No occupation -	Lowestoft, Suffolk.	
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Thurton, Norfolk.	
" " - 10	Wine Merchant -	Bungay.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Rickinghall, Suffolk.	
" " - 2	Surgeon - -	Soham, Cambridge.	
" " - 3	Farmer (deceased)	Metfield, Suffolk.	
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Gazeley, Suffolk.	
" " - 5	Clerk in Holy Orders - -	Hinton, nr. Brackley, Northamptonshire.	
" " - 6	Solicitor - -	Soham, Cambridge.	
" " - 7	Surgeon - -	Mildenhall, Suffolk.	
" " - 8	Surgeon - -	Holt, Norfolk.	
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Thurton, Norfolk.	

TABLE B.—SCHO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
			per annum.		yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.
Religious Knowledge.	39	5	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	The boys of this class were working each his own subject, for different purposes.	10	1
Greek - -	10	2	—	3	16	3	1	—	6	Herodotus VI., 85 *ad fin.* Soph., Philoctetes.	5	1
Latin - -	38	5	—	3	16	2	1	1	6	Cicero pro Murena. Pieces for Composition.	10	1
French -	7	3	£4 4*s.*	1	15	2	¾	2	4½	Mignet's Marie Stuart, Vol. II.; Racine's Athalie, and pieces chosen for Composition.	2	1
Arithmetic -	39	5	—	4	16	Only worked occasionally to keep it up.					10	1
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	3	16	—	1	—	—	Out of door practice. Dependent on weather.	5	1
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	3	—	4	16	6	1	—	7	Euclid, all; Alg. to Binomial (Colenso), 1 boy; Euclid I-IV., two others; Euclid I-II., the other; Alg. to Quadr. Eq., these three last.	10	1
History - -	39	5	—	4	16	1	1	—	1½	Hist. Eng., William III., Anne, George I.; Ince's Outlines, and oral Lessons.	10	1
Geography -	39	5	—	4	16	1	1	—	1½	Europe (Cornwell, and oral Lessons).	10	1
English Grammar.	5	1	—	4	16	5	¼	5	2½	Morell's Essentials of English Grammar.	2	1
English Literature.	4	1	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	With History of England.	10	
English Composition.	12	1	—	4	16	1	1	—	1	Subjects set by Head Master.	8	
Reading - -	39	5	—	4	16	Occasionally.					10	
Writing - -	39	5	—	4	16	1	1	—	1		10	
Music - -	23	1	—	2	17	1	1	—	1		6	

INSTRUCTION.

tistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
¾	—	2½	Book of Exodus; Sinclair on Church Catechism.	6	9	2	¾	—	2½	Exodus and Ch. Catechism.
½	—	5	Extracts from Æsop and Palœphatus in Frost's Anal. Gr. Min.							
1	4	11	Cornelius Nepos, Miltiades, Themist., Alcib., Agesilaus, Epaminondas, Hodgson's Versifn., Henry's 1st Book.	6	9	6	½	5	9	Latin Grammar to "Sum."
½	2	5	Boileau, Le Lutrin, Part of Lamartine's Christophe Colomb, Hamel's Exercises (and Grammar), up to Rule 40 in Syntax.	4	12	2	½	2	5	Paul et Virginie; Ahn's and Hamel's Exercises.
1	—	2	Impossible to say; you cannot keep boys together in Arithmetic.	6	9	5	1½	—	7½	Colenso's Arith. to Ex. 17.
1	—	—	Out of door practice.							
1	—	6	Euc. and Alg., elementary.							
1	—	1½	As Class I.	6	9	1	1	—	1½	Hist. Eng. to 1485 (Ince).
1	—	1½	As Class I.	6	9	1	1	—	1½	Europe (Cornwell).
½	5	2½	As Class I.							
—	—	—	With History of England.							
1	—	1	Subjects set by Head Master.							
Occasionally.				6	9	2	¼	—	1½	Longman's Lines.
1	—	1		6	9	8	½	—	4	
1	—	1		6	9	1	1	—	1	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) None.

(*b*) M. C. Abel, first in the Examination for Clerkships in the General Post Office, March, 1865.

(*c*) Cambridge Local Examinations (Norwich centre).

1861, G. Colborne, Senior Certificate ; 3rd Class Honours, distinction in Religious Knowledge.
„ T. T. Smith, Senior Certificate.
„ C. Smith, Junior Certificate ; 2nd Class Honours.
1862, H. G. Baker, Junior Certificate ; 2nd Class Honours.
„ J. Knowles, Junior Certificate ; 3rd Class Honours.
1863, C. E. Childs, Senior Certificate.
„ O. F. Read, Junior Certificate ; 2nd Class Honours.
„ E. W. Owles, Junior Certificate.
1864, O. F. Read, Senior Certificate ; 3rd Class Honours.
„ W. Capon, Junior Certificate.
„ R. J. Jarman, Junior Certificate.
„ B. S. White, Junior Certificate.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Charles Garneys, Surgeon, Bungay, Town Reeve.
Richd. Mann, Esq., Ditchingham.
Wm. Mann, Esq., Ditchingham.
Lieut.-Col. John Mann, Hedenham Hall.
Robert A. Burtsal, Grocer, Beccles.
Wm. Burtsal, Esq., Stratford-le-Bow.
Rev. Frederick Barkway, Bungay.
Wm. Hartcup, Solicitor, Bungay.
Samuel Smith, Solicitor, Bungay.
Charles Childs, Printer, Bungay.
Thos. Owles, Grocer, Bungay.
H. J. Hartcup, Esq., Bungay.
Henry Bellman, Solicitor, Bungay, Town Reeve, 1867.

Clerk to Trustees :

John Denny Botwright, Builder, Bungay.

Head Master :

Rev. William Hart, B.A., elected 5th March 1867, in default of Master Fellows of Emmanuel College appointing a master.

Bury St. Edmunds.—King Edward the Sixth's School,

Mr. Richmond's Report.

For a considerable number of years this school has offered a course of education similar in most particulars to that afforded at the great public schools of the country, and its success in preparing boys for the university is attested by a considerable list of distinctions gained by its pupils at Cambridge. Its numbers, however, have not usually borne due proportion to its eminence as a place of instruction, and even the great name of its last head master failed to raise them. In the year 1828 the total number of pupils was 68, soon after which it rose to 110. On the appointment of Dr. Donaldson in 1841 the number was 67; and on his retirement in 1855, when the present head master was appointed, the number was 66. Since that time there has been little variation, and at Whitsuntide 1866 the number was 62.

The boys are distinguished as "Royalists," being inhabitants and sons of inhabitants of Bury, "Foreigners" not being boarders with the head master or under master, and "Boarders;" and the proportions were, 33 royalists, 2 foreigners, and 27 boys boarding with the head master in the schoolhouse.

The educational staff consists of the head master, who obtained high classical honours at Cambridge; the under master, who also graduated in classical honours at Cambridge; a mathematical master; an English master; and a French master. The proportion borne by the number of masters to that of pupils is therefore very considerable. The income of the head master is chiefly derived from fees for instruction and profits of boarders; that of the under master, who, besides his annual salary, is entitled to the fees of all Royalists in the fifth form, is augmented by fees charged for private tuition. The other masters are appointed by the head master, and, though chiefly paid by fees, receive small salaries from the governors of the school.

The boys are divided into six forms, of which, for classical instruction, the sixth is under the tuition of the head master; the fifth and fourth under that of the under master; while the three lowest are under the mathematical and English masters, except in so far as the head master holds a weekly review of the third form in Latin. All the boys learn Latin, all but three Greek, and all but two French. In the sixth form, the higher Greek and Latin classics are read; and the boys translated with accuracy, and in some cases with good taste, from Juvenal and Euripides; and their replies to questions in grammar and etymology showed that the best of them possessed the groundwork of good scholarship. But the boys in this form were of very unequal strength, and were in fact sub-divided for some purposes into three small classes. The inequality was chiefly observable in the exercises in Greek and Latin prose and verse, the highest boys being fairly advanced in such compositions, though by no means remarkably successful; whereas

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the work of the two lower sub-divisions was poor and inaccurate. In a larger school these lower boys would probably have been not yet promoted to the highest form; but at this the boys who would most properly represent the sixth form were but three in number. The fifth and fourth forms are classed together in translation, and were reading Virgil and Homer; they are also practised in composition in both Greek and Latin prose and verse. Their exercises were not very correct, and their translations were somewhat careless; but they were generally accurate in replying to simple grammatical questions, and, being mostly young boys, were on the whole in a fair state of proficiency. In the lower forms the classical work is quite elementary, and the boys are restrained to the preparation of very short passages, which are carefully analysed and the words parsed. The result is a good substratum of grammar, which was evidently retained in the higher forms, and which was throughout the school more conspicuous than the elegance or spiritedness of the work done.

In mathematics the same classification of the school is adhered to as in classics; but the mathematical master under whose care the three highest forms are placed, and who receives them class by class, contrives to allow each boy to work for the most part independently of the rest, a plan which, with moderate numbers, is feasible, and probably advantageous. The three lowest forms are instructed by the English master, and their arithmetic was, on the whole, satisfactory. That of the sixth form was not sufficiently correct, and in algebra the work done was scarcely so good as might be expected; but in this branch the general result was not unfavourable. French is taught by the French master in all forms but the sixth, in which the head master undertakes it. Although neither the French exercises of the lower boys, nor the translations of the sixth form, were very carefully or correctly done, there is no doubt that a boy leaving this school from the sixth form has gained a useful, if desultory, knowledge of the language, which he can easily turn to further account if he will. Most of the sixth form learn German also with the head master, which they begin so soon as they are considered to have made sufficient progress in French, but without desisting from the study of the latter language. They are consequently not far advanced in German. There were 25 boys learning Hebrew, which the head master teaches, but the time devoted to it is not great. Much time and attention is devoted to English subjects, the English grammar being regularly taught in addition to the Latin in the lower forms. History, on the other hand, receives less attention; but geography is taught in all forms below the sixth, by means of maps drawn and coloured by the boys. English themes or exercises are written throughout the school. Within the last year the reading of Shakespeare, with explanations, has been introduced in the upper part of the school, the head master taking the fourth and fifth forms, and the under master the sixth. It is made an interesting and useful lecture.

It thus appears that the course of study pursued by the higher

boys is very extensive, and embraces three dead languages and two modern, besides English. They spend 15 hours in the week on classical work, 6½ on mathematical, 5 on French and German; besides which, one hour is devoted to Shakespeare, one hour to the Greek Testament, and half an hour to Hebrew. These compose the 29 hours spent in school, and are exclusive of time spent at evening school, which is employed in preparation. The object aimed at is to make the education as general as possible; and with that view, advantage is taken of every available hour to increase the number of subjects taught. The necessary result is, that the boys are remarkably successful in none of their subjects, and the distinctions lately obtained at Cambridge before residence in the university are due rather to the exertions of the head master in privately preparing individual boys for examination than to the regular school course.

The schoolhouse is a large building, with good room for the boarders, and supplied with a row of small studies, each of which is occupied by one or two boys. There is one large schoolroom in which the third, fourth, and fifth forms are taught, and two small ones for the first and second and the sixth forms respectively. The arrangement of these rooms is not convenient. There is a good playground adjoining, and a large field is hired at a short distance for cricket and football.

Possessing, as it does, well qualified masters, good exhibitions, a high repute, and a situation apparently favourable, this school might be expected to attain a wider sphere of usefulness. That its numbers do not increase is due in part to the competition of a private school in the town, which receives about the same number of boys as the grammar school, and of a class as nearly as possible similar. It is managed by a gentleman not a member of the university, but who has the reputation of being very successful in preparing youths for civil and military examinations, and who has even supplied wranglers at Cambridge. His school, then, being professedly a "modern" school, the grammar school obtains by force of contrast a somewhat exclusively classical name in spite of the attempts made to give prominence to other subjects; and in this way many of the commercial inhabitants of Bury, setting little store by classical studies, are diverted from availing themselves of their privileges as "Royalists."

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 529. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Edward VI. 3 Aug. 1551, who gave premises at Waldingfield and elsewhere in county of Suffolk. Further endowment by Dean Sudbury, June 1670; also by will of John Sutton, July 1696, for six free scholars, and small payments to master, usher, and writing master.

Deeds in council chamber at school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—All premises, except farm at Waldingfield, comprised in Letters Patent, have been sold, and others purchased in place of them. Property now consists of warehouses in Botolph Lane, London, three farms of 93a., 86a., and 18a. respectively; cottages and paddock in Bury; also 2,000*l.* consols, 791*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* red. 3 per cents, and 571*l.* 3*s.* new 3 per cents, besides the School Hall and grounds. Average annual income (arising from land, money in funds, and surplus income, of Dean Sudbury's charity) 705*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* gross, reduced by outgoings on the property to 681*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* After all deductions for repairs of school and other outgoings, the net disposable sum applicable to educational purposes is about 590*l.*, of which 220*l.* is absorbed by four exhibitions of 40*l.* for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, and three of 20*l.* at Cambridge for three years. There are also one of 18*l.* for three years at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded under 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88; and six of 6*l.* apiece at school from Sutton's Charity, confined to Royalists, to which nominations are made by head master, taking poverty and industry into consideration.

Buildings lately greatly improved. Site open and healthy. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education and instruction of youths in grammar (Letters Patent). Inhabitants and sons of inhabitants, of ancient usage denominated Royalists, not to be admitted until they have learned rudiments of the Latin grammar and can write a legible hand. (Statutes, A. D. 1855).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). Greek and Latin Classics, rudiments of Hebrew, English Grammar, Church Catechism, and other useful branches of literature and science. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by governors with advice of Bishop of Norwich, 3 Sep. 1855.

Sixteen governors, inhabitants of town, five a quorum, appoint head and under master. Majority of three-fourths at special meeting, twelve at least being present, may remove head master for immoral conduct, wilful neglect of or offence against Statutes, or for any other cause which, in the opinion of the governors, may render his continuance prejudicial to the interests of the school. Under master removed at pleasure with current half-year's salary. The exhibitions to the universities are assigned by examiners, after examinations at Midsummer.

Head master must be of Church of England, M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, or have some degree conferred by Archbishop of Canterbury. May not hold benefice or cure which may appear to governors to interfere with his care of school or attendance with scholars at divine worship on Sunday.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 70*l.*, from fees 403*l.*, from profits of boarders 288*l.*, from payments of boys studies 58*l.* besides house. Total income of Second master 100*l.* from endowment, from fees 126*l.*, paid by head master; of mathematical master 75*l.* from

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending Whitsuntide, A.D. 1865.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance	281	2	4
Rents	510	0	6
Rents of cottages, less expenses, &c.	15	2	1
Income tax returned	11	7	0
Dividends, less tax	120	13	2
Surplus rents of Dean Sudbury's Charity	34	10	1
	£ 973	5	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Masters' Salaries	280	0	0
Examiners' Fees	15	15	0
Exhibitioners	200	0	0
Scholars	12	12	0
Insurance	16	9	3
Gas, rates, and taxes	11	8	7
Medals & prizes	17	2	6
Printing and cheque book	9	2	0
Repairs	57	1	6
Clerk and Beadle	12	19	6
Waldingfield School	3	3	0
Fee Farm rent	0	9	0
Balance	337	2	10
	£ 973	5	2

endowment, from fees paid by head master 117*l.*; of English master 20*l.* from endowment and 116*l.* from fees paid by head master; of French master 15*l.* from endowment and 45*l.* from head master.

Day Scholars.—34*, half between 10 and 14 years old, all from town or close to. Royalists, 32, pay for general work 2*l.* 2*s.*, other boys 12*l.* 12*s.*, modern languages and mathematics 6*l.* 6*s.* Private tuition with second or third master 12*l.* 12*s.*; with English master 6*l.* 6*s.*; if confined to extra work in school hours 4*l.* 4*s.* Attend on Sunday and go to church.

Boarders.—26*, 25 in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 48 guineas, or 44 if paid in advance. School bills (after including clothes and private tuition) highest 118*l.*; average 88*l.*; lowest 68*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 600 feet per boy. Hours 7¼ to 6½ a.m., 9 to 10 p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Day boys on admission must be able to read and write and know the elements of Latin.

School classified by one subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious, in Scripture or Divinity, on Sundays and Mondays. School opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions usually by half-year's work in middle of half-year and by examination at end of half-year.

Examination at Christmas in classics and English, at Michaelmas and Easter in mathematics and modern languages, by masters, at Midsummer in classics, mathematics and English, two head forms by examiners selected by head master from Oxford or Cambridge, rest by masters. Prizes given at Easter and Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, copies for bad writers, and rarely caning, the last publicly and by head master only.

Playground more than an acre, besides field for cricket or football hired by head master, and within five minutes walk of school. Boys may walk in one direction into country.

On average of last five years four boys have annually gone to university. [Eight in residence in May 1867.]

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 27½ or 29½ hours per week beside time for preparation. Playtime 24 hours per week.

* On 11 May 1865.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Hy. Jas. Oakes, Esq., Nowton Court.
Chas. Le Blanc, Esq., Roxholme Old Hall, Sleaford.
Sir John Walsham, Bart., Knill Court, Herefordshire.
The Hon. and Rev. Ed. Pellew.
Rev. Hervey Aston Adamson Oakes, Bury St. Edmunds.
Chas. Case Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Bury St. Edmunds.
John Josselyn, Esq., St. Edmund's Hill, Bury St. Edmunds.
Frederick Sutton, Esq., Great Barton.
Beckford Bevan, Banker, Bury St. Edmunds.
Jas. Sparke, Esq., Solicitor, Bury St. Edmunds.
Jas. Johnstone Bevan, Esq., Banker, Bury St. Edmunds.
John Jackson, Esq., Solicitor, Bury St. Edmunds.
Rev. John Richardson, Bury St. Edmunds.
Wm. Edmund Image, Esq., Surgeon, Bury St. Edmunds.

Clerk to Trustees:

George A. Partridge, Bury St. Edmunds.

Head Master:

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.

Under Master (on the foundation):

Rev. G. H. Statham, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Land Surveyor.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 2	Chemist	,, ,, - 2	Hotel-keeper.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 3	Draper.
,, ,, - 4	Widow of proprietor of "Bury Post."	,, ,, - 4	Solicitor.
		,, ,, - 5	Retired Hop Merchant.
,, ,, - 5	Land Surveyor.	,, ,, - 6	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 6	Draper.	,, ,, - 7	Grocer and Wine Merchant.
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman's Widow		
,, ,, - 8	Music Master.	,, ,, - 8	Miller.
,, ,, - 9	Master of Feoffment School.	,, ,, - 9	Bookseller.
,, - 10	Banker.	,, ,, - 10	Merchant.

All of Bury St. Edmunds, within easy walking distance of the school.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Higham, nr. Newmkt.	The Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman -	Whinbergh, East Dereham, Norfk.	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Barningham, near Holt, Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Brentwood, Essex.	
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Bedingfeld, Eye, Suffolk.	
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Newton, near Sudbury, Suffolk.	
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman -	Hackthorn, near Lincoln.	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Newton, near Sudbury.	
,, ,, - 9	Justice of the Peace	Gt. Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's	
,, ,, - 10	Dentist - -	Norwich - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Huntingdon -	
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman -	Barton, Suffolk	Rev. W. Rotherham.
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Gt. Barton, Bury St. Edmunds.	Mrs. Crick.
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman -	Whinbergh, East Dereham.	The Head Master.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor -	London - -	
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman -	Ditton, Cambridge.	
,, ,, - 7	Banker - -	Cambridge -	
,, ,, - 8	Indian Officer's widow - -	Leamington -	
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman -	Barmingham, Holt	
,, ,, - 10	Merchant -	Wisbech -	

Weekly Time Table.

——		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
		Sixth Form.					
9.30 to 10 or 10.15 Greek Testament.	7 to 8 1	Greek Testament -	Greek verse translation and repetition by heart (or French).	Greek prose translation and Latin verse repetition (or French).	Greek verse translation and repetition (orFrnh).	Greek prose translation and Latin verse repetition (or French).	Latin grammar and Latin translation.
	9.30 or 10.0 to 12 2	Mathematics (conic sections or Euclid prepared out of school).	Latin prose translation and composition.	Library, quarter of hour; exercise given up; Latin verse translation, and Greek composition.	Mathematics (conic sections or Euclid prepared out of school).	Latin prose translation and composition.	Exercise given up; Greek grammar; Latin verse translation; and Greek composition.
	2.30 to 4.30 3	French (or Mathematics for those who do not do French).	Hebrew; Arithmetic, extra classical subject for upper monitors.	Half holiday - - -	French translation (or strange Latin or Greek passages); History,	German - - -	Half holiday.
		Fifth and Fourth Forms.					
Sundays. 9.30 to 10 or 10.15 Whateley's Christian Evidences.	7 to 8 1	Greek Testament -	Homer and Greek repetition (or French).	Xenophon's Anabasis and Ovid repetition (or French).	Homer and Greek repetition (or French).	Xenophon and Ovid repetition (or French).	Ancient history (or modern in alternate half years); English repetition; map or Eng. essay given up.
	9.30 to 12 2	Hebrew; Latin prose composition; Cicero de Senectute (prepared out of school).	Mathematics (Euclid prepared out of school).	Latin verse composition; Ovid's Fasti (prepared out of school).	Latin prose composition; Cicero de Senectute.	Mathematics (Euclid prepared out of school).	Latin verse composition; Ovid's Fasti.
	2.30 to 4.30 3	Greek verse composition (or French for those who do not do Greek).	French - -	Half holiday - -	Greek prose composition (or French for those who do not do Greek).	French (or German for those sufficiently advanced in French).	Half holiday.
		Third Form.					
9.30 to 10 Scripture history and catechism.	7 to 8 1	Greek Testament -	Give up exercise; Cæsar.	Virgil and repetition of Latin syntax.	Ancient history and English repetition (Goldsmith's Traveller).	Give up exercise; Cæsar -	Virgil and repetition of Latin syntax.
	9.30 to 12 2	French - -	Greek - -	Mathematics (Euclid prepared out of school).	Examination in Latin by Head Master half an hour; French.	Greek - - -	Mathematics (Euclid prepared out of school).
	2.30 to 4.30 3	English grammar and modern history.	Correct Latin exercise, and do. Latin verses.	Half holiday - -	English grammar and modern history; English essay or map, given up.	Correct Latin exercise and do. Latin verses.	Half holiday.
		Second and First Forms.					
9.30 to 10 or 10.15 Bible by heart and catechism.	7 to 8 1	Scripture history, &c.	Latin accidence and English history.	Copy written; English repetition; Eng. grammar; English exercise given up.	Geography, spelling, &c.; map or theme given up.	Copy written; English repetition; Eng. grammar; analysis and parsing given up.	Latin accidence; English history.
	9.30 to 12 2	Dictation; Mathematics.	French - -	Latin (Henry's 1st Latin book and Aurelius Victor).	Eng. exercise given back and explained; Mathematics.	French - - -	Latin (Aurelius Victor and Henry's 1st Latin Book).
	2.30 to 4.30 3	Latin (Ovid) - -	Greek - - -	Half holiday - -	Latin (Aurelius Victor and Henry's 1st Latin book).	Greek - - -	Half holiday.

TABLE B.—SCH

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.
					yrs.				hrs.		
Religious Knowledge.	61	4	—	13	16	2	—	—	1½ to 1¾	Acts I.—XVII., in the original.	11
Greek	56	6	—	10	—	7 or 8	3	2 or 3	7¾ or 8¾	Acts I.—XVII.; Ajax of Sophocles; Supplices of Æschylus; Thucydides, VII. 1–34.	10
Latin	61	6	—	13	—	7 or 8	—	3 or 4	7 or 8	Tacitus, Hist. V. and Germania; Virgil, Georg. I.; Horace, Sat. I. and II., 1 and 2; (Monitors only) Captivi of Plautus.	11
French	58	7	—	12	—	2 or 6	—	1 or 6	3 or 7	Last half of Corneille's Cinna, and 25 pages of Picciola.	9
German	15	6	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	Dr. Faustus, Ein Puppenspiel (Simrock), about half.	4
Arithmetic	61	5	—	15	—	1	—	—	1	The whole of Colenso's Arithmetic.	9
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	1 Out of School hours.	Private arrangement.		—	—	—	—	—	——	3
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	47	4	—	15	—	2	—	—	5 or 7	Euclid; Algebra; Trigonometry; Geometrical and the early part of Analytical Conic Sections.	9
History	61	4	—	15	—	1	—	—	1	Lecture by the Head Master on the subjects treated of in the 1st Vol. of Blackstone's Commentaries.	19
Geography	61	4	—	Interwoven with other work.						——	—
English Grammar.	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	—
English Literature.	29	2	—	A prize is offered for general competition by J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds.							—
English Composition.	61	4	—	Occasional, beside competition for two prize essays.							—
Reading	—	—	—	—							
Writing	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Impossible to answer so as to produce a perfectly correct impression.	—
Music	1	—	Private arrangemt.	—							
Drawing	—	—	—	—							
Hebrew	20	3	—	6	—	1	—	1	1	The Book of Ruth.	9

TRUCTION.

tics of Second Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
—	hrs. 1½	Acts XIV. to end, in the original.	14	yrs. 12	2	—	—	hrs. 1½	Pinnocks Old Testament History, Catechism, &c.
2	9½	Acts XIV. to end; Euripides, Alcestis; Xenophon's Anabasis III.	14	—	2	—	—	4	Hutton's Principia Græca.
4	10	Virgil, Æn. I.; Horace, Od. II.; Parry's Origines Romanæ (Livy), pp. 52–71.	14	—	6	—	3 or 4	10	Henry's 1st Latin Book and 4 or 5 pages of Aurelius Victor.
2 or 7	4 or 10	Last half of Racine's Athalie	14	—	2	—	2 or 6	5	Maynard's Grammar and Ex., with "Livre de Conversations."
1	2	Part of Ahn's Method.							
—	2	—	14	—	2	—	—	4	Elementary part of Colenso's Arithmetic.
—	4								
—	3	Euclid and Elementary Algebra (Euclid is prepared out of School).							
—	1	Taylor's Manual of Modern History, pp. 389–468.	14	—	2	—	—	1	Keightley's Hist. of England, Norman and Plantaganet periods.
—	—	A map out of school every alternate week.	14	—	1	—	—	½	Outlines of Geography and map, every alternate week.
—	—	—	14	—	5	—	2½	3½	Thring's English Grammar and Butter's Spelling Book.
—	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	Passages from Scott's "Lady of the Lake," by heart.
—	—	An English essay out of school every alternate week.	14	—	½ or 1½	—	—	—	An English essay every alternate week.
—	—	—	14		2	—	—	1	
1	½	Pinnock's Hebrew Catechism to the end of לְמֹל and סוּם.							

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) At the University of Cambridge:
Three first classes in the Classical Tripos.
Two second classes and one third class in the Classical Tripos.
One Wrangler's and one Senior Optime Degree.
One first class in the Theological Tripos, with mark of distinction in Hebrew.
Two University (Carus Greek Testament) Prizes.
Nine Scholarships before residence—at Trinity (1), Christ's (4), Emmanuel (1), Pembroke (1), Magdalen (1), and St. Catherine's (1) Colleges.
Two Scholarships after residence at Emmanuel and Magdalen Colleges, and one Sizarship (treated as a Scholarship), at St. Peter's College; besides several additional Scholarships at various colleges, when a Scholarship has previously been gained before residence. Also two Exhibitions after residence at Emmanuel College.
Seventeen College Prizes and Medals (at least).
Three Fellowships (at Christ's, St. Peter's, and Downing Colleges).
One Tutorship (at Downing College).
One Hebrew and Divinity Lectureship (at Christ's College).

(*c*) Four first and two second classes at the Cambridge Nongremial Examinations.
One successful candidate for the foundation at Winchester School.
One ditto at Sandhurst.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—GUILDHALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The Guildhall Feoffment at Bury St. Edmunds is a trust held for various purposes of public utility in the town, and possessed of an annual income of about 2,350*l.* Only two of the various contributors to its funds appear to have made any provision for educational purposes in the terms of their gifts. It does not appear that any of the contributors to its funds contemplated the establishment of a school, though one of them directed payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* every fortnight to the minister of St. James' parish, "for catechising and instructing the poor people;" and another that 20*s.* a year should be paid to the minister of St. Mary's parish for catechising 40 poor parishioners once every month.

A suit in chancery (Attorney General v. Cullum) resulted in the establishment of a scheme for the management of the whole charity in 1842. This scheme directed the foundation of three schools, to be open to the children of parents of all religious denominations, and to be called the Guildhall Commercial School; the Guildhall School for Poor Girls; and the Guildhall School for Poor Boys. The cost of building was prescribed in the scheme to be 320*l.* for the commercial school, 630*l.* for the girls' school, and 700*l.* for the poor boys' school. Regulations were embodied in the scheme for the management of each school. A somewhat more complete scheme is now in force, the date of which is 1865.

Large and distinct schoolrooms were erected on part of the trust estates in the town for the use of the three schools, but no boarding houses nor masters' residences were provided, and the master of the commercial school is forbidden to take boarders. The room built for the commercial school, to which by far the smallest sum was appropriated, being found in the sequel insufficient, a smaller detached room was afterwards added. There is also a good gravel playground adjoining the school, which is used among other things for drilling the boys, but it cannot be used for a cricket ground.

The scheme contemplates the education of 150 boys in the commercial school, but the number is not complete. At present there are 124 boys, sons generally of small shopkeepers and the lower middle class of residents in the town. Residents without the town are not admissible, but the propriety of allowing them the privilege of admission on payment of a higher fee than that fixed for townspeople has been discussed, and may possibly be recognized in time.

The course of instruction prescribed includes "English and other living languages," and "so much of the mathematics and dead languages as may be practicable and useful."

The school is made acceptable to all denominations of inhabitants by the restriction of the ordinary religious instruction to the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

reading and explanation of the Scriptures, and no teaching of a dogmatic character is allowed on week days. A Sunday school, however, is held, at which the principles of the Church of England are inculcated, but the trustees can excuse all whose parents object to this teaching. About 70 boys out of the 124 attend the Sunday school.

The fee payable is very moderate, namely, 5*s.* a quarter, which includes everything but books, and drilling, which is voluntary, and costs 1*s.* a quarter.

The boys are classed in three divisions, which are again subdivided for some purposes. About 30 boys learn Latin, and about 40 French; Euclid and algebra are also taught to a smaller number. The Latin is of an elementary kind, but so far as it goes it has been very effectively taught. Henry's first Latin book is the text book, and the eight best boys showed under examination a very correct knowledge of the rudiments of the language. Their French also was thoroughly successful, and was of a somewhat more advanced kind than their Latin. In Algebra they had not progressed very far, but here also there was conclusive evidence of careful and intelligent teaching. A few of the boys were very correct in the earlier books of Euclid, but there was less uniformity of excellence in this subject. The 12 boys next below the highest were examined in arithmetic, and their work was quite satisfactory. It extended to the rule of three and fractions, both vulgar and decimal.

The general intelligence of the older boys was, in fact, deserving of all praise, and in all that they did they showed a straightforwardness and anxiety to do well that was very creditable to the tone and discipline of the school.

The youngest boys, forming a large class, were examined by the head master in geography and history, and his manner of dealing with a large number at once was very effective. The age of these boys varied from 8 to 11 years, and considering their youth, they were at a very fair stage of proficiency.

The head master is assisted by two under masters, who are young men paid by the trustees of the charity, but the head master finds it necessary to supplement their salaries from the fees of the boys, which are all paid to him alone. The head master's post is considered to be worth somewhat more than 200*l.* a year, without a house, and for that remuneration the trustees succeed in securing the services of a thoroughly competent man.

Among the causes which have conduced to bring this school into its present efficient condition, apart from the exertions of individual masters, the following points may be noticed:—

1. That the school started free from all restrictive directions on the part of benefactors; for none of the contributors to the charity appear to have contemplated the establishment of a school.

2. The scheme is judiciously framed. It allows considerable latitude to the trustees in their management; they "have full authority to establish such rules and regulations as may appear to them most advantageous," so long as they are not repugnant

to the scheme. The subjects of higher instruction are not laid down in a precise or obligatory form, but "so much of the mathematics and dead languages" is to be taught "as may be practicable or useful." No particular number of masters is prescribed, and assistant masters are to have "such remuneration as the trustees think fit;" and all masters are removable simply "for misconduct, irregularity, incompetency, or any other reasonable cause," without any formality or notice. On the other hand, two valuable provisions are introduced; the one directing a half-yearly examination, and empowering the trustees to pay 15*l.* a year to examiners, the other empowering them to apply not more than 20*l.* a year in assisting boys to attend university local examinations.

3. The trustees are stated to represent all denominations and forms of opinion, religious or political, and, as already mentioned, no dogmatic teaching is allowed on week days. There are, therefore, no reasonable grievances to be adduced by any in regard to the general character of the institution.

It should be mentioned with reference to the university local examinations that the provision above referred to is no dead letter. Some six or eight boys at the top of the school were actually in preparation for the next examination at Cambridge; and as the expense of the journey and maintenance from home would be considerable to many of the parents, this clause in the scheme is the means of offering to meritorious boys a most valuable opportunity at a very insignificant cost to the charity.

Two of the trustees were in attendance, and appeared to represent the general opinion that the school is in a very healthy condition.

The whole cost of the school in the year 1865–6 was but 321*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*, exclusive of fees paid direct to the master, which amount to about 120*l.* a year. A slight increase in the fees would probably be of advantage in providing more adequate salaries for under masters; or if out-town boys were admissible their fees would effect the same object. There appears, indeed, to be no sufficient reason why the present limitation to town boys should be maintained, for the school is capable of accommodating more boys of the class attending it than the town seems to possess. The upper tradesmen will not send their boys to it, preferring either the grammar school or one of the private schools in the town; nor indeed is it the aim of this school to court their patronage. It has a defined sphere in the lower stratum of the middle class. So it comes to pass that through no fault of its own, its numbers are not complete; and yet in the villages round about there are doubtless farmers who would gladly send their boys if they could, and on whom a boon might be conferred which would in no way injure the preferential claims of the borough.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Under new scheme in 1842, for management of Guildhall Feoffment, a charity embracing various objects, three schools established, a commercial school, a poor boys' school, and a poor girls' school.

School Property.—About 320*l.* per annum out of funds of Guildhall Feoffment. The poor schools receive about 170*l.* from the same source. Gross income of the Guildhall Feoffment in 1865–6 was 2,377*l.* School buildings good. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction in Commercial School of 150 boys, whose parents shall reside, or if dead, shall have resided, in the parishes of St. James or St. Mary in Bury St. Edmunds; or who, being orphans, shall reside with their guardians or relations in Bury St. Edmunds.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and other living languages, writing, reading, arithmetic, geography, history, and so much of the mathematics and dead languages as may be practicable and useful.

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 24th March 1842; amplified in 1865.

Trustees, 28 in number, resident in Bury St. Edmunds, or within seven miles therefrom, appoint, and for misconduct, irregularity, incompetency, or any reasonable cause, can remove masters. Have power to establish the rules and regulations not repugnant to scheme. Head master to be member of Church of England.

Continuing trustees elect to vacancies in their own body, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 150*l.* a year from endowment, and all fees of pupils, but he applies voluntarily a portion of the fees in augmenting assistant masters' salaries and providing additional assistance. Two assistant masters on foundation receive 70*l.* and 50*l.* a year respectively from endowment. A third assistant provided by head master.

Boarders.—Not allowed by scheme.

Day Scholars.—124, chiefly under 14 years of age, sons of tradespeople, clerks, &c., Pay 5*s.* a quarter. Books extra. Drilling, voluntary, 1*s.* a quarter. Drawing taught to all without extra charge by a teacher certificated by the Science and Art Department.

ITEMS of EXPENDITURE at COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 1865–6.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	270	0	0
Rewards	10	0	0
Coals, cleaning, &c.	18	11	2½
Grant to scholars at Cambridge examination	12	0	0
Repairs	10	17	5
	£321	8	7½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Ministers.—Wesleyan, 2; Primitive Methodist 1	3
Brewers, 2; coffee planters (in Ceylon), 2	4
Manufacturers of implements, 1; tobacco, 1; brushes, 1; zinc and iron, 3; shoes, 3; harness, 2; clothing, 3;	14
Merchants.—Corn, 4; leather, 3	7
Public officers.—Postmaster, 1; governors of gaols, 2; governors of unions, 4; inland revenue, 5	12
Grocers, 4; confectioners, 3; master baker, 1	8
Farmers, 2; seedsman, 1; lessee of Botanic Gardens, 1; stewards or superior servants, 4	8
Hotel and innkeepers	11
Draper, 1; silk mercers, 2; master tailors, 5	8
Auctioneer, 1; surveyors, 2; builders, 3	6
Clerks, 3; reporters, 2; commercial travellers, 4	9
Booksellers, printers, &c., 3; dealers in fancy goods, &c., 2	5
Chemist, 1; veterinary surgeon, 1	2
Photographers, 3; master coach builders, 4; master painter, 1	8
Watchmaker, 1; shopkeepers' assistants, 2	3
No occupation, 2; dead or unknown, 14	16
	124

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

All of Bury St. Edmunds.

- H. Le Grice, Esq.
- H. J. Oakes, Esq.
- H. Braddock, Esq.
- Geo. Portway, Esq.
- Geo. Creed, Esq.
- C. C. Smith, Esq.
- J. J. Bevan, Esq.
- C. J. Gedge, Esq.
- C. Beard, Esq.
- W. Hubbard, Fsq.
- T. Collins, Esq.
- T. Cooke, Esq.
- T. Ridley, Esq.
- F. Lankester, Esq.
- T. W. Cooper, Esq.
- Rev. A. H. Wratislaw.
- Rev. A. Tyler.
- Rev. J. Richardson.
- Rev. F. R. Chapman.
- Rev. R. Rashdall.
- W. Salmon, Esq.
- G. Pearson Clay, Esq.
- G. Thompson, Esq.
- Rev. T. G. Hickman.
- W. H. Rushbrooke, Esq.
- Robt. Boby, Esq.
- H. Barker, Esq.
- G. A. Partridge, Esq.

Clerk to Trustees:
Jas. Sparke.

Head Master:
John Jackson.

Other Foundation Masters:
Daniel Hancox, certificated.
Alfred Baker, certificated.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CAVENDISH FREE SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The deed of foundation provides for the gratuitous instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues of not more than 15 poor children of Cavendish, to be nominated by the Rector, the master being at liberty to teach others according to agreement with their parents. Provision is also made for apprenticing two poor lads annually from the school, or, if any one should be found to be "more pregnant," maintaining him at the University of Cambridge. Under this clause lads continue to be bound as apprentices, but there is no reason to suppose that a scholar has ever been sent to Cambridge.

The scheme of 1862 proposed to divide the school into an upper and lower class, to be taught in separate rooms, the one to be adapted to the wants of the professional, commercial, and middle classes, the other to those of the poor or operative classes. In both the distinctly classical character impressed upon the school by the founder was be to obliterated, and Latin taught in the upper class only, "if required." At the time when this scheme was applied for, the need of some means for educating the poor of the village was severely felt. In the meantime a National School has been established, and the lower class in the Free School being no longer requisite, and great inconvenience having been experienced in the superintendence by one master of two classes in different rooms, an agreement was entered into between the trustees and the present master, soon after his appointment in 1862, which for the most part nullifies the effect of the new scheme, inasmuch as,

(1.) There is no division of the school into an upper and lower class.

(2.) The master appoints and pays an assistant, when and as he thinks fit.

(3.) The master fixes the amount of capitation fees to be paid for all but free boys, without interference on the part of the trustees.

The master agrees to teach 15 free boys, to be increased to 20, if the trustees think fit. Actually the number is 15. The trustees continue to meet once a year on St. Thomas' Day, when two dinners are provided, one for the free boys, the other for the trustees, at the cost of 5*l.* or 6*l.*, charged to the trust. This custom, provided for in the founder's regulations, is ignored in the new scheme.

The schoolhouse is in good repair, and the schoolroom has lately been very much improved. It is now airy, and of ample size. There is a paved playground adjoining, and the village green is readily accessible for cricket, or other games.

There were 41 boys in the school, of whom 9 were boarders, and there was room for about a dozen more in the house. Most

of the boarders came from Lancashire, where the master had formed a previous connexion. It is creditable to him to be able still to draw them from such a distance. A considerable proportion of the school was learning Latin, and one boy had begun Greek. Four boys in the first class were reading Cæsar; and though the chapters read during the quarter were not many, they had been very carefully prepared, and the boys translated with readiness and accuracy, and showed a fair acquaintance with the grammar. The Latin of the boys in the next class was quite rudimentary, and their notions of grammar of any kind were very lax. Arithmetic was moderately good throughout the school, and two or three boys had made a beginning in algebra and Euclid. On the period of English history which had been last read, the two highest classes answered well; otherwise they knew little history, and most of them were deficient in knowledge of geography. The youngest boys were chiefly under the care of the master's assistant, and in writing from dictation and easy arithmetic, they acquitted themselves satisfactorily. Throughout the school great inequality was observable among boys working in the same class, which was due apparently not so much to preference shown by the teachers towards the cleverer boys, as to the fact that most of the less successful boys presented very unremunerative material even to the most assiduous labour. The discipline, however, was good, and the demeanour of all the boys attentive; and in spite of the dulness of many of them, it may be hoped that this school will do something towards supplying in the rising generation that want of enlightenment in the lower middle class of which the educated people in this neighbourhood so unanimously complain.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 488, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 14 and 15 September 1696, Rev. Thomas Gray gave lands, then of yearly value of 25*l.*, for maintenance of schoolmaster, binding boys apprentices, and purchase of books and stationery for school. Deeds in custody of governor.

School Property.—Consists of farm of 78 a. 0 r. 27 p. and six cottages in Essex, besides schoolhouse and premises. Average annual income for five years preceding 1864 was 105*l.* gross, and the net value in 1864 was about 84*l.* The gross income is now 115*l.* No probable increase. Whole net income, except 5*l.* annually for a dinner, applied to school.

Schoolroom lofty and of good size. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for a master to teach children in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues. (Schedule to Foundation Deed.) So far as extent of accommodation will admit, school to be open to all boys children of resident inhabitants of parish between the ages of six and 16. Subject to preferential rights of parishioners, trustees may admit boys resident in any adjacent parish, if accommodation be sufficient. (Scheme, A.D. 1862.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek tongues. (Schedule to Foundation Deed.) Reading, writing, history, grammar, and geography, besides in upper class elementary mathematics, book-keeping,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

land surveying, and mensuration, and Latin if required; in lower branch spelling, vocal music, and such subjects as trustees may direct in upper class with object of providing for middle classes, and in lower branch for poor or operative classes. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 16 August 1862.

The rector is ex-officio governor, and seven other respectable residents in parish, or within seven miles from church, are trustees. Four a quorum. They, with approval of governor, appoint, and majority remove, master for reasonable cause, or with three months' notice, signed by trustees, or by majority and governor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master may take 20 boarders. Total income from endowment 56*l.*, besides house, and profits on boarders.

Day Scholars.—21, one on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to six miles. Foundationers free; other boys pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.*; French, 10*s.*

Boarders.—15, all in head master's house. Three meals a day, meat once. Terms for board and instruction, under 12, 26*l.*; above 12, 30*l.* School bills, highest, 31*l.*; average, 28*l.*; lowest, 18*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 314 feet per boy. Hours 7 A.M., 8½ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School classified by one leading group of subjects chiefly, and others subordinately. School course modified at parents' desire to suit particular cases. Religious instruction forms part of school course. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination once a year by examiner selected by trustees. Prizes given to industrious boys.

Punishments: corporal punishment, impositions, and solitary confinement; all by head master only.

Playground, 950 square yards, but cricket and football on village green. Boys allowed to walk in country at their discretion.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours for day boys, and 35 for boarders per week. Playtime, 18 to 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

Revd. Robert Godolphin Peter, Rector.
Geo. Bocock, Yeoman.
Ambrose Smith, Farmer.
Wm. Byford, Farmer.
Thomas Walter Waring, Surgeon.
Alfred Pratt Kall, Farmer.
Daniel Offord, Farmer.
} All of Cavendish.

Clerk to Trustees:

George Lancelot Andrews, Esq., Sudbury, Suffolk.

Head Master:

R. Hurst.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Butcher - -	Cavendish -	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Belchamp St. Paul	3 miles.
„ „ - 3	Housekeeper -	Long Melford -	4 do.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Pentlow, Essex -	2 do.
„ „ - 5	Labourer - -	Cavendish -	
„ „ - 6	Blacksmith -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Grocer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Belchamp Walter	6 do.
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Belchamp St. Paul	3 do.
„ „ - 10	Clogger - -	Cavendish -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 2	Labourer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Belchamp Walter	6 do.
„ „ - 4	Shoemaker -	Cavendish -	
„ „ - 5	Schoolmaster -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Surgeon - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Labourer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Jobber - -	Do.	
„ „ - 9	Labourer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 10	Carpenter - -	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	
1	Carrier - - -	Liverpool, Lancashire.	All in Headmaster's House.
2	Fishmonger - - -	Southport, „	
3	Grocer - - -	Do. „	
4	Mercantile Clerk - -	Liverpool, „	
5	Provision Dealer - -	Southport, „	
6	Miller - - -	Glemsford, Suffolk.	
7	Builder - - -	Southport, Lancashire.	
8	Grocer - - -	Liverpool, „	
9	Ironfounder - -	Gestingthorpe, Essex.	
10	Miller - - -	Glemsford, Suffolk.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		mts.		h.m.			yrs.		mts.		h.m.			yrs.		mts.		h.m.	
Religious Knowledge.	44	4	—	10	13·3	5	30	—	2 30	Genesis to Joshua; St. Matthew's Gospel; Catechism with Scripture proofs.	15	12·2	5	30	—	2 30	Genesis and St. Matthew	10	10·1	5	30	—	2 30	Genesis and St. Matthew.
Latin - -	5	1	—	5	11·8		15	—	1 15	The Accidence only; Eton Grammar.														
French -	4	1	10/ per qtr.	4	11	5	15	—	1 15	First 10 Lessons of Ollendorff's Method.														
Arithmetic -	44	4	—	10	13·3	10	45	—	7 30	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	15	12·2	8	30	—	6 30	Compound Rules and Simple Proportion.	10	10·1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
Book-keeping -	3	1	—	3	14	4	30	—	2 0	Isbister's System.														
History - -	25	1	—	10	12·6	5	30	—	2 30	Succession and Chief Events.	15	12·2	5	30	—	2 30	Succession and Chief Events.							
Geography -	25	2	—	10	12·6	2	30	—	1 0	Asia and America, Cornwell's.	15	12·2	2	30	—	1 0	Asia and America.							
English Grammar.	25	2	—	10	12·6	5	30	—	2 30	Douglas's Outlines throughout.	15	12·2	5	30	—	2 30	Douglas's Outlines.							
English Composition.	25	2	—	10	12·6	2	30	—	1 0	No Author used.	15	12·2	2	30	—	1 0	No Author used							
Reading -	44	4	—	10	12·6	4	30	—	2 0	Selections from various Authors.	15	12·2	2	30	—	1 0	- - - -	10	10·1	12	30	—	6 0	
Writing -	44	4	—	10	12·6	4	30	—	2 0	Darnell's Books.	15	12·2	10	30	—	5 0	- - - -	10	10·1	8	30	—	4 0	Darnell.
Music - -	25	2	—	10	14·0	1	30	—	0 30	Hullah's Method.	15	12·2	2	30	—	1 0	Hullah's Method.	10	10·1	2	30	—	1 0	Hullah.
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 30	Spelling and Dictation Books.	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	Dictation and Spelling.	—	—	—	—	—	2 45	Dictation and Spelling.

Debenham.—Sir Robert Hitcham's School.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

This school is maintained as a branch of the charity founded by Sir Robert Hitcham at Framlingham,* of which the master and fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, were appointed trustees. The share of the income of that charity which was assigned by the ordinance of Lord Protector Cromwell to this parish was 105*l.*, to be expended by a body of local trustees, acting under the college, partly in support of a school for the poorest children and inhabitants, and partly on a workhouse for the poor of the parish. The proportions in which the fund were to be distributed between the two objects named was defined only by the assignment of 20 marks yearly as the master's salary, and it is therefore not surprising to find that at least in late years the amount expended on the school fell far short of that which was applied for the relief of poor persons. The workhouse does not appear to have been ever erected, but the custom obtained of distributing the surplus funds, after payment for the purposes of the school, in the form of pensions.

The local management of the school is committed by Pembroke College to the vicar. The masters are appointed by the college, but in this and all other matters connected with the internal order of the school the college are mainly influenced by the advice of the vicar.

Of the 200*l.* received from the charity, 125*l.* a year is now spent in salaries for the two masters of the school, and the pensioners, being now reduced to four in number, absorb only 50*l.* or 60*l.* a year; and inasmuch as no new appointments to pensions are now made by the college, this latter sum will eventually become applicable to other purposes. In course of time, also, the income will be considerably increased by the liquidation of the existing heavy debts incurred for buildings and improvements on the estates. The receipts from the charity are at present supplemented by a graduated scale of charges for instruction arranged by the vicar with the sanction of the college. The highest charge is one shilling a week, and sons of day labourers and poor persons are admitted free. It is with the aid of receipts from this source that it has been found possible to allow a salary of 60*l.* a year to the assistant master (certificated), and 4*l.* for a monitor.

The new school is of ample size, so arranged as to allow a large class to be screened entirely from the rest of the school, and to be treated, if desirable, as a separate department. There is also a new house for the master.

There were 84 boys on the list shortly before Christmas 1866, and the average attendance is about 67. They are mostly trans-

* For a general account of this charity, and of the circumstances under which a separate school was established at Debenham, *see* "Framlingham, the charity of Sir Robert Hitcham."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ferred to this school at an early age, so soon as they have passed the first standard at the national school. The effect of this is, that the national school, which is taught by mistresses, now consists only of girls and almost infant boys, while at Hitcham's School are boys of all ages from about 6 to 13 years. This arrangement involves a dispersion of the teaching power, without any compensating advantages. A great deal of the work at Hitcham's School consists in the teaching to beginners the same elementary subjects which are at the same time occupying the attention of the mistresses at the national school. The latter is maintained with difficulty, and is not nearly full.

In fact, if economy and the improvement of the education given are alone consulted, it cannot be doubted that one of two courses should be followed; either the national school, which is now impoverished and small, should be allowed to retain boys to a later age, and to have the benefit of the pence and the competition which would be contributed by them, if kept there until they were sufficiently advanced to benefit by removal to a higher school, (and on this supposition, Hitcham's School would be relieved from the incumbrance of a number of boys of tender age, and would be free to devote itself entirely to instruction of a higher kind, and to become exclusively a superior school for the upper boys from the national school and for the middle class generally,) or else the two schools should be merged and carried on together in the new building of Hitcham's School, which is far from filled by its present occupants, and which affords the opportunity before mentioned of separating the scholars into two departments. Objections, however, are raised to both plans; to the one on the ground that Sir R. Hitcham's Charity was limited by his will to "the poorest and neediest"; to the other on the other ground, that the national school is efficiently conducted, as the reports of the Inspector of Schools sufficiently prove, while a report on Hitcham's School, which was examined under the Privy Council for the first time in 1866, was unfavourable. To meet the objection founded on the limitation contained in the will, and at the same time to secure the adoption of that alternative which it is believed would be most advantageous to the whole town, it is suggested that the national school might be aided by a subsidy from the trust funds, and the connexion between the two schools might be made so intimate as to induce many poor boys to pass easily and naturally to the higher school. In further support of this suggestion, it may be mentioned, that at present the educational benefits of Sir R. Hitcham's Charity in Debenham are confined to boys, whereas the use of the word "children" in the will is, perhaps, sufficient evidence of the testator's intention to include girls in the scope of his benefaction.

The attainments of the boys were found to be of no high order In the first class no boy had learned vulgar fractions, and a very few only understood the rule of three or practice. In the simple rules their performances were very fair. Only a few new comers possessed any knowledge of English grammar, and the greater

part of the class knew very little of English history or geography. The writing from dictation was in a few cases good, otherwise indifferent, or even bad. The results shown in the next class were proportionate to those in the highest, and no undue amount of attention had been bestowed on the first class. There were two other classes of young boys learning to read, write, and sum.

On the whole, the school was on a par with a somewhat inferior national school.

The master has been for 19 years at his post, and his management appears to lack energy and spirit. The vicar, however, frequently assists in the tuition of the boys, and he is well satisfied with the assistant master lately engaged. But the school had been suffered to fall into a state of such neglect and inefficiency, that already the state of things is regarded by the vicar as a very great improvement on the past. By improved management and the stimulus of an annual inspection, it is expected that a great change for the better will be effected. But it is fair to question whether, in a place of about 1,500 inhabitants, there is either a sufficient demand for two schools conducted on the Government system, or no demand for some means of higher instruction.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Repor of present Ch. Com. x. 32. A.D. 1862.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir R. Hitcham, dated 8 August 1636, poor boys from Debenham entitled to education at school founded by him at Framlingham. By Ordinance of Cromwell, 20 March 1653, separate school directed to be established at Debenham, and supported, as well as a workhouse, by payment of 105*l.* annually from Pembroke College, Cambridge, as trustees of Sir R. Hitcham's Charity.

School Property.—Present annual payment received from charity 200*l.* a year net, of which about 125*l.* applied to school, Increase through gradual extinction of pensioners, and liquidation of debt for new buildings, &c. Large new school, and house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Education of 12 or 20 or more of the poorest children of Debenham; binding them apprentices; maintenance of grammar scholars at university (Ordinance of Cromwell).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Reading, writing, and casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to capacity (Ordinance).

Government and Masters.—Master and Fellows of Pembroke College appoint masters, and act as general supervisors. They appoint vicar to act as local manager, and he regulates admission and payments of boys.

Master required to be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade

Masters.—Head master receives salary of 65*l.* a year, with house and garden, from endowment. Assistant master receives 60*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—About 80 boys, paying from 2*d.* to 1*s.* a week, according to position of parent and residence or non-residence in Debenham: children of abourers in Debenham free (Rules drawn up by vicar).

Boarders.—None.

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Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys are admitted after passing first standard in national school; if from any other school they must be able to join the lowest class, which is preparing for 2nd standard. School now arranged in accordance with requirements of Revised Government Code. One monitor assists in teaching.

Playground, one-third of an acre, adjoining.

School open 43 weeks in the year; boys in school 25 hours in the week.

ACCOUNT for Six Months ending Oct. 31, 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Pembroke College	69	17	5½
School pence	10	17	10
Miscellaneous	0	17	6
	£81	12	9½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	40	15	4
Books and stationery	24	13	2
Fuel	1	2	6
Repairs	1	7	5½
Miscellaneous	13	14	4
	£81	12	9½

TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees;
The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Local Manager:
The Vicar of Debenham.

Head Master:
Jeremiah M. White.

Eye Grammar School.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

By the "Constitutions of the borough of Eye" (12th October, 1566), it is ordered that part of the town lands which had been given, and purchased to the use of a schoolmaster, should be employed to the maintenance of a learned man to teach a grammar school in Eye, and that the bailiffs and churchwardens should covenant to see him paid 10*l.* for his pains. This salary seems to have been regularly paid to the master in lieu of profits from the lands above mentioned, which can no longer be distinguished from the other town lands, until in 1692 the corporation ordered that the salary should be increased to 20*l.* per annum; from the year 1719 to 1739, the sum of 18*l.* a year only appears to have been paid, but from the year 1740 to 1839 the whole 20*l.* was regularly paid. Since that time no such payment has been made, the ground for withholding it being that by force of the Municipal Corporations Act the corporation are no longer trustees of the school, and the charity trustees claim 520*l.* as due to the school from the town on that account. Although a bill was long since filed in Chancery to compel payment, no further action is likely to be taken, but the sum of 20*l.* is entered upon the school accounts as annually accruing, and in arrear.

The income of the master from endowment, about 37*l.* a year, is now derived entirely from the farm left by Francis Kent for the maintenance of an usher, the places of master and usher having been united in 1692.

The charity trustees have also the management of an estate purchased with the bequest of Edward Mallows, the profits of which are applicable primarily to the maintenance of scholars at Cambridge, and secondarily to the benefit of the grammar school or for the relief of the poor, in the discretion of the trustees. The income from this source is now 30*l.* a year, out of which 2*l.* or 3*l.* a year are usually expended on repairs of the school building, and occasionally a larger sum. The surplus is applied for the relief of poor inhabitants. Of the three surviving trustees one now lives at a distance, and the other two are tradesmen resident in Eye. By them the school estate is managed and the accounts properly kept, but, so far as the education given to the boys is concerned, the school is practically free from supervision.

The master is understood to instruct 20 free boys, but he sometimes has more than that number, and refuses none who are qualified by residence, if they can satisfy him in reading English. At the time of this visit there were 23 free boys, and seven other day scholars, paying at the rate of 15*s.* a quarter. They are all taught together, and there is generally no social difference between the free scholars and the paying scholars, both being sons for the most part of tradesmen and farmers. There have been no boarders of

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late, but about 20 years ago the present master had 14 or 15 boarding in the schoolhouse, which is an old building known as the "Guildhall," and entirely appropriated to the school. The schoolroom, with a low ceiling and insufficient means of ventilation, was quite filled by the 30 boys present; they were divided into two classes of about equal numbers, of which the lower, consisting of boys whose ages averaged 11½ years, was exceedingly backward and ignorant. Their knowledge of arithmetic was in most cases confined to the simplest rules, and their spelling was very faulty; of other subjects it cannot be said that they knew anything. In the upper class the knowledge of arithmetic was very defective, the best boys being rarely able to state a simple proportion, or to do anything correctly beyond the simple rules. Their spelling would have been but fairly good in the highest class of a village school. In geography and history little progress had been made; and although they had learnt to repeat definitions from an English grammar, they were quite unable to parse the simplest sentence. There was no Latin being learnt in the school.

The general tone and behaviour of the boys was not satisfactory, and the persistent readiness with which some of the oldest of them betook themselves to unfair aids during the examination betrayed a culpable laxity of discipline and want of moral principle.

There appears to be no discontent in the town about the condition of the school; it is neither visited nor examined, except by the master, and education is so little cared for by the parents of the boys that no pressure will ever be brought to bear upon the trustees to induce them to test its efficiency as a place of instruction. If it is to be redeemed to real usefulness the first impulse must come from without, for the attitude of the borough is one of perfect quiescence.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 140, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Francis Kent, by will, 18 September 1593, gave his lands at Bedfield and Worlingworth for an usher. Edward Mallows by will, 5 December 1614, directed real estate of value of 200*l.* to be settled for maintenance of poor scholars at Cambridge, and in default for maintenance of school. Deeds, if any, with corporation.

School Property.—Is the subject of a suit in Chancery.* Income of Kent's gift alone, 26a. 0r. 9p., applied to school. Present value 40*l.* gross, 37*l.* net, besides house. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Head Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a learned man to keep a Grammar School in Eye (Constitutions of Borough of Eye, A.D. 1566). For a sufficient usher to teach freely all such children of Eye, Horham, Allington, and Bedfield, as should be put into school to learn grammar, and also to teach them all to write. (Kent's Will.)

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* Head Master claims annual stipend of 20*l.* from corporation and upwards of 500*l.* arrears for more than 25 years.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and Latin tongue, and writing, at master's own will and liberty. (Borough Constitutions.)

Government and Masters.—Three trustees appoint, and with a half-year's warning, dismiss head master.

Office of head master united with that of usher. Head master must be a learned man. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master 37*l.* from endowment, besides house.

Day Scholars.—36, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to three or four miles. 23 on foundation, pay for fires, 3*s.*; pens and ink, 6*s.* Non-foundationers pay for general work, 3*l.*; Latin, 3*l.*; fires, &c. as foundationers. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read distinctly.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism. No prayers used.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination half-yearly, by master.

Punishments: tasks, and sometimes caning; the latter publicly.

Playground, 18 yards by 15 yards.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Journeyman harness maker.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Veterinary surgeon.
" " - 2	Independent.	" " - 2	Brush maker.
" " - 3	Do.	" " - 3	General servant.
" " - 4	Farmer.	" " - 4	Cabinet maker.
" " - 5	Do.	" " - 5	Widow.
" " - 6	Bricklayer.	" " - 6	Baptist minister.
" " - 7	Ironfounder.	" " - 7	Blacksmith.
" " - 8	Veterinary surgeon.	" " - 8	Miller.
" " - 9	Do.	" " - 9	Tailor.
" " - 10	Farmer.	" " - 10	Basket maker.

All from Eye, except six from distances of from two to four miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Robt. Bishop, J.P., Eye.
Geo. Mudd, Grocer, Eye.
H. Gooch, Banker's Agent, Framlingham.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles Notley, B.D.

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FRAMLINGHAM.—ALBERT MIDDLE CLASS COLLEGE.

[For evidence of Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., see Vol. IV., pp. 645–662, and for that of the head master, Vol. V., pp. 588–605.]

Extract from Mr. Hammond's General Report, Vol. viii., pp. 370–8.

The latest and most important attempt to improve the education of the farming and commercial population in the Eastern counties has resulted in the foundation of the Albert Middle-class College at Framlingham.

The extent and novelty of its design claim for it a separate notice. As the college was established to meet a definite want and to remedy acknowledged defects, a short account of its foundation and organization will be instructive, as confirming, in many particulars the independent description above given of middle-class education in Norfolk, and as indicating the practical means by which it has been proposed to improve it.

The want in this district of a school where a sound general education, exclusive of classics, might be obtained for boarders at a cost of about 30*l.* per annum, was proved by the fact that neither the endowed grammar schools at which Latin and Greek were taught nor the Government schools of primary instruction were attended in any great numbers by the sons of farmers and tradespeople. Parents of this class had accordingly been driven to private academies, offering for about the sum named an education professedly intermediate to that given at the two classes of schools just specified. and really inferior in quality to that supplied at many National schools. This defect in the quality of education imparted at commercial academies was the first thing to be remedied; but it was also felt that no school could be deemed satisfactory where the results of the teaching were never formally tested by independent examiners, and where the teachers were responsible only to a class of parents not sufficiently enlightened or exacting in these matters.

Under these circumstances some of the principal landowners and others interested in the county of Suffolk took the opportunity furnished by a proposed memorial in honour of the late Prince Consort to supply the want and remedy the defects above mentioned. Subscriptions and gifts amounting to nearly 25,000*l.* were collected for the joint object, and it was decided that the memorial should take the form of a large middle-class school.

The promoters of the scheme had apparently observed that two conditions were essential to its success. The first was that the farmers' predilection in favour of boarding schools must be respected; hence it followed that the school need not be established in a large town with the view of attracting a subsidiary body of day scholars. The second was that whatever the improvement in the quality of education offered, material comforts must not be neglected or current prices exceeded. On this latter point the large amount of subscriptions received was sufficiently reassuring. It was estimated that if this sum were sunk in the

erection of appropriate buildings an institution satisfying all the necessary conditions would be self-supporting. So far the experiment has justified this calculation.*

A site of 15 acres was obtained under the provisions of an Act of Parliament out of certain charity property held in trust by Pembroke College, Cambridge, for the benefit of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggleshall parishes, in consideration of which grant six scholars from these parishes were to be educated gratuitously if admitted as day scholars, and at a reduced charge if boarded and maintained. This last-named provision was furthur recognized in a subsequent charter, whereby the Albert Middle-class college in Suffolk was incorported with the usual powers, and the government of the foundation committed to a president, vice-president, and governors, and their successors.

The buildings had in the meantime been commenced. In April 1865 the college, calculated for 300 boarders, was opened, and in the following month 270 boys had been admitted. At the time of my inspection, in February 1866, the school was more than full, the number of pupils being 310, of whom two were day boys nominated by Pembroke College.

Before the opening of the school the governors had framed a body of byelaws, 54 in number, relating to various matters of detail and administration. Provision was made for mettings of the governors, for the nomination of committees, for the regulation of financial matters, the custody of the corporate seal and papers, and for amending or adding to the original body of byelaws. To these points it is unnecessary for me to refer, but other subjects treated of in the bye-laws are of more importance. There are (1), nominations to the college; (2), regulations respecting the masters and officers; and (3), regulations respecting the pupils.

Nominations. — The byelaws provide that the nominees of Pembroke College, being boys belonging to the privileged parishes, shall be admitted at the option of the master and fellows of the college, either as day scholars free of all charge or as boarders free of charge for education, but chargeable at the rate of 17*l.* per annum for board and maintenance; further, that every donor of 5*l.* or more shall (subject to the byelaws) be entitled to nominate boys according to the following scale :—

† A donor of 5*l.* to be allowed one nominatien.
„ 10*l.* „ „ two nominations.
„ 20*l.* „ „ three nominations.
„ 25*l.* „ „ three nominations, or one for life.

* It is estimated that a surplus of not less than 1,000*l.* per annum may be reckoned upon for some time to come. This would prove useful hereafter as a repairing fund, and might also be applied to the augmentation of masters' salaries.

† Each payment for a nomination must be regarded as an entrance fee, and this must not be forgotten in taking account of the annual school fees, for the entrance fee is never less than 5*l.*, and in the case of large donations it is considerably more. To a middle class parent it may be put at 5*l.*

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A donor of 50*l.* to be allowed three nominations, and one for life.
„ 100*l.* „ „ four nominations and one in perpetuity.
„ 150*l.* „ „ five nominations, one for life and one in perpetuity.
„ 200*l.* „ „ six nominations, and two in perpetuity.

and for every further 100*l.* above 200*l.*, two nominations and one in perpetuity.

All nominations are In all cases subject to the approval of the governors, and when there is a limited number of vacanies boys from the county of Suffolk have precedence of admission before all others.

Masters and Officers.—By the byelaws the ordinary management of the scholaatic and domestic affairs of the college is entrusted to the head master. The assistants are under his control. The byelaws also make provision for the appointment of a chaplain, auditors, secretary, medical officer, and matron, and specify their respective duties. At the time of my visit the chaplain had not been appointed, the chapel being still unfinished. The medical officer and matron are required to report, when necessary, to the master. It will thus be seen that the powers of the master within the precincts of the college are very complete.

When I inspected the college there was a staff of 12 masters for 310 boys, viz.:—

A head master,	salary	300*l.*	per annum, with a residence.
One assistant	„	150*l.*	„
One „	„	130*l.*	„
Two „	„	100*l.*	„
Two „	„	90*l.*	„
One „	„	80*l.*	„
Two „	„	75*l.*	„
Two „	„	70*l.*	„

Among the assistants were included the French, German, and drawing masters. Such of the assistants as are single men have board and lodging; married men, with the exception of the head master, having a larger salary in lieu of these allowances. The number and payment of the masters and assistants are not regulated by the byelaws, and the foregoing information applies to the actual staff at work in February 1866.

Pupils.—The regulations affecting the pupils are very numerous, and it will suffice to give an abstract of the most important:—

(1.) No boy, except by special leave of the governors, can be admitted under 9 or above 16, or remain after the end of the term next after he shall have attained the age of 18.

(2.) School fee for Suffolk boys 25*l.* per annum; 18*l.* for two terms; 10*l.* for one term, the school year being divided

into three terms, and 12 weeks in the year allowed for vacations.*

For ex-county boys an extra charge of 5*l.* per annum is made, making the school fee 30*l.* per annum.

These charges include tuition, board, washing, and all expenses except school books (supplied at cost price), repairs of clothes (not linen), special medical attendance, and extra subjects of instruction.

(3.) A report of each boy's conduct and progress is to be sent to his parent or guardian every year.

(4.) The course of instruction is prescribed as follows:

I. Religious instruction in accordance with the doctrine and practice of the Church of England, subject to the usual exception in the case of Dissenters objecting.
II. The essentials.
III. English grammar, geography, and history.
IV. Latin.
V. French and German.
VI. Mathematics, surveying, and book-keeping.
VII. Elements of the natural sciences.
VIII. Agricultural chemistry (not taught at the time of my visit).
IX. Drawing.
X. Vocal music.

The extras are Greek, in which subject there were seven students at the time of my visit, instrumental music, at a charge of 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per term, which includes the use of a pianoforte, and dancing, at a charge of one guinea per term.

Other byelaws relate to the following matters:—

The payment of fees in advance.
Notice of removal of pupils.
Expulsion of pupils at the discretion of the master, subject to an appeal to the governors.
Punctual return of boys to school.
†Holidays and half-holidays.
Leave or absence (forbidden except under special circumstances).
Appearance or risk of infectious diseases.
Clothes, linen, &c. to be brought by each pupil.

The only uniform is a regulation cap, which is supplied by the college tailor, and must be worn.

The byelaws further give power to the governors to appropriate at their discretion such sums as they think proper for exhibitions, scholarships, and prizes.

Scholarships of the yearly value of 25*l.* and prizes of the yearly value of 15*l.* have already been founded by special gifts.

* The school terms are from the second Monday in January to the second Monday in April; from the second Monday in April to the second Monday in July; from the first Monday in September to the second Monday in December.

† Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in every week are half-holidays; Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, and Monday and Tuesday at Whitsuntide are whole holidays.

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Regulations not prescribed by the byelaws have been introduced other regulations or the better management of the school.

Among these the following are noticeable:—

An entrance examination in reading, writing, spelling, and the simple rules of arithmetic is enforced.

Attendance at the College Chapel on Sunday is not compulsory in the case of boys whose parents being Dissenters object to it, but such parents are required to undertake that they will provide for the care and management of their boys on the Sunday to the satisfaction of the governors.

The hours of study are fixed, viz.;—

7 to 8 a.m. for preparing lessons.
9.30 to 12.30 p.m., work in schoolrooms.
2.30 to 4.30, do. do.
7 to 8 p.m. for preparing lessons.

There is a regulation* list of clothes and other articles required by each boy, and also of books used in the school. The cost of the books required by a boy in the junior classes is about 40*s.*, and care is taken to keep this item of expenditure as low as is consistent with each boy's progress.

Examinations are held every term, and the printed lists of the result determine the boys' places in class in the next ensuing term. These examinations are conducted by the master, but it is proposed to hold a yearly examination conducted by some independent authority.

Of the 310 boys in attendance on the day of my visit, 26 were over 15, 10 over 16, and 2 over 17 years of age. The youngest boy was 9 years old.

The boys were distributed in two divisions according to their general proficiency. The senior division contained 168, and the junior 142 boys. In the senior division three boys were under 11 and two over 17 years of age. In the junior division the oldest boy was 15, and the youngest boy 9. Each division was subdivided into four forms, thus making eight forms in all. Although the number of boys in each form was large, the standard of attainments in each was tolerably uniform, considering the variety of schools from which the boys had but lately been collected. The large number of scholars and masters allowed a more perfect classification than is usual in private schools, when the boys are generally arranged in three classes.

I have already stated that there were 12 masters, a smaller proportion than in Saham College School, but a larger one than in Newcastle Grammar School or Norwich Commercial School.

The buildings comprise two large schoolrooms, one being assigned to each division, and each capable of holding 170 or 180 boys. There are four class rooms, besides a library and board room, both of which are usually available as class rooms. These can each accommodate a single class at a time. The library did

* These lists will be found with some additional particulars in Appendix (D.), p. 580.

not contain many books, and was used as a subscription reading room.

There is a spacious dining hall for about 350 boys. In this hall the masters also dine together. I was invited to join their party, and can bear witness to the good quality and abundance of the food. It is supplied by contract from the town of Framlingham. In close contiguity to the hall are the kitchens and offices in connexion with them, all well arranged on a scale commensurate with the needs of the establishment.

The dormitories are about 12 in number. The largest contains 62 single beds, and the smallest 15. Two rooms contain 34 each, and the remainder have an average of 20 beds each. All the rooms are well ventilated, clean, and nicely arranged; connected with them are the various rooms and closets for linen, clothes, &c., these being a special department under the supervision of the matron.

The lavatories are excellent, but the corridors leading to them were cold.

All the linen used in the establishment and worn by the boys is washed on the premises, and although the domestic arrangements are on so large a scale, every contrivance has been devised for the orderly disposition of the several departments. In this respect the college may fairly compete with the comfortable boarding schools of the county of Norfolk.

There is a detached ward used as an infirmary, but it is intended to erect a special building for this purpose. At present, any infectious disease is treated outside the walls of the college. It must be borne in mind, that if proper precautions are taken to prevent the spread of fever, a large public school, as this may fairly be called, has a great advantage over a small private establishment. Measles, scarlatina, &c. are the great enemies of boarding schools, and the appearance of a single case frequently breaks up a whole school, and keeps the boys away from work for a long time together; but if a school is sufficiently large to allow the complete isolation of fever cases at a moment's notice, the work of the classes need not be interrupted; although, if an infectious disease once gets hold of a large school, the consequences are more serious.

The chapel was approaching completion at the time of my visit.

The general appearance of the buildings is very striking; they are extensive and sumptuous, but their situation is their best feature; they stand on a healthy eminence, facing the fine ruins of Framlingham Castle.

I have already stated that there is a large playground, and that a covered gymnasium is to be annexed to it.

In fact, everything has been devised and executed in such a way as to satisfy the most exacting advocate of modern theories on the subject of school improvement. The education is sound, and at the same time suited to the wishes of intelligent parents and to the future occupations of their sons, and the material

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well-being of the boys is provided for at a price which parents will pay.

The boys belong chiefly to the farming class. Like all boys of this class whom I have seen in Norfolk schools, the scholars were attentive in school and well conducted out of school. Corporal punishment is rarely inflicted, but when inflicted it is recorded. Detention in the buildings and confinement to the grounds are the more usual punishments. Two boys had been expelled shortly before my visit; they had absconded once, and had threatened to abscond a second time. Considering that the school had recently swept together so large a number of boys previously trained at various places of education it is remarkable how easily and effectively discipline was enforced. Reports of the conduct and progress of each boy are sent yearly to his parent or guardian. At Saham College School similar reports are sent quarterly. It is quite possible that such reports may be sent too frequently. I was assured by a gentleman, who spoke with some authority, that nothing had contributed more to the failure of the Diocesan School alluded to in a former page than the worry and vexation caused by a system of monthly reports. Parents who had sent their boys to school, as they thought to be corrected by their masters, were irritated by periodical accounts of their sons' peccadilloes; and the boys not having time to retrieve themselves were disheartened and hardened after each fresh offence.

In Appendix (D) p. 581* will be found a specimen of the terminal examination list, which will show how elaborate the system of examination is. Although such examinations may be too minute and too frequent, the practice of answering written papers from time to time improves the general intelligence of the scholars.

Simultaneous answering is usual in class, and indeed is necessary where the classes are large. Where oral teaching is much employed it cannot be dispensed with, but it has its disadvantages. It certainly gives life and animation to a school lesson, and it ought to make the teacher dexterous in putting his questions so as to probe and correct, if necessary, misapprehensions and mistakes betrayed in previous answers. But it too often makes both teacher and scholars inaccurate and unprecise from the rapidity and looseness of thought which it encourages, and it also gives idle boys a chance of never answering a question at all.

It is unnecessary to particularize the results of my examination, except that the parsing of English was not sufficiently attended to.

The junior division were examined in grammar, geography, English history, Latin, and arithmetic (*vivâ voce*). The results were very satisfactory.

The senior division were catechised by the master in Scripture, and examined by me *vivâ voce* in French. The latter subject was extremely good. German was just commenced. In Latin the older boys were reading Cæsar and doing short exercises; but Latin is not much encouraged.

* Of Vol. viii.

Seven boys learn Greek. Twenty-four learn the piano, three instruments being provided for them. These are extras.

I took the senior boys *vivâ voce* in Euclid. Their knowledge of the propositions to the middle of the first book was very fair. The same boys answered a paper in arithmetic, with two or three simple questions in algebra. Their work was very good. It showed more intelligent knowledge of arithmetical principles than is to be found in most Northumberland schools where no work is committed to writing. On the whole I consider the school, as a semi-classical school, inferior only to the Commercial School at Norwich and the Grammar and Commercial School at Yarmouth; and it must be remembered that at the time of inspection it had only been ten months in existence.

At the local examinations in 1866 it passed 16 boys, some of whom distinguished themselves in modern languages. It was in this department of education that I observed at the time of my visit the chief indications of future promise.

Digest of Information.

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1864, and opened April 10, 1865. The site of 15 acres, obtained under an Act of Parliament from Pembroke College, Cambridge, as trustees of Sir Robert Hitcham's Charity in Framlingham. The buildings erected by public subscription in memory of the late Prince Consort.

School Property.—Consists of the site and buildings, which are excellently adapted to their purpose. The buildings capable of accommodating 300 boarders. Residence for head master.

Objects.—To provide for the middle-classes, at a moderate cost, a practical training, which shall prepare pupils for the actual duties of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial life.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction in accordance with doctrines and practice of Church of England (with opportunities of exemption to Dissenters from distinctive teaching); reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, composition, geography, and history, elements of Latin, French, and German; Mathematics, especially surveying and book-keeping; elements of natural sciences; agricultural chemistry; geometrical, engineering, model and architectural drawing; vocal music.

Government and Masters.—The college is governed by a president, vice-president, and twenty-four governors, incorporated by Royal Charter; five form a quorum. They appoint and dismiss the head and assistant masters, and have power to make, annul, and alter any byelaws and regulations touching the government of the college, so that they be not repugnant to the spirit of the Charter.

Vacancies in the governing body filled by remaining governors, electing from among donors or subscribers to the college resident in Suffolk, or in the event of the college becoming self-supporting, from any inhabitants of the county. President and vice-president elected by governors.

State of School in 1st Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman; receives salary of 300*l.* a year from general funds. Nine assistant masters receive respectively 150*l.*, 130*l.*, 100*l.*, 90*l.*, 80*l.*, two 75*l.*, and two 70*l.* a year. German and chemistry master 90*l.*, and drawing master 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Two from parish of Framlingham, sent by Pembroke College, in pursuance of a right reserved to them. They pay nothing.

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Boarders.—308; the majority from county of Suffolk, sons chiefly of agriculturists, land agents, professional men, tradesmen, clergymen, &c., all in the college buildings. Suffolk boys pay 25*l.* a year for general instruction, board, washing, repairs of clothes, and medical attendance; books extra. Two boys from Debenham and two from Coggeshall sent by Pembroke College, at the reduced rate of 17*l.* Boys from other counties pay 30*l.* Greek, pianoforte, and dancing are extras, at one guinea a term each (three guineas a year).

Boarders have three meals a day, with slight refreshment between. Meat daily. Largest dormitory contains 62 boys; smallest 15. Every boy has a separate bed. Rise at 6 or 7 a.m.; retire at 8.30 or 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys required to know something of elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic, which is ascertained by examination.

All boys learn the elementary subjects, with English grammar, composition, history, and geography; of the higher subjects, each boy is taught such only as his parent expresses a desire that he should learn. Religious instruction forms an integral part of the system. Prayers of Church of England before and after school. On Sundays, two services in College Chapel, and three quarters of an hour for study in the morning and one hour in the evening. All attend, unless specially exempted in accordance with the rules applying to Dissenters.

Promotions regulated by marks and examination. Examination in July by independent examiner, appointed by the governors. The college also forms a centre at Christmas for Cambridge local examinations. Prizes distributed at Midsummer and Christmas to the value of 80*l.* yearly.

Punishment by impositions, confinement to college grounds, and, in extreme cases, corporal. The last by head master only, generally administered privately, and the fact recorded in a book. Monitors are appointed by the head master, but they have no powers, and only report.

Playground of 7 acres adjoining the college. Also a large shed for wet weather. Boys allowed to walk in the country at their discretion for two hours daily. Simple drilling by the masters. Boys in school 35 hours a week. School open 40 weeks in the year.

Framlingham.

The Charity of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight, in the parishes of Framlingham, Debenham, and Levington, in the county of Suffolk, and Coggeshall, in the county of Essex.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

This charity, the gross annual income of which now amounts to about 2,000*l.*, was founded by the will of Sir R. Hitcham, dated August 8th, 1636, whereby he bequeathed certain property at and about Framlingham to the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, directing that they should hold certain specified parts of the property (including the advowson of the church) for the good of the college, but should hold all the rest only in trust for the uses and intents therein declared, and should have no manner of other benefit thereby. The trusts declared are for the following objects: —

1. The erection and maintenance at Framlingham of a workhouse, with a preference for the poor of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, and also of one or two almshouses to contain 12 of the poorest persons there, viz., six apiece, with weekly and yearly allowances in money.

2. The establishment of a school at Framlingham, with a master who should have 40*l.* a year during his life, to teach 30 or 40 or more of the poorest and neediest children of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall to write, read, and cast accounts, as the college should think fit, the scholars to receive 10*l.* apiece to bind them as apprentices, at the discretion of the four senior fellows of the college, and the schoolmaster not to take any other (? scholars) upon penalty of losing his place and stipend.

3. The erection of an almshouse at Levington for the benefit of Levington and Nacton, with allowances similar to those appointed for the almshouses at Framlingham.

4. The maintenance of one to read prayers daily at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. in Framlingham church, with penalties to be imposed upon such recipients of the testator's benefactions as should make default in attending the service.

And whatsoever should come further of this which he had devised in trust to the college he willed that they should convert the same to the like use or uses, to continue as before for ever.

It is to be noticed that the only benefits which the testator intended to confer upon Debenham and Coggeshall were the right of the poor of those places to be admitted to the workhouse and to send their children to the school at Framlingham. But Debenham being about 10 and Coggeshall about 50 miles distant, these rights were practically of little or no value.

A petition was therefore presented to Lord Protector Cromwell and his Council, in reply to which an ordinance was issued by

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them on the 20th March 1653, purporting to define more accurately the method in which the trusts of the will should be carried into effect, and to secure to Debenham and Coggeshall a real instead of an illusory share in the benefits. As this ordinance is not valid at law it will suffice to sketch very briefly its leading provisions. They are to the effect that—

1. The almshouses at Framlingham and Levington should be erected and settled as directed by the will.
2. That the college should pay a yearly sum of 223*l.* to certain trustees appointed for the poor of Framlingham, who should employ the funds for the erection and support of a workhouse for the poor of Framlingham only, and also of a school for 20 or 30 or more of the poorest children and inhabitants to be educated in reading, writing, casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to their several capacities; the master to be appointed by the college. Directions were added for apprenticing scholars, or for maintaining grammar scholars at Cambridge, and for the appointment, if necessary, of an usher, and the trust for a reader in the church was confirmed.
3. Similar provisions were made for the establishment of a workhouse and school both at Debenham and at Coggeshall, the yearly sum apportioned to Debenham being 150*l.* and that to Coggeshall 105*l.*

Provision was also made for the election of new trustees, and for the distribution of surplus income among the poor of the three towns according to the proportions already laid down.

This plan greatly enhanced the value of the charity to the inhabitants of Debenham and Coggeshall.

The interposition of sets of local trustees between the real governing body and the beneficiaries at each place tended by necessary consequence to weaken the influence of the college, and to produce in the minds of the inhabitants of the three towns—and especially at Debenham and Coggeshall, where the college has no beneficial interest—an exaggerated estimate of their rights in the trust independently of the college authority. This impression was developed still further by a quasi-partition of the charity estates, which was agreed upon in 1722, with a view of appropriating a distinct portion for the benefit of each of the three towns. This arrangement possessed no legal validity, but it had the effect of still further alienating the college from those over whose interests they presided. Meanwhile the college had so far followed the directions of the Protector's ordinance as to erect almshouses at Framlingham and Levington, a workhouse at Framlingham, schools at Framlingham and Debenham, and they supported a school at Coggeshall. It does not appear that workhouses were ever established at Debenham and Coggeshall, but the funds, after provision made for the schools, were distributed in pensions and doles to poor persons. The workhouse at Framlingham has long ceased to exist, through the operation of the Poor Law Acts. The almshouses and the three schools are still in existence.

The management of the charity under the college by the three several bodies of so-called local trustees (who, however, possessed no legal status) continued till the year 1862, when a new scheme for the whole charity was drawn up by the Charity Commissioners, and sanctioned by Act of Parliament.

By this scheme the college are directed to maintain out of the income of the charity the almshouses at Framlingham and Levington, the boys' and the girls' schools at Framlingham, the boys' school at Debenham, and the boys' school at Coggeshall, and provision is made for the allowance of 45*l.* a year to the reader in Framlingham church. Power is also given to the college to grant a site on part of the trust estates for the purposes of the Albert Memorial College lately erected at Framlingham, and also to make contributions in their discretion towards the maintenance of that institution, subject to the approbation of the Charity Commissioners and to such conditions for securing preferential or other benefits to the inhabitants of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, as the Commissioners shall think fit. Except in so far as it is affected by the scheme, the charity is to be administered under the trusts of the founder's will.

No mention is made of any rights, real or imaginary, of the poor of Debenham and Coggeshall, and in their report (1862) the Charity Commissioners, in proposing the scheme, remark, "With "regard to the rights of the poor of Debenham and Coggeshall "to participate in the benefits of the charity, these (assuming "such rights to exist) are obviously undefined by the testator, "unless by an ineffective provision at Framlingham workhouse, "which has ceased to exist; and the scheme, though not defining "these rights, and it would be very difficult to do so, takes "nothing away, but proposes to leave them unprejudiced. Whatever legal rights, if any, they may have now, these same rights "will equally remain to them after the proposed scheme shall "have been adopted."

The proposed scheme appears to have caused dismay in the minds of some inhabitants of Coggeshall, who doubtless saw in it the loss to them of all that almost exclusive control which circumstances had given them over their share, as it was regarded, of the trust funds, and they addressed a memorial to the Charity Commissioners urging their claim to the erection and maintenance of almshouses in Coggeshall "out of their share of their charity estates." Without attempting to enter upon a definition from which the Charity Commissioners shrink, one may remark that any rights which the poor of Debenham and Coggeshall may possess, beyond such as are secured to them by the founder's will, must rest upon the invalid ordinance of the Protector, and the equally invalid partition of the trust estates in 1722; both the ordinance and the partition, which retained in effect some vitality until the passing of the new scheme, are now by that authority finally extinguished, and the scheme, supplemented by the original will, is now the sole guide by which the college consider themselves bound to act.

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In 1859, before the passing of the Act of Parliament, the college entered upon the real management of the estates, although until the Act was passed the local trustees were still maintained. At this time the portions of the estates assigned to the three towns respectively produced gross rentals as follows:

	£	s.
1. For Framlingham -	1,037	18
2. For Debenham -	280	0
3. For Coggeshall -	440	0

Or a total of 1,757*l.* 18*s.* a year. Nevertheless the college found that in each case the farms and farmbuildings had been much neglected, and required immediate and extensive improvements and repairs. At Framlingham the specified objects of the trust had been observed (with the necessary exception latterly of the workhouse), but the stipend allowed to the one schoolmaster of the boys' school was but 50*l.* a year, while an annual surplus was distributed in doles, coal, &c. At Debenham, where the trustees under an old agreement received an additional 9*l.* a year from Coggeshall, but contributed 36*l.* a year to the charity at Levington, the master of the school received 50*l.* a year, the greater part of the income being distributed in weekly allowances to pensioners. With regard to the condition of the school a few years ago, the vicar of Debenham reports as follows: "It was held in a small ill-ventilated room, "and until 19 years ago was, from what I can hear, of the most "miserable kind. * * * * The room in which they were taught "had neither been cleaned nor whitewashed for thirteen years."

At Coggeshall, where the receipts were diminished by a payment of 50*l.* 8*s.* a year to Levington and 9*l.* to Debenham, "the "funds of the charity were spent mainly in small annual doles of "2*l.* and 3*l.* each to a long list of pensioners, and the school was "starved. The school was held in a wretched building rented by "the college . . . . . and the Hitcham trust had no schoolhouse "of its own."*

To remedy this state of things, the college expended large sums in repairs on the estate, on account of which a debt of about 2,000*l.* was incurred, which, as well as a further debt for the new school at Coggeshall, is now in course of liquidation, by means of a sinking fund specially provided for in the Act. New schools, with houses for the two head masters, have been erected at Debenham and Coggeshall, and the same course is in contemplation at Framlingham, where the need was far less urgent. In an educational point of view also, reforms have been introduced, more especially at Framlingham and Debenham. At Framlingham, the school is divided into two departments, and is taught by two masters, the previous master receiving a pension; and at Debenham an assistant master has been provided. Further than this, the college, on assuming the entire management of the charity, determined that, while the accustomed payments to living pensioners

* The Revd. H. Arlett, Treasurer and Fellow of Pembroke College, to whose courtesy I am indebted for much of the information given concerning the Hitcham charity.

in the several towns should be continued, no new appointments should be made, but that the system of almsgiving should be suffered to die out. Their object now is, after providing for the charities specifically directed by the founder, to avail themselves of the surplus for educational purposes, and to extend the advantages of the schools to the lower class of tradesmen, and, if possible, the middle class generally; and in order to secure constant local supervision they have nominated the vicar and headmaster at Framlingham, the vicar at Debenham, and the vicar with Mr. Osgood Hanbury at Coggeshall, to act as managers of the schools on their behalf. These gentlemen are allowed considerable discretionary power, and their recommendations are generally endorsed by the college.

The present condition and application of the funds of the charity may be briefly stated as follows: — the gross rental is 2,009*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*, from which may be at once deducted 129*l.* on account of a tithe rentcharge. The remaining 1,880*l.*, or thereabouts, is thus accounted for; there is paid—

	£
To Framlingham	720
To Debenham	200
To Coggeshall	160
To Nacton (Levington)	86
Interest on debt	178
Sinking fund	200
Land agent's salary	50
All other expenses	286
	£1,880

In apportioning the payments to Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, the college have endeavoured to depart as little as possible from the arrangement which had sprung out of the Protector's ordinance and the partition of 1722. But the debts lately incurred on account of the several branches of the trust have considerably modified their apparent relative receipts. With the gradual recovery of the charity from the effects of heavy expenditure, and the extinction in the course of nature of the present pensioners, larger amounts will be annually at the disposal of the college, and under judicious treatment a very different state of things may be brought about in the educational means of the three towns. At present no more can be done at Debenham and Coggeshall, as the net receipts at those places are for the time greatly curtailed. At Framlingham the objects of the trust are for the most part defined.

An account of the three schools as places of education is reserved for the special reports upon them. It will suffice to remark here that under the old management, with little interest in scholastic matters upon the part of the local trustees, no active supervision by the college, and but a small appropriation of funds for support of the schools, good results could not be expected;

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and although the Protector's ordinance, by which the form of the charity was in effect so much moulded, directed "grammar learning," if suited to the capacity of the boys, to be taught as well as elementary subjects, no attempt was made to teach more than the merest rudiments, although the towns contain populations of 2,252, 1,488, and 3,116 respectively.

The history and circumstances of this charity have been entered into with some detail, because they seem to throw some light upon the use of discretionary powers by local governors in small towns, and show the need of ensuring in the management of mixed trusts the presence and control of some who not only are sufficiently enlightened to prefer the permanent benefits of an early training of the people to the unproductive aids of promiscuous almsgiving, but also who are sufficiently removed from local influences to disregard the small power of patronage which a discretion in almsgiving confers. To the possession of these two qualifications may be ascribed the great change for the better which has followed the assumption by Pembroke College of the active duties of management of this wealthy charity. At the same time, the co-operation and advice of those who are locally interested in the schools is secured by the appointment of local managers, without whom the management would obviously be of too distant and inaccessible a character.

Much, however, yet remains to be done, more especially in the way of advancing and improving the lower classes in the school at Framlingham, arranging the mutual relations of the national and Hitcham's schools at Debenham, and widening the sphere of the school at Coggeshall. Each of these points is more particularly adverted to in the special reports upon the several schools.

SIR ROBERT HITCHAM'S BOYS' SCHOOL AT FRAMLINGHAM.

At Framlingham, the boys' school supported by Sir R. Hitcham's charity consists of about 100 boys, all day scholars, who are divided into an upper and a lower school. The two departments occupy the same building, which is merely a large schoolroom, but a slight partition of modern erection screens them from one another. The whole school is under the management of the head master, who is a clergyman, and holds the office of reader in Framlingham Church, which was provided for by Sir R. Hitcham, at a salary of 45*l.* a year as fixed by the new scheme. The lower school is under the special superintendence of the second master.

The upper school contains about 40 boys, most of whom are sons of farmers, tradesmen, and persons in yet higher positions in life, but no exclusion is practised on social grounds, and the more promising sons of labourers are advanced from the lower school to the upper; the early age, however, at which the poorer boys are taken away by their parents and set to manual labour, makes the proportion of such boys in the upper school small. At the same

time the distinction between the two departments is not entirely grounded on relative proficiency in studies; the lower school is composed exclusively of sons of poor parents—of the usual material, in fact, of a primary school.

This division of the school into two departments seems to be regarded as a great improvement upon the previously existing state of things, when the character of the whole institution was that of a purely elementary place of instruction. The new system was introduced after the appointment of the present head master about five years ago, when the college allowed his predecessor to retire on a pension; the latter, however, still visits the school daily, and gratuitously assists in the instruction of the younger boys in the lower school.

The course of study in the upper school now embraces elementary Latin, and the first rudiments of Euclid and algebra. No Greek is attempted, and French has only just been commenced by a few boys. Four boys in the first class were examined in easy Latin translation, and acquitted themselves moderately well; and they, as well as four others who were less advanced, showed a satisfactory grounding in the accidence. Six boys were learning Euclid and algebra, and their knowledge of both subjects was creditable so far as it went. The arithmetic of the first class generally was satisfactory, and their writing from dictation, with a few exceptions, very correct. In English grammar, history, and geography, about half of the class only answered well. The ages of the 13 boys composing the class ranged from 9½ to 15 years, the average being about 12. Of the two other classes into which the upper school is divided, the second only was examined. It consisted of boys averaging 10 years of age, but their ignorance, as shown in the simple rules of arithmetic and easy dictation, was such that to proceed yet lower in the examination would have served no useful purpose.

In the lower school, where elementary subjects alone are attempted, one boy, who acts as a monitor, was quick and intelligent in arithmetic, and two others had advanced as far as the reduction of money. Three boys only in the first class wrote an easy passage from dictation with fair accuracy. Below the first class, the work is confined to reading and writing. In the first class in this department, the ignorance of the boys fell short of that displayed in the second class of the upper school, but both were in a very unsatisfactory condition. In the lower classes of the upper school the defect is probably due to the extra attention paid to the more advanced pupils. In the lower school allowance must be made for the extreme irregularity of the attendance. The fathers of many of the boys are reported to earn but eight or nine shillings a week, and to be forced to avail themselves of every opportunity which occurs of turning their sons' labour to account. They themselves are said to be rarely able to sign their own names.

The present schoolroom is insufficient for its purposes, and becomes crowded and noisy. A new building is in contemplation

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by the college, and will be a great boon. No diminution in the number of scholars has followed the establishment of the Albert Memorial College, which appeals to the whole neighbourhood for its support, and does not sensibly trench upon the proper sphere of this school. All boys from Framlingham and Saxted are admitted free of all charge; the head master has three other scholars, for whom he charges, in his own discretion, at the rate of one guinea a quarter. This practice appears to be in direct opposition to the words of the founder's will.

Of the 72*l.* a year, or thereabouts, approportioned by the college to the various objects of Sir R. Hitcham's charity in Framlingham itself, 100*l.* forms the salary of the head master, and 60*l.* that of the second master, 20*l.* the pension of the late master, and all other expenses connected with the maintenance of the school are defrayed. The balance is applied in support of a girls' school, the reader in church, and the almshouses.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Report of present Ch. Com. x. 32. A.D. 1862.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir Robert Hitcham, Kt., dated 8 August 1636, who left lands in county of Suffolk to Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, upon trust, to erect and maintain (1) a workhouse at Framlingham for poor of Framlingham and Debenham, in Suffolk, and Coggeshall, in Essex, and one or two almshouses; (2) a school at Framlingham for poor children of same three towns; (3) an almshouse at Levington for poor of Levington and Nacton; also to support a reader of daily prayers in Framlingham church. By Ordinance of Cromwell, 20 March 1653, a workhouse and a school directed to be established at Debenham and at Coggeshall as well as at Framlingham; annual income apportioned to local trustees for combined objects of trust, viz., 223*l.* to Framlingham, 150*l.* to Coggeshall, 105*l.* to Debenham. Act of Parliament, 1862, authorized grant of site for Albert Memorial College at Framlingham out of estates of the charity.

School Property.—Present annual income of charity 2,009*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.* gross, about 1,544*l.* net, reduced by deductions for interest on debt and sinking fund to 1,166*l.* available for purposes of trust. Of this 72*l.* allowed to Framlingham, where about 200*l.* is applied to the boys' school.

School building in fair state of repair, but too small. No house for Master.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching of 30 or 40 or more of the poorest and neediest children of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall; then to bind them forth apprentices at discretion of Master and four senior Fellows of College: the school master not to take any other on penalty of losing his place (Founder). Education of 20 or 30 or more of the poorest children and inhabitants of Framlingham; binding such poor children as apprentices; maintenance of grammar scholars at Cambridge (Ordinance of Cromwell).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — To read, write, and cast accounts (Founder). Reading, writing, casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to capacity (Ordinance).

Government and Masters.—Act of Parliament, 1862, confirms previously existing constitution of the trust. Master and Fellows of Pembroke College manage estates, appoint masters, and act as general supervisors. They appoint vicar and head master to act as local managers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—A semi-classical school with an elementary department. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, a clergyman and B.A. of Oxford, receives 100*l.* a a year from endowment: holds also the office of reader in church on Sir R. Hitcham's foundation, at salary of 45*l.* a year.

Under master receives 60*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—About 100 foundationers perfectly free, sons of professional men, farmers, tradesmen, and labourers. Three out-town boys paying one guinea a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission should be able to read.

School classified separately for every subject, or group of subjects. School work begins and ends with prayers. No regulations about attendance at Divine worship on Sunday.

Promotions by marks gained for work done. A half-yearly examination by the masters.

Punishments by imposition and corporal in public.

Playground, of about quarter of an acre, contiguous.

School open 42 weeks in the year: boys spend 25 hours a week in school.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE OF PORTION OF SIR R. HITCHAM'S CHARITY ASSIGNED TO FRAMLINGHAM, for the Year 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year	58	11	9
Checques from treasurer of Pembroke College	620	0	0
	£678	11	9

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Almshouses and out-pensioners	286	4	0
Clothing	20	13	0
Reader's salary	45	0	0
Schoolmaster's salary	100	0	0
Assistant master's salary	60	0	0
School mistresses (two)	53	0	0
Writing master	20	0	0
Clerk	7	10	0
Books	20	2	2
Coals	25	4	0
Medical officer	15	0	0
Repairs of Chancel and sundries	20	8	1
Balance	5	10	6
	£678	11	9

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (Upper School).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer.
„ „ - 2	Surgeon.	„ „ - 2	Carpenter.
„ „ - 3	Do.	„ „ - 3	Farmer.
„ „ - 4	Builder.	„ „ - 4	Labourer.
„ „ - 5	Carpenter.	„ „ - 5	Do.
„ „ - 6	Farmer.	„ „ - 6	Barber.
„ „ - 7	Clergyman.	„ „ - 7	Miller.
„ „ - 8	Widow.	„ „ - 8	Builder.
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 9	Farmer.
„ „ - 10	Miller.	„ „ - 10	Do.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Local Managers:

The Vicar of Framlingham.

The Head Master.

Head Master:

Rev. T. J. Brereton, B.A.

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GISLINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

In consequence of the recent establishment of good parochial schools in the neighbouring villages, this has for some years been but a small school. The number of free scholars is limited by agreement with the master to 10, and he has usually looked to paying scholars from this and other villages for his chief support. These are now failing, and there were found to be only three such scholars remaining in the spring of 1866. Even the full number of free boys is no longer maintained, for on the occurrence of four vacancies at Easter there were no applications to supply them. Consequently the school consists of but nine scholars in all. The nomination of free scholars is made by the rector, but by far the greater part of the inhabitants are dissenters, and to this fact and other local differences may be attributed in part the unwillingness of the parishioners to apply for nominations. At the same time the failing health of the master, who is an old man, and had given notice of his intended retirement at the ensuing Midsummer, has operated to deter parents from sending their sons to the school. The master charges from 8*s.* to 10*s.* a quarter for paying scholars, and his receipts from this source, together with the 17*l.* derived from the endowment, comprise his whole income. A sum of 10*l.* a year, part of the income of the town estate, was for some years regularly appropriated to the purposes of the grammar school, but this practice has been discontinued for many years. The distribution of this fund being optional, and the interests of education being generally postponed in this part of the country to all other considerations, it does not seem likely that the small income of the school will receive any augmentation from this source, although the rector is very anxious that it should.

The boys attend the school but irregularly. Of the six existing free boys three only were present on the day of examination, besides the three paying scholars. The instruction is of a very elementary kind, being confined to the subjects usually taught in small parochial schools, with the addition of book-keeping. One boy, who was 14 years old, was far in advance of the rest in general intelligence. His arithmetic, including proportion and practice, but not fractions, was quickly and correctly done, and he answered questions in English history, grammar, and geography fairly well. He was capable of much more than he would ever have the chance of attaining to at this school. Of the other five boys three were very young and ignorant, the remaining two wrote well from dictation, and were moderately intelligent in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic. They knew very little grammar and geography, and the reading of English history had been left off for a year or more; but much time had been spent to little purpose upon

manuscript books neatly filled with long arithmetical sums and other exercises.

The schoolhouse, in which the master resides, is a mere cottage, containing one sitting room besides the schoolroom. It is in a sufficiently good state of repair, but the schoolroom is very small, and would hardly accommodate more than 15 or 16 boys.

It is the desire of the rector if possible to graft the village dame's school upon the endowed school, and produce from the two an ordinary parochial school for boys and girls, to be under the superintendence of a master and his wife. It seems certain that there is no class of boys in Gislingham for which a grammar school education is now required, and the present free boys belong partly to the labouring poor. Moreover, with so small an endowment, and a house not admitting of boarders, it will be impossible to secure a master qualified to teach any of the higher subjects.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 148. A.D. 1829.).

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Darby, 9 Sep. 1636, who gave a rent-charge of 10*l.* issuing out of lands in Gislingham; augmented by his widow by 5*l.* annually, and by Edmund Darby by 2*l.* annually. Deeds in parish chest.

School Property.—Rent-charge of 17*l.* paid to master, besides house and 1*l.* annually for repairs.

School buildings and site adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Free school for the free teaching of children of founder's own name or kindred, and of all the children of all such as are inhabitants of town. (John Darby's Will.) Number of free scholars limited to 10 by agreement on appointment of present master.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"A grammar school" (will of founder's widow).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, rector and two others, appoint head master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 17*l.* besides house.

Day Scholars.—10 on foundation and 12 others, all from within one mile. Attend Sunday school and go to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read a chapter in the New Testament.

School classified by reading and mental arithmetic. Lessons taken home evening. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction in Catechism and Scripture history. Prayers, morning and evening, from the list of the S.P.C.K.'s publications.

Promotions by proficiency in reading and arithmetic.

Examination quarterly, trustees giving occasional attendance,

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment, the latter publicly.

Playground, 13 yards by 20 yards.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Lessons learnt at home and in school.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Henry Heigham, Esq., Hunsdon Hall, Suffolk.
Rev. Thomas Collyer, Rector of Gislingham.
Mr. John Brett Turner, Yeoman and Churchwarden.

Head Master (appointed after Midsummer 1866):

Charles Woods.

Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

This school, now the largest classical school in Suffolk, appears to have been first founded by King Henry the Eighth, but the credit has passed to Queen Elizabeth, who confirmed the original foundation by letters patent in 1565. There are evidences of the existence of a school in connexion with the corporation of Ipswich at a much earlier date, in a devise of property by one Richard Felaw in 1482, but it is not at all clear that this can be identified with the grammar school of Queen Elizabeth. On the contrary, an order of the corporation in the reign of James the First, directing payment of 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the grammar school out of the revenue of Felaw's Charity, would imply that the origin of the grammar school was independent of that charity.

The endowment is small, amounting to no more than 109*l.* a year, and until a recent date the buildings in which the school was carried on were quite inadequate. But in the year 1850 the school was recast entirely. The corporation of the town, who are the patrons and trustees, expended a large sum in the erection of a fine pile of buildings on the high ground above the town. These they let to the head master at a yearly rental of 126*l.*, which more than absorbs the whole income he receives from the endowment. The buildings, therefore, are town property, and do not strictly form part of the endowment. Indeed, the endowment being absorbed by the rent, the school is in this respect analogous to one of private adventure; for the head master's income, and those of all the other masters, are entirely derived from profits on the pupils.

Under the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth the corporation of the borough had power, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, to frame statutes and ordinances for the management of the school, and they still continue to act as the governing body, the municipal charities trustees merely making certain annual payments due from them. From time to time orders have been drawn up by the corporation, the last upon the establishment of the school upon its present enlarged footing in 1850; they relate almost exclusively to the admission and instruction of free scholars, henceforth to be 20 in number, and the corporation act upon the principle of leaving all other matters to be determined by the head master. He, therefore, has the uncontrolled appointment of assistant master, and charges for all scholars but the free boys at his own discretion. The free boys are taught indiscriminately with the rest, and are at present mostly of gentle, but not wealthy, parentage. They pay for nothing but their books. By the 'order' of 1850 above referred to, the master is required to give these boys a free classical education, and a good general education to those of them whose parents may desire it. In pursuance

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of this order the school consists of a classical, and a civil and military side, but in practice it is found that the free boys generally prefer the classical side, and of the eleven boys composing the civil and military side at Easter 1866, only two were free boys. On the other hand, of the seven boys composing the upper sixth, or highest, classical form, three were free boys. This, however, was an exceptionally large proportion, and was ascribed by the head master to the fact of these boys being, as it happened, on the same social footing with the boarders and other day boys, whereas free boys have often been admitted whose parents being of a lower social standard do not value a classical education. It is the desire of the head master to see these 'Queen's scholarships' thrown open to general competition in the school, and made the rewards of merit only. At present, however, with the very creditable position occupied by the free boys, it can hardly be said that the existing system of admission is working unsatisfactorily.

On the classical side every boy learns Latin, and Greek is commenced in the lowest form but one. In the sixth form the boys had read during the preceding quarter portions of Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Livy, Horace, and Pliny the younger. They were examined in some of these authors, and their translations from passages selected at random showed that they had been most carefully and ably superintended in their studies. The boys showed a due appreciation of the spirit of their authors, and were well grounded in the Greek and Latin grammar. Their exercises in prose and verse in both languages were very creditable, the Latin prose of some of the boys being unusually good, and evincing a more correct taste than is often developed at school. In the fifth form the authors read were Aristophanes and Horace, and in both the boys acquitted themselves well, and fairly also in early Roman History, which had formed part of the work of the quarter. There were a few very promising boys in this class. In the lower forms the work was likewise generally satisfactory, although in one or two classes the knowledge of grammar was not sufficiently accurate. The second form, consisting of very young boys, showed a very creditable knowledge of geography and English history, and the rudiments of the Latin grammar had been inculcated with success.

For mathematical subjects the school is divided into six classes, but these are arranged independently of the division of the school into classical forms. In the first, or highest, mathematical class some fairly good work was done both in algebra and trigonometry. In the second class arithmetic was moderately good, Euclid somewhat inferior, but this was doubtless to some extent due to the fact that the boys had but just returned from a long Easter vacation. In the lower part of the school the boys needed a more thorough practice of arithmetic.

The boys on the civil and military side were examined in the subjects to which their attention is especially directed. The results in English history, English grammar, and geography were

favourable. For Latin they are classed with the fifth form, except as regards Latin exercises, which are written independently of the classical side, and in which the boys were comparatively backward. Some were learning German, and though they had not advanced far, their knowledge was correct, and satisfactory so far as it went. In French they are all classed with boys on the classical side, and are instructed by a resident foreigner. Most of the upper boys in the school on both sides were able to translate a French passage of moderate difficulty with considerable readiness, and with proper attention to grammar.

On the whole, the condition of the school as a classical seminary in which modern subjects, though subordinate to Greek and Latin, are not neglected, was decidedly good, and gave evidence of assiduous labour on the part of the masters, as well as of that high scholarship which in the case of the head master is sufficiently well known. The discipline was excellent, and the conduct of the boys throughout was attentive and high toned. The school-house, which the master rents from the corporation, stands on a healthy eminence in the outskirts of the town, and is of imposing appearance, airy, and well adapted for its purpose. There is one large and lofty school-room, one of more moderate dimensions, and a third room available as a class room. Altogether there is ample room for the present number of boys. The boarders are almost entirely in the school-house with the head master, where the accommodation is good, and studies for three or four boys together are allowed at an extra charge. A school chapel has also been built, in which a short daily service for the boarders is held. A large field adjoining the school is hired for cricket, and there is a fives' court, and other space for recreation on the school premises.

Besides the direct advantage derived by the inhabitants of Ipswich from having the means of a good education at hand, it is stated that the town has been indirectly benefited to a considerable extent by families taking up their residence in the neighbourhood of the school for the sake of the education given to day pupils; and it may be hoped that with the increasing wealth and prosperity of the place the day scholars may yet largely increase in numbers.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 465., A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment. — By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 18th March 1565, confirming previous foundation of King Henry VIII., and granting a yearly rent of 38*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of Her revenues in the county of Suffolk. Augmented by William Smart and others. Deeds believed to be among corporation muniments.

School Property.—Present annual income from endowment, 109*l.* An increase expected from falling in of a lease.

One Martin's scholarship of 25*l.* a year, tenable for one year during residence at Cambridge.

One Albert scholarship of 32*l.* a year for one year at Oxford or Cambridge, raised by subscription in 1861.

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One Ford's studentship of 25*l.* a year for three years at Trinity College, Oxford, to come into possession on termination of a life interest.

One Pemberton's scholarship of 50*l.* a year for three years at either university.

Two Pemberton's exhibitions of 20*l.* each for from two to four years at the school.

Also annual prizes of not more than 5*l.* each in value from Pemberton's Charity.

School premises, consisting of head master's house, containing room for 50 boarders and two under-masters, school and class rooms, private studies and chapel, with playground, the whole the property of the corporation of Ipswich, and by them let to head master at annual rent of 126*l.*, he repairing fences and doing all inside repairs.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Apparently founded as a free grammar school by Henry VIII. For instructing children and youth, as well in probity of manners and study of virtue as in good letters and all kinds of erudition, especially in grammar (Letters Patent of Elizabeth). Master required to give a free classical education to 20 boys nominated by town council, and selected by examination, and a good general education, including mathematics, to those of the 20 free boys whose parents may desire it. (Orders of Town Council, A.D. 1850.)

Government and Masters.—Last modification in statutes made by corporation, June and October 1850.

Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of borough act as governors, notwithstanding Municipal Corporations Act: make statutes, appoint, and, for notorious crime or negligence, dismiss head master.

Head master must be a graduate in holy orders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master may take as many boarders as it pleases him. Total income from endowment 109*l.*, from fees 274*l.*, from profits of boarders 250*l.* Under-master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—58, all from town; 20 on foundation free; others pay for general work 12*l.*, 15*l.*, or 18*l.* per annum, according to their position in the school. Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; music, 5*l.* 5*s.*; use of playground, 1*l.* 1*s.*; gymnasium, 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—45; 40 in head master's house; four meals a day; meat once, unless required oftener. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 45 to 48 guineas per annum. School bills, highest, 127*l.*; average, 78*l.*; lowest, 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 698 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 9½ p.m., or later for senior boys. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to know a little Latin and to have a fair knowledge of arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics, including modern languages, and for mathematics. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career or inaptitude for parts of school work. Religious instruction to all; on Sundays in Church Catechism to boarders. School opened with Bishop Blomfield's school prayer, and closed with prayers from the Anglican Liturgy.

Promotions by marks and examination, and generally separate for each group of subjects.

Examination six times a year by head master; at Midsummer by examiners appointed and paid by him. Prizes given by head master, borough members, high steward, and occasionally by the mayor.

Punishments: detention, impositions, and caning; last by head master only, and usually private.

Playground six acres, besides smaller one of a quarter of an acre, with fives courts, adjoining school. Sixth and fifth form, and others by permission, allowed country liberty.

Twenty boys gone to university within last five years, most having gained *open* scholarships. [Eighteen in residence at Cambridge in 1867, of whom six held open scholarships.]

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of three-fourths of lessons. Playtime about 27 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Judge of the County Court - - -	All within a mile and a half of the school.
" " - 2	Clergyman's widow -	
" " - 3	Baptist Minister -	
" " - 4	Merchant - -	
" " - 5	Clergyman's widow -	
" " - 6	Naval Officer's widow	
" " - 7	Bookseller and Publisher.	
" " - 8	Judge of the County Court.	
" " - 9	Officer in the Army -	
" " - 10	Physician - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	
" " - 2	Wine Merchant -	
" " - 3	Solicitor - -	
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	
" " - 5	Purveyor - -	
" " - 6	Merchant - -	
" " - 7	Surgeon - -	
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	
" " - 9	Gentleman - -	
" " - 10	Solicitor - -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders	Earl Soham, Wickham Market.	The Head Master's or School House.
" " - 2	Banker's widow -	Brinton, Thetford, Norfolk.	"
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Highbury New Park, London.	"
" " - 4	Clerk in Holy Orders	Hintlesham, Ipswich	"
" " - 5	Officer in the Army -	Kimbolton, Huntingdon.	"
" " - 6	Professor of Greek at University College.	London - -	"
" " - 7	Clerk in Holy Orders	Islington, London -	"
" " - 8	Merchant - -	Westerfield, Ipswich	"
" " - 9	Gentleman's widow -	Camden Road, London.	"
" " - 10	Clerk in Holy Orders	West Derby Rectory, Liverpool.	"
Boys lowest in School - - - 1	Secretary - -	D'Urban, Natal, South Africa.	"
" " - 2	Gentleman - -	Weston-Super-Mare	Rev. H. A. Barclay (Sub-master), School House.
" " - 3	Merchant - -	D'Urban, Natal, South Africa.	
" " - 4	Merchant - -	D'Urban, Natal, South Africa.	"
" " - 5	Clerk in Holy Orders	Mendlesham, Suffolk	Mrs. J. Chevallier (Clergyman's widow) School House.
" " - 6	Do.	Acle, Norfolk -	
" " - 7	Do.	Dunmow, Essex -	"
" " - 8	Do.	Little Glemham, Suffolk.	"
" " - 9	Do.	Hintlesham, Suffolk	Rev. H. A. Barclay.
" " - 10	Gentleman - -	Wickham Market, Suffolk.	Mr. R. W. Foster (Music Master).

TABLE B.—S

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Number of Boys in the Class.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of Preparation.	Names and Precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.		
Religious Knowledge.	110	10	—	10	17	2	1½	—	3	D. Pauli *Ep. ad Romanos;* Butler's *Analogy*, Part I.; Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ.*	15
Greek - -	81	7	—	10	17	4	2	1 prose or verse.	8	Thucydides, Bk. I.; Aristophanes *Acharnenses;* Theocritus, Idyllia xii., xxi., xxiv., xxv.; Plato, *Protagoras;* Aristoph. *Equites;* Euripidis *Phœnissæ* (committed to memory).	15
Latin - -	110	10	—	10	17	5	1½	1 prose 1 verse	7	Livy, Bk. V.; Juvenal, *Satt.* iii., viii., xiii., xiv.; Cicero *Pro Murena;* Horace, *Od.* iii., iv. (committed to memory); *Epist.* ii., 1, 2; Cicero *De oratore* i., ii.; Lucretius *De rer. nat.* i., ii.	—
French - -	110	10	—	11	17	2	1	2	2	Michelet, *Louis XI.* and *Charles le téméraire;* Voltaire, *La Henriade,* Canto i.–v.; Lamartine, *Christophe Colomb,* i., ii.; La Fontaine, *Select Fables;* Gasc's Materials; Gasc and Delille's Grammar.	15
German -	18		—	7	17	1	1	1	1	Kugler's *Friedrich der Grosse;* Ahn's *German Method,* Ex. 51–118.	6
Arithmetic -	110	6	—	30	16½	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic generally.	19
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	30	16½	3	1	—	3	Euclid, Bk. I.–VI.; Colenso's Algebra, Pt. I. to *Indeterminate equations;* Todhunter's Geometrical Conics to *Hyperbola;* Todhunter's Trigonometry to *Solution of triangles.*	19
History - -	110	10	—	10	17	2	1	—	2	Smith's Greece; Liddell's Rome; Ramsay's Roman Antiq. (large ed.), c. 1–5.	15
Geography -	110	10	—	10	17	No regular lessons.		—	—	Bevan's Student's Manual.	15
English Grammar.	110	10	—	10	17	1	½	—	½	Angus' Hand-book of the English Language.	
English Literature.	—	—	—	10	17	1	1½	—	1½	Shakespeare, 6 plays (portions committed to memory); Milton's *Par. Lost,* Book I.	15
Reading - -	110	10	—	10	17	1	1½	—	1½	Lesson on Elocution.	—
Writing - -	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
*Music - -	10	—	£5 5s.								
*Drawing -	10	—	£4 4s.								

* These are optional Subjects, Lessons in which are given out of regular Schoo

CTION.

of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, excluding Time for Preparation.	Names and Precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and Precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
1	2	I. and II. Kings; Gospel of St. Matthew in Greek.	14	9	3	$\frac{3}{3}$	—	2	I. and II. Kings.
verse prose	4	Homeri *Odyssea* xxiii.; Euripides, *Medea* l. 464 *ad fin.*; Aristophanes, *Plutus* l. 1–320.							
—	—	Virgil Æn. iv.; xii. 1–592; Eclog. i., ii., iii., iv.; Cicero, *In Catilinam.*	14	9	12	$1\frac{1}{4}$	6	15	Jacob's Latin Reader, p. 1–7; Latin Primer, p. 12–47; Ellis' Exercises, p. 1–16.
1	2	Gasc's *Prosateurs Contemporaines* (Selections); Balzac's *Aventure d'un Prisonnier*; *Les Miserables*, par V. Hugo; *Execution de Charles 1er*, par Guizot; *Bataille d'Inkermann*, par Bazancourt; Gasc's 2nd French Bk.; Gasc's La Fontaine's *Fables*, 8.							
1	2	Ahn's *German Method*, Ex. 1–62.							
—	2	Smith's Arithmetic generally.	14	9	4	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	5	Smith's Arithmetic to *Vulgar* Fractions.
—	3	Euclid, i.–ii., with Todhunter's Exercises on same; Colenso's Algebra to Involution and Evolution.							
—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Smith's small { England, B.C. 55. —A.D. 1485. Greece, B.C. 776. —B.C. 146.	14	9	2	1	—	2	Henry VIII.–James II. (S. P. C. K. reading series).
—	—	Ramsay, *Rom Antiq.* sm. ed., ch. ii., iii., iv., xi.							
map	$\frac{1}{2}$	Europe, in Mackay's Manual.	14	9	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	Asia and Africa (Irish N. S. *Compendium of Geography*).
—	1	Milton's *Par. Lost*, i.–ix. also *Lycidas*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, and *Ode on Nativity* committed to memory.							
—	—	——	14	9	3	$1\frac{3}{3}$	—	2	
—	—	——	14	9	†2	1	—	2	

ing *Dictation*.

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TIME TABLE.

TABULAR RETURNS for the several CLASSES of QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

SIXTH FORM: THE HEAD MASTER.

No lessons are given on Sunday common to day boys and boarders.

Lessons.

Monday:
9–9.45. Repetition of Greek Testament or Milton.
9¾–11. Divinity, Greek Testament, Butler's Analogy.
11–12. German.
2–4. Mathematics.
4–5. Translation on paper of Greek or Latin at sight.

Tuesday:
9–9¾. Repetition Greek or Latin Prose or Verse.
9¾–11. Construing Greek Prose or Verse Author.
11–12. Preparation of Latin Lesson to be said 4–5.
2–3. Mathematics.
3–4. History and Antiquities.
4–5. Latin Author said.

Wednesday:
9–9¾. Repetition Greek or Latin Prose or Verse.
9¾–11. Greek Prose or Verse Author construed.
11–12. French.
Half holiday.

Thursday:
9–10. Greek Testament or Septuagint.
10–11. Greek Prose or Verse Author construed.
11–12. Latin Lesson prepared.
2–3. Mathematics.
3–4. History and Antiquities.
4–5. Latin Lesson said.

Friday:
9–9¾. Repetition as on Tuesday.
9¾–11. Greek Lesson ,,
11–12. Latin construing prepared.
2–3. Mathematics.
3–4. Composition (oral) or 'unseen' translation as on Monday.
4–5. Latin Author construed.

Saturday:
9–11. Shakespeare repetition and reading, with Angus on the English Language, or Marsh's Lectures on the English Language and English History.
11–12. French.
Half holiday.

Compositions out of School.

Three compositions set on Monday—
1. Latin Prose or Latin Verse (Hexameter) to be given up on Wednesday.
2. Greek Verse or Greek Prose to be given up on Friday.
3. Latin Elegiacs or Lyrics, to be given up on Saturday.

The compositions are looked over with the boys singly by the head master from 11 to 12, and during the hours given to mathematics, and again gone over in class, when he reads over his own version, and makes observations on the passage.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS.

Greek and Latin, inclusive of composition, done in school and repetition	15 hours.
Divinity	3 „
Mathematics	5 „
History	2 „
English Literature	2 „
French	2 „
German	1 „
Total	30

FIFTH and UPPER FOURTH FORMS: Rev. H. A. BARCLAY, M.A., Sub-master.

Lessons.

Monday:
- 9–9½. Greek Testament, taking notes, to be written out fairly on following Sunday.
- 9½–10. English Repetition and Greek Grammar.
- 10–11. Say Greek Lesson
- 11–12. Prepare Latin Lesson } Upper Fourth, vice versâ.
- 2–4. Mathematics.
- 4–5. Prepare and say Greek History.

Tuesday:
- 9–9½. Repetition of Greek Verse and Greek Grammar.
- 9½–10. Greek Prosody.
- 10–11. Say Latin Lesson
- 11–12. Prepare Greek Lesson } Upper Fourth, vice versâ.
- 2–3. Mathematics.
- 3–4. Vivâ voce Latin Prose.
- 4–5. English History.

Wednesday:
- 9–10. Repetition of Latin Verse and say Greek Lesson } Upper Fourth,
- 10–11. French } vice versâ.
- 11–12. Learn Latin Lesson.

Half holiday.

Thursday:
- 9–9½. Greek Testament, taking notes.
- 9½–10. Latin Repetition and Latin Grammar.
- 10–11. Say Latin Lesson
- 11–12. Prepare Greek Lesson } Upper Fourth, vice versâ.
- 2–3. Mathematics.
- 3–4. Read Milton or Shakespeare.
- 4–5. Greek History.

Friday:
- 9–9½. Greek Testament Notes.
- 9½–10. Latin Repetition and Greek Grammar.
- 10–11. Say Greek Lesson
- 11–12. Prepare Latin Lesson } Upper Fourth, vice versâ.
- 2–3. Mathematics.
- 3–4. Look over Greek Prose and prepare Roman Antiquities.
- 4–5. Geography.

Saturday:
- 9–10. Repetition (Latin) and say Latin Lesson } Upper Fourth, vice
- 10–11. French } versâ.
- 11–12. Look over last Sunday's Scripture Exercises, and say Antiquity Lesson.

Half holiday.

☞ [In Divinity, Greek and Latin Grammar, History, Geography, Antiquities, and English Literature both Forms have same work.]

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Compositions out of School.

Monday and Tuesday, Iambics out of Beatson's Greek Iambics.
Wednesday and Saturday, Latin Elegiacs from Foliorum Silvula.
Thursday, Greek Prose, out of Wilkins' Greek Prose.
Friday, Latin Prose, out of Kennedy's Curriculum, or Crombie's Gymnasium.
The above are looked over singly, and again gone over with the whole Form at beginning of Greek or Latin Lesson.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS PER WEEK.

Greek and Latin	15 hours.
Divinity	2 „
Mathematics	5 „
History, Antiquities, and Geography	5 „
English Literature	1 „
French	2 „
Total	30

LOWER FOURTH AND THIRD FORMS: The Rev. R. N. SANDERSON, M.A.

Lessons.

	Lower Fourth Form.	Third Form.
Monday:		
9–9½.	Divinity.	Divinity.
9½–10.	Greek Grammar.	Greek Grammar.
10–11.	Greek Lesson construed.	Greek construing prepared.
11–12.	Latin Lesson prepared.	„ „ said.
2–4.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
4–5.	French.	Latin Lesson prepared.
Tuesday:		
9–9½.	Divinity.	Divinity.
9½–10.	Latin Grammar and Repetition.	Latin Grammar and Repetition.
10–11.	Latin Lesson construed.	Latin Lesson construed.
11–12.	Greek Lesson prepared.	Greek Lesson said.
2–3.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
3–4.	History and Geography.	History and Geography.
4–5.	Greek Lesson said.	French.
Wednesday:		
9–9½.	Divinity.	Divinity.
9½–10.	Greek Grammar and Repetition.	Greek Grammar and Repetition.
10–11.	Greek Lesson prepared.	Greek Lesson said.
11–12.	Greek Lesson said.	Latin Lesson prepared.
	Half holiday.	Half holiday.
Thursday:		
9–9½.	Divinity.	Divinity.
9½–10.	Latin Grammar and Repetition.	Latin Grammar and Repetition.
10–11.	Latin Lesson prepared.	Preparation of Greek Lesson.
11–12.	Latin Lesson said.	Latin Lesson said.
2–3.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
3–4.	History or Natural Philosophy.	History or Natural Philosophy.
4–5.	French.	Greek Lesson said.
Friday:		
9–9½.	Divinity.	Divinity.
9½–10.	Greek Grammar and Repetition.	Greek Grammar and Repetition.
10–11.	Greek Lesson prepared.	Greek Lesson prepared.
11–12.	Latin Lesson prepared.	Greek Lesson said.
2–3.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
3–4.	History or Natural Philosophy.	History or Natural Philosophy.
4–5.	Greek Lesson said.	French.

Saturday:

9–9½. Repetitions in Latin.	Repetitions in Latin.
9½–10. Latin Verse Composition.	Latin Lesson prepared.
10–11. Latin Lesson said.	Latin Lesson said.
11–12. Greek Lesson prepared for Monday.	Latin Prosody, &c.
Half holiday.	Half holiday.

Compositions.

Latin Prose (Ellis' Exercises), twice a week.
Latin Verse, Evans' First Verse Book or Walford's Elegiacs, twice a week.
English Composition, original, twice a week.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS.

	4th Form.	3rd Form.
Greek	9½ hours.	9½ hours.
Latin	8 ,,	8 ,,
Divinity	2½ ,,	2½ ,,
Mathematics	5 ,,	5 ,,
French	2 ,,	2 ,,
History, English and Roman, and Geography	2 ,,	2 ,,
Natural Philosophy	1 ,,	1 ,,
	30	30

SECOND AND FIRST FORMS: Mr. A. LUCKMAN.

Lessons.

Monday:
9–9.45. Scripture Reading.
9.45–10.45. Latin Grammar (both Forms.)
10.45–11.30. Ellis prepared (Exercises of previous evening looked over singly.)
11.30–12. Ellis said.
2–4. Arithmetic.
4–5. Geography.

Tuesday:
9–10. English Poetry. Latin Exercise given up.
10–11. Prepare Latin Lesson, 1st Form. Say Greek, 2d Form.
11–12. French, 2d Form. Latin Lesson said, 1st Form.
2–3. Arithmetic.
3–4. English History.
4–5. Dictation.

Wednesday:
9–30. Scripture Reading.
9.30–10.30. Latin Grammar said.
10.30–11.15. Greek Lesson, 2d Form. Prepare Latin, 1st Form.
11.15–12. Latin Lesson said, 1st Form. Ellis or Greek Copy, 2d Form. Half holiday.

Thursday:
9–10. Repetition (English), Latin Exercises given up.
10–11. Latin Lesson said, 2d Form. Prepared, 1st Form.
11–12. Latin Lesson said, 1st Form. Ellis or Greek Copy, 2nd Form.
2–5. As on Tuesday.

Friday:
9–9.45. Scripture Reading.
9.45–10.30. Latin (and Greek) Grammar.
10.30–11. Latin Parsing in Writing, 2d Form. Ellis' Ex., 1st Form.
11–12. Ellis corrected (or Henry), 1st Form. French, 2d Form.
2–3. Arithmetic.
3–4. Geography.
4–5. Greek Lesson, 2d Form. Dictation and Writing, 1st Form.

Saturday, same in all respects as Wednesday.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS.

	2d Form.	1st Form.
Scripture	2 hours.	2 hours.
Latin	10½ „	14½ „
Greek	4 „	— „
Arithmetic	5 „	5 „
History	2 „	2 „
Geography	2 „	2 „
French	2 „	— „
English Repetition	1½ „	1½ „
Dictation, &c.	1 „	3 „
Total	30	30

CIVIL AND MILITARY SIDE, FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES: J. TREFUSIS PUNNETT, Esq., M.A.

Lessons.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Monday:		
9–10.	Divinity.	German.
10–11.	German.	
11–12.		Latin Construing.
2–3.	Euclid.	Euclid.
3–4.	Algebra.	Algebra.
4–5.	Latin Translation.	Divinity.
Tuesday:		
9–10.	French.	Latin Translation and Repn.
10–11.	Latin Translation and Repetition.	French.
11–12.	Algebra or Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
2–3.	Algebra.	Algebra.
3–4.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
4–5.	Geography and Exercises corrected.	Geography.
Wednesday:		
9–10.	English Language (Angus.)	Angus' English Language.
10–11.	History.	History.
11–12.	English Repetition.	Repetition (English).
	Half holiday.	Half holiday.
Thursday:		
9–10.	French.	Translation.
10–11.	History.	French.
11–12.	Latin Translation.	Arithmetic.
2–3.	Arithmetic.	
3–4.	Algebra or Arithmetic.	Algebra or Arithmetic.
4–5.	Geography and correct Exercises.	Geography, &c.
Friday:		
9–10.	French.	History.
10–11.	Repetition (Latin) and Arithmetic.	French.
11–12.	Latin Grammar.	Latin Grammar.
2–3.	Euclid.	Euclid.
3–4.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
4–5.	Geography and Exercises.	Geography, &c.
Saturday:		
9–10.	Arithmetic and English Themes corrected.	Arithmetic and correction of English Themes.
10–11.	Shakespeare Lecture.	Shakespeare Lecture.
11–12.	Repetition (English.)	English Repetition.
	Half holiday.	Half holiday.

Compositions.

Three Latin Exercises, one English theme a week.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS.

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Divinity	1 hour.	1 hour.
Latin	4½ „	4 „
Mathematics	10 „	10½ „
French	3 „	3 „
German	2 „	2 „
History	2 „	2 „
English	4½ „	4½ „
Geography	3 „	3 „
Total	30	30

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1855. Edward Swinden Sanderson, First in Second Class Classical Tripos, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Charles Woolnough, Twenty-second Wrangler, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
William Henry Freeman, Thirty-second Wrangler, and Third Class Classical Tripos, Caius College, Cambridge.
Edward Josselyn Beck, First in Second Class Classical Tripos, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.
Edward H. Edwards, Second in Second Class Classical Tripos and Senior Optime, Pembroke College, Cambridge.

1856. Henry Ware Schreiber, Second Class Classical Tripos, Scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
William Aubrey Cutting, Third Class Classical Tripos, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Frederick S. Growse, First Class Moderations, Taberdar of Queen's College, Oxford.

1857. Charles Preston Lanchester, Second Class Classical Tripos, Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge.
Charles Goldson, Thirty-first Wrangler, Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge.
*Robert C. Whiting, Bell University Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Herbert Cowell, Stanhope Prize for Modern History, Wadham College, Oxford.

1858. William Michael Collett, open Scholarship, Trinity College, Oxford.
Herbert Cowell, Second Class Mathematical Moderations, Wadham College, Oxford.
F. S. Growse, Second Class Final Classical School, Queen's College, Oxford.
John Denny Gedge, Third Class Classical Moderations, Wadham College, Oxford.

1859. George Miller, First Scholar and Classical Prizeman, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Thomas Beard, open Exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford.
*R. C. Whiting, Porson Prizeman.

1860. W. M. Collett, First Class Classical Moderations.
Henry Thomas Francis, First Class Classical Tripos, Caius College, Cambridge.
*R. C. Whiting, First Class Classical Tripos, Trinity College, Cambridge.
George Miller, First Prizeman, English and Latin Essays, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
John E. D. Alston, College Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.

1861. Thomas Beard, First College Scholarship and Prize, Jesus College, Cambridge.

* Did not proceed directly from the School to the University.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Henry T. White, College Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge,
H. T. Francis, Fellowship, Caius College, Cambridge.

1862. William Henry Dix, College Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Edward James Ebden, open College Classical Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge.
Edward John Gross, open Mathematical Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge.
Evelyn Shirley Shuckburgh, open Classical Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Coulcher, George Bohun, College Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
William M. Collett, Second Class Classical School, Trinity College, Oxford.
Henry L. French, College Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
George Miller, Second Class Classical Tripos. Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
*Robert Gilbert, Second Class Classical Tripos, Trinity College, Cambridge.

1863. Henry Alexander Rising, open College Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
Ebenezer Bacon Rand, open College Scholarship, (resigned), Catharine College, Cambridge.
Charles Edward Malden, proxime accessit, open College Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge.
E. J. Ebden, Goldsmiths' Exhibitioner, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. S. Shuckburgh, ditto, Greek Testament Prizeman, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
E. J. Ebden, First Classical Prizeman, Caius College, Cambridge.
E, J. Gross, First Mathematical Prizeman, Caius College, Cambridge.
*John Wordsworth, First Class Classical Moderations, New College, Oxford.
Thomas Beard, First Prizeman, Jesus College, Cambridge.
J. D. Alston, Third Class Classical Tripos, Jesus College, Cambridge.

1864. Thomas Beard, Second Class Classical Tripos, Jesus College, Cambridge.
E. B. Rand, open Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. J. Gross, first Mathematical Prize, Caius College, Cambridge.
Ralph Adge Ram, Mawson Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
C. E. Malden, Third Prizeman of freshman's year, Trinity College, Cambridge.
J. Travis, Third Class Moderations, Exeter College, Oxford.

1865. Arthur John Chevallier, open College Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Rupert St. Leger, open College Scholarship, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.
G. B. Coulcher, Second Class Classical Tripos, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
*Felix J. Cobbold, First Class Classical Tripos, King's College, Cambridge.
W. M. Collett, open Fellowship, Oriel College, Oxford.
E. J. Gross, first prize in Mathematics, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. J. Ebden, First Prizeman in Classics, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. B. Rand, First Scholarship and First Prizeman in Classics and Divinity, Caius College, Cambridge.
*John Wordsworth, Second Class Final Classical Examination, New College, Oxford.
Ralph A. Ram, First Prizeman in Classics, Silver Cup for Latin Declamation, and Silver Cup for Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

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* Did not proceed directly from the School to the University.

Admitted by Competitive Examination to Woolwich Academy.

1857 Thomas Howard.
1860 Thomas Gaskell.
1862 Henry Stuart Ford.
1863 James Edward Josselyn, 16th.

Admitted by Competitive Examination to Sandhurst Military College.

1859 Frank John Todd, fourteenth of 32.
Frederic William Durrant, twenty-third of 32.
1860 Mileson Edgar.
1862 Charles S. Whitmore.
1863 John Howard Gillett.
1864 John Ralph Beard.

India Civil Service.

1860 F. S. Growse.
1861 Roger Pawsey.

University of London.

1862 Ralph Gooding, First Class, B.A. Examination, Second in Honour List, Physiology, and Comparative Anatomy, Leathe's Divinity Prize at King's College, Prizeman in Botany and Clinical Medicine.

Civil Service.

Barclay Vincent Head, Appointment in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

FURTHER LIST OF HONOURS OBTAINED BY PUPILS FROM THE SCHOOL, 1865–1867.

Cambridge.

Edward J. Ebden, India Civil Service, 1865, Second in Second Class Classical Tripos, 1866.

Edward J. Gross, Sixth Wrangler, and Fellow of Caius College, 1866.

Evelyn Shirley Shuckburgh, First Class Classical Tripos, and Fellow of Emmanuel College, 1866.

Charles Edward Malden, Foundation Scholar, Trinity College, 1865, Greek Testament Prizeman, First Class Classical Tripos, 1867.

Ralph A. Ram, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Second Class Classical Tripos, 1867.

William T. Webb, open Classical Scholarship, Caius College, April 1866.

A. J. Chevallier, open Classical Scholarship, Jesus College, June 1866.

Sidney Miller, open Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Oxford.

John Wordsworth, Latin Essay, 1866, Fellow of Brazenose, 1867.

Admitted by Competitive Examination to Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

1865 J. L. Steavenson | 1866 Herbert Charles Perrott

Richard Burton Deane, Second in Examination for Royal Light Infantry Marines.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Corporation of the Borough of Ipswich.

Clerk to Trustees:
Stephen Abbott Notcutt, Esq., Town Clerk.

Head Master:
Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, LL.D.

Christ's Hospital, Ipswich.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

The history of this hospital may be divided into three periods:

1. It was founded in 1569 "by the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of Ipswich, for the purpose of making provision for poor persons, orphans, and such as were unable from age, sickness, or infirmity to support themselves, and for a workhouse for vagrants, beggars, and disorderly persons" (Ch. Com. Rep.). For this purpose the corporation appropriated a house belonging to them to be suitably fitted up, and made provision for its support by levying certain duties now fallen into desuetude.

It appears that they also appropriated to the support of the hospital certain property which had been left to them by Richard Felaw, in 1482, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and school at Ipswich. But on what authority they assumed to divert this charity from its proper objects does not appear.

2. It seems probable that the institution was maintained simply as a poorhouse until the enactment of the Act for the relief of the poor, known as Gilbert's Act, 22 Geo. 3. c. 83. (1782). But from that time its character changed, and it existed until 1857 in the form of a small boarding school, in which some 16 boys were clothed, maintained, instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and finally apprenticed.

3. The revenues of the hospital having increased very considerably, a scheme for its management was approved by the Court of Chancery in 1857. In accordance with the provisions of this scheme, the institution now consists of the old boarding school, in which 20 boys are boarded, lodged, and clothed, and a new day school for not less than 100 scholars.

So the schools now receive the whole income of the charity. To this is added an annual payment of above 100*l.* a year from Tyler's Charity, given in 1643, for clothing, teaching, and apprenticing poor children. The whole income amounts to 915*l.* a year gross. Of this sum about 250*l.* is expended on the day school, and 615*l.* on the boarding school.

The two schools are about a mile apart, on different sides of the river, and under independent head masters. This arrangement entails much waste of teaching power, and appears to have been brought about in deference to the wishes and supposed vested interests of the master of the boarding school, who preferred to remain master of that establishment alone, rather than undertake the additional labour and responsibility of superintending a large day school. Still the scheme does not regard these schools as really distinct, but it is expressly provided that appointments to the boarding school shall be made from among the day scholars, according to the results of a competitive examination.

It is difficult to suggest any advantages in this separation of the schools, but its evils are obvious.

1. The waste of money in the salaries of two head masters, where one could do the work.

2. The extra original outlay on distinct new buildings, and the annual additional expense of maintaining and repairing two establishments.

3. The exclusiveness of the boarding school, and the restricted nature of the competition in so small a number of boys.

4. The loss to the day scholars of the example and influence of those boys who would be their natural leaders.

And probably other considerations might be urged in favour of a fusion of the two schools.

But there is a yet more important question suggested by the phenomena disclosed in the working of this charity. It is more than doubtful whether the boarding school is productive of any real good to the town, *as a school for gratuitous boarding and clothing.* The reasons which suggest themselves in favour of the maintenance of such a school as this are mainly (*a*) that by this means poor boys may be retained for a longer time, and receive a higher education, than their parents would otherwise be able to afford; (*b*) that the discipline of a boarding school is more complete than that of a day school; (*c*) that the chance of election to the boarding school must act as a powerful stimulus on the day boys.

On the first head it may be remarked, that in the election of boarders no regard is had to poverty, but all depends upon merit alone. In effect this mode of election favours the richer boys, who enter the day school at an early age, enjoy therefore a long training there, and moreover have the incidental advantage of more cultivated associations at home. The poorer boys, on the other hand, come at a later age from the National or British schools, deterred meanwhile by the 10*s.* quarterage charged at Christ's Hospital, and find themselves at once at a disadvantage as compared with their wealthier competitors. The boarders, therefore, are stated by the master to be generally the sons of the least needy. So little are their parents in want of assistance, that they often, as the master states, pay a premium of 40*l.* for apprenticing a boy upon his leaving school. Thus the plea on the score of poverty falls to the ground. Secondly, the argument drawn from the superior discipline afforded by a boarding school loses much of its weight when applied to the present case. The boys have not that complete change of scene and associations which is usually undergone by boarders, but are still resident in their native town, surrounded by their friends and former companions, and yet marked out among them by their charity dress. The strongest argument in support of the school is the stimulus it affords to the day scholars; but this argument in its very nature can only be urged at the expense of the boarding school, and in the sole interests of the day school. It would hold equally well in favour of any other prize offering equal attractions, and it cannot be doubted that equal attractions might be offered in a different form, and in one which would be of far wider utility.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

With 615*l.* a year a superior commercial school might be supported, which would be capable of receiving all the more promising boys in the present day school as exhibitioners for nothing, and would draw a large additional revenue from the fees of the wealthier tradesmen's sons.

The buildings of the day school consist of a residence for the head master, and a large and airy schoolroom, divided into two parts by a screen, part of which is of glass, and enables the head master to keep an eye upon the whole school. In the smaller of the two compartments the younger boys are taught. The staff consists of the head master, who was promoted from the post of usher, an usher, and an assistant.

The present scholars, 108 in number, are sons of the smaller tradespeople, master mariners, and superior artizans. They are generally below 14 years of age, and come in about equal proportions from private dame schools and from the public primary schools. The fee of 10*s.* a quarter prevents any large influx from the poorest class. The instruction they receive is confined to elementary subjects with history, geography, grammar, &c. The upper boys were examined in arithmetic, and *vivâ voce* in history geography, and grammar. The work in arithmetic was quite satisfactory, and was done with remarkable smartness and accuracy. In the other subjects also the knowledge shown was decidedly creditable. The lower classes were not examined, as the boys were in the midst of preparation for their ordinary half-yearly examination, which was to begin on the following day, and all the available time was spent with the upper boys. But the management of the whole school appeared to be effective; everything was orderly, and there was no reason for supposing that the older boys formed a too favourable specimen of the whole.

The trustees pay five guineas a half year for an examiner of the two schools, and he reports to them; and on his report of the boys who, being between 9 and 12 years old, have passed the best examination, regard being to age also, the trustees appoint to the boarding school.

The boys in the boarding school were also examined. The subjects of instruction are the same as those at the day school, and no Latin, French, or mathematics are attempted. Mathematics, however, are named in the scheme among the subjects to be taught. The 20 boarders presented an extremely pleasing appearance, and their behaviour was all that could be desired. The master, who has held his post for 26 years, seems to take great pleasure in his work, and is proud of the spirit of harmony which pervades his establishment. He has been presented by the boys at various times with presents of books and other tokens of their affection. He has a substantial house, containing dormitories and dining hall for the boys, all of which, though not on a large scale, are suitable to their purpose. There is also a very fair playground forming part of the premises. With so much that is pleasing, it is disappointing to find that no subjects of higher

instruction are taught; but in this respect there is no departure from the intent of the scheme, unless it be in the omission of mathematics. In arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and history the boys are very carefully trained, and their answers were always intelligent. In fact, the boarding school is just what might be expected from the best boys in the day school, after a further course of training in their old subjects. The boys spend much time in elaborating geographical maps with extreme neatness and fulness of detail, and in other ways display an industrious spirit. With so much care and attention a great deal might have been done in teaching such subjects as French, Euclid, algebra, and, perhaps, Latin. Considering that the boys are sons of very respectable parents, it cannot be said that such subjects would be unfitted for them. They are said to pass from the school into useful and responsible positions in life, where they would find the benefit of a higher culture. The system of granting apprentice fees is now discontinued in consequence of the inadequacy of the funds to do more than maintain the two schools, but the scheme provides that boarders may be bound apprentices at the discretion of the trustees. The money spent on the boarding school is, in point of fact, barely sufficient for its purpose. 300*l.* a year is allowed to the master for the boarding of himself, his wife (as matron), a servant, and the 20 boys; this sum does not quite cover the expense, but it is left to the master to do as best he can, and his management seems to give entire satisfaction.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 466, A.D. 1838.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Richard Felaw in 1482 lands were left to corporation of Ipswich for maintenance of a school. In 1569 a hospital was established by corporation for poor, sick, and aged persons, to which a charter was granted in 1572. The two charities were combined for support of the hospital, and, apparently, no school was held till enactment of poor laws. Poor house then dissolved, and from that time till 1857 about 16 boys were boarded, lodged, and clothed gratuitously. By scheme in 1857 a day school also provided. Income from charity founded by Wm. Tyler, who died in 1643, also applied to school. The charity also owns some lands derived from gifts of Daniel Snow in 1634; Nicholas Phillips, by will, 1670; Thos. Bright, by will, 1698; Richard Phillips, in 1719; and other benefactors. Deeds and documents in custody of town clerk.

School Property.—Consists of 251a. 2r. 0p. of land, and houses, producing gross rental of 821*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum; 48*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* from Tyler's charity; and 3*l.* 12*s.* from funded stock. Total annual income, 873*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* gross; deducting repairs on estates and payments for collecting leaves 834*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* net, which is applied in support of two schools: about 164*l.* paid to day school, and 670*l.* to boarding school. After all outgoings for repairs, &c. of the schools have been defrayed, the disposable income is for the day school 88*l.*, for the boarding school 605*l.* Buildings of boarding school and day school distinct, adapted to their purpose, comprise residences for head masters.

Objects of Trust.—Use and relief of poor persons (charter of 1572); maintenance of a schoolmaster and school at Ipswich (Felaw). Apparelling, training up, and teaching at school poor children, and binding them forth appren-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tices, provided they be of honest parents, and of the town of Ipswich (Tyler). Maintenance of a boardina school for 20 boarders; 18 to be children of poor persons resident within borough of Ipswich, and two of poor persons resident within parish of St. Matthew, Ipswich; be entirely boarded, lodged, and clothed at expense of charity, and appointed by trustees from day school after competitive examination. Maintenance of a day school sufficient to accommodate not less than 100 scholars, to which all boys, without reference to religious tenets of parents, of eight years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, to be admissible (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For both schools principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry, and physical science generally, and other subjects at discretion of trustees (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 27 July 1857.

The school is managed by the trustees of municipal charities of Ipswich. They appoint head masters of boarding and day schools respectively, and, if necessary, an usher for day school; and have power to dismiss at pleasure on six months' notice, or, in case of delinquency, immediately. Masters not to leave without giving six months' notice.

Masters to be members of Church of England, not less than 25 years of age (except that the usher may be younger), of irreproachable moral and religious conduct, competently skilled in the system of instruction upon the plan adopted either by the National Society or the British and Foreign School Society.

State of Schools in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, boarding school second, day school third, grade.

Masters.—Head master of boarding school receives 440*l.* a year from endowment, out of which he has to maintain 20 boys, and provide a matron and servant. Head master of day school receives a salary of 90*l.* and three tenths of capitation fees. Usher receives 54*l.* and two tenths of capitation fees.

Boarders.—20: boarded, lodged, and clothed gratuitously. Three meals a day; meat once.

Day Scholars.—108, all under 14 years of age, sons of smaller tradesmen and superior artizans. Fee 10*s.* a quarter. Boys examined half-yearly by a graduate not resident within 5 miles of the schoolhouse.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents -	821	8	8
Day School:—			
Capitation fees -	259	0	0
Dividends on Sinking fund account.	3	12	0
Tyler's charity -	48	10	11
Balance due to Treasurer -	65	8	3
	£1,197	19	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer - -				70	15	6
Boarding School:—						
Maintenance (13 months) - -	325	0	0			
Clothes, boots, and shirting -	72	4	0			
Master, matron, and servant (5 qrs.)	175	0	0			
Furniture and repairs - -	34	15	9			
Coals and wood - - -	13	18	6			
Surgeon (half year) - -	2	10	0			
Examiner (do.) - - -	3	0	0			
Singing and drawing - -	10	0	0			
Prizes - - - -	1	16	0			
Rates, taxes, &c. - - -	19	0	7			
				657	4	10
Day School:—						
Masters - - - - -	282	18	2			
Books, &c. - - - -	21	8	7			
Repairs - - - - -	20	8	9			
Rates, taxes, &c. - - -	16	16	0			
Coals and gas - - -	8	9	3			
Sweeping and cleaning -	5	4	0			
Singing and drawing - -	10	5	0			
Examiner (half year) -	3	0	0			
Prizes - - - - -	4	19	6			
Sinking fund and interest - -	40	5	4			
				413	14	7
General:						
Repairs to estates - - -	19	8	11			
Commission on collecting ground and small rents - - -	12	10				
Clerk - - - - -	10	0	0			
Printing, insurance, &c. - -	6	5	2			
Debenham National School -	1	13				
Luncheons at rent audits - -	6	7	6			
				56	4	11
				£1,197	19	10

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

The Trustees of Municipal Charities of the Borough of Ipswich, viz.:—
Charles Chambers Hammond, Surgeon, Ipswich.
Charles Colchester, Esq., South Sea House, Threadneedle Street, London.
Peter Bartholomew Long, Solicitor, Ipswich.
William Rodwell, Esq., Bath.
Rev. James Collett Ebden, Great Stukeley, Huntingdonshire.
John Chevallier Cobbold, Esq., M.P., Ipswich.
Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Knt., 8, Connaught Place, London.
George Josselyn, Solicitor, Ipswich.
George Constantine Edgar Bacon, Banker, Ipswich.
Samuel Harrison Cowell, Stationer, Ipswich.
Rev. Ambrose Steward, Ipswich.
Henry Gallant Bristo, Wine Merchant, Ipswich.
Charles Burton, Esq., Ipswich.
Alfred Cobbold, Solicitor, Ipswich.
Robert Garrod, Esq., Ipswich.

Clerk to Trustees:
Stephen Abbott Notcutt, Esq., Town Clerk, Ipswich.

Head Master:
Boarding School, Mr. Thomas Potter Howe.
Day School, Mr. William Platt Crossley.

Other Foundation Masters:
Day School—
Usher, Mr. Joseph Isaac Hellings.
Assistant, Mr. James Airey.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LAVENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The fullest account of this school, which was founded by the will of Richard Peacock in 1647, and all that is known of a grammar school which existed in Lavenham previously to his death, are to be found in a book called "Inquiry into the Rights of the Poor of the Parish of Lavenham, &c.," by Hugh McKeon, published in 1829, which was lent to me by one of the trustees who resides in Long Melford. This author quotes from "Magna Britannia" the passage "this school now flourishes under the care of Mr. Drift, to whom most of the neighbouring gentry send their sons." The Rev. Matthew Drift was master of Lavenham school from the year 1696 to 1719, and it appears that his successors for many years maintained a large attendance of scholars. During the greater part of the present century, however, the school has been in a very different condition, and was altogether closed in the year 1815, after which for a long time only the five free boys prescribed by the will of Richard Peacock were instructed there. On the appointment of the present master in 1857 there were seven scholars in all.

The trustees, most of whom reside at some distance from Lavenham, and take little or no interest in the school, leave its management entirely in the hands of the master, and he charges for all pupils other than the free scholars at his own discretion. Until last year the charge was 1*l.* a quarter, but few parents were willing to pay at so high a rate. A reduction to 6*d.* a week, which brings it partly into competition with the National School, has been followed by a large increase in the number of scholars, who now amount to 33 in all. The parents, however, show little appreciation of the advantages of education, and are very unwilling to pay for school books, or even for copy books; the latter are chiefly manufactured by the master of the thinnest paper, with pencilled lines, at the cost of one penny per book.

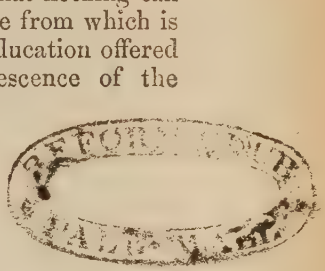
In order to make the most of his income the master keeps the school open throughout the year, allowing no holidays. With the same object he has converted the playground into a kitchen garden. The school house is in a dilapidated state, and far from proof against wind and rain. It contains many large awkwardly built rooms, long untenanted by man. The school-room is of more recent date, and good enough. In another room the master's wife keeps a day school for girls.

The boys were examined in the only subjects which form the school course, viz. reading, writing (from dictation), and arithmetic. There is no attempt made to teach history, geography, or grammar, and on these subjects the boys were altogether ignorant. The want of books and maps in part accounts for this. The arithmetic was generally correctly and quickly done. Much care had been bestowed on this subject, though the boys had not been

taught to reason sufficiently about their work. Dictation was fairly well done, and the handwriting of most was good. The master unfortunately is considerably deaf, in consequence of which there is little confidence or sympathy between him and his pupils, and there had evidently been a great want of familiar illustration and explanation of the subjects treated of in the reading books used. It was found that the boys in the highest class, who were reading an account of the voyages of Columbus, were doing so in total ignorance of the meaning of many ordinary words, without an understanding of which the whole passage would be unintelligible; and they are naturally slow to ask questions of one labouring under the disadvantage referred to. There was also a constant current of conversation carried on among the boys not in the immediate vicinity of the master, of which he was unconscious.

The boys belong chiefly to the class of small tradesmen and farmers, and no difference was observable in the external appearance and demeanour of the free scholars, by which it could be inferred that they were socially inferior to the other pupils.

The prevalent opinion in the town seems to be that nothing can or will be done to improve the school, the income from which is barely sufficient to maintain a master, and the education offered at which, narrow though it is, enjoys the acquiescence of the parents of the pupils.



DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 561, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Richard Peacock, by will, 4 Sep. 1647, gave a rentcharge of 5*l.*, and by deed, 22 Aug. 1699, Richard Coleman gave an annuity of 16*l.*, issuing out of manor of Greys in Suffolk. Deeds in rectory.

School Property.—Present value of income, 21*l.* gross, 20*l.* net, besides school premises. Whole net income applied to school.

Buildings in a very dilapidated state.

Objects of Trust.—For and towards bringing up in learning five poor children born in Lavenham, at Grammar School, such children to be nominated by head borough churchwardens, and overseers, or the greater number of them. (Peacock's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—24 trustees; any 12 of them appoint, and due notice of meeting being given to all within 10 miles, remove, for just reason, master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Total income of master from endowment, 20*l.*; from fees 9*l.* to 10*l.* a quarter.

Day Scholars.—33, of whom 5 foundationers free. Other boys pay 6*d.* a week; lights, 2*s.* per annum.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School always opened with prayers, viz., Bishop Blomfield's family prayers.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Punishments: detention and corporal punishment; the latter publicly.
Playground converted into a kitchen garden.
School time, 52 weeks per annum; study, 25 hours per week; all lessons learnt out of school.

"In former times this school was the centre of a district, comprising many "parishes, for educational purposes. It does not now possess the requisites "for educating the boys of the place."—(Statement by one of the trustees.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

J. G. W. Poley, Esq., Boxted Hall, Bury.
Robt. C. Rowley, Esq., Tendring Hall, Colchester.
Rev. Geo. Coldham, Rector of Glemsford.
Sir Wm. Parker, Melford Hall, Long Melford.
Rev. J. M. Croker, Rector of Lavenham.
— Mumford, Lavenham.
T. P. Hitchcock, Esq., Lavenham.
J. B. Gurdon, Esq., Assington Hall.
T. P. Dawson, Esq., Groton Hall.
Rev. S. Sheen, Rector of Stanstead.
Rev. N. Hallward, Rector of Milden.
Richard Almack, Esq., Long Melford.
N. Barnardiston, Esq., The Ryes.
H. Almack, Esq., Long Melford,
J. A. Young, Esq., Bradfield Hall.
Rev. J. Y. Cooke, Rector of Semer.
E. R. Starkie Bence, Esq., Kentwell Hall, Long Melford.

Head Master:

Augustus Ambler.

LOWESTOFT.—ANNOTT'S SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

This is an elementary school at which about 130 sons of poor inhabitants are taught, 40 of them being free scholars actually nominated by the master. The rest pay at the rate of 2*d.* a week, with an abatement in favour of two or more brothers in a family. The number of free scholars, which had been reduced, is now in accordance with the directions of the founder.

The school is under Government inspection, and in receipt of an annual grant. It has lately been reported by Her Majesty's Inspector for the district to be "moderately efficient."

The school-room, though large, is not sufficient for its purpose, and one class is taught in a room beneath the school-room, where the boys are under the supervision of a pupil-teacher, but quite beyond the reach of the master. There is no residence for the master, and no playground, and the site is not a suitable one.

Of the whole number of boys attending the school about one half belong to the class of fishermen, and many of them are employed at an early age for three or four months in every year in the fishing trade; but they not unfrequently continue to attend the school for part of the year until they have attained a considerable age. The average age in the highest class was, however, only ten and a half years. None of the boys were far advanced in any subject, and in arithmetic none had begun the rule of three or vulgar fractions. In the simple rules too their work was mostly mechanical, and showed that they had not been brought to understand the meaning of what they did. The spelling of a considerable number was good; that of the irregular comers, the fishermen's boys, was very faulty. Not much attention had been paid to geography, and the boys knew no English history. In classes below the highest the teaching was quite rudimentary, and few could read with any fluency or distinctness.

It is, however, generally allowed in the town that this school has done good service to the poorer classes, and the master endeavours to meet the wants of the necessitous inhabitants by preferring the sons of "beachmen" and their widows in his nominations of free scholars, and thereby encourages the attendance of boys whose education would otherwise be brought to a close at a very tender age.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 179. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Annott by deed, 10 June 1571, gave premises at Wheatacre in Norfolk to secure payment of 20 marks a year to a schoolmaster.

School Property.—Endowment augmented by heir of Founder to 16*l.* a year. Present net annual income 12*l.*

Objects of Trust.—Master to teach 40 natives of town if there be sufficient to supply the number, and if not, children of inhabitants within hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, to be nominated by the master for the time being, who is not to take for the nomination and appointment above 12*d.* for every scholar. (Foundation Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Master nominated by Chancellor of Norwich; must be learned in grammar and the Latin tongue.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

School has long been conducted as an elementary English school for boys.

Trustees:
Vicar and Churchwardens of Lowestoft.

Head Master:
John Salmon.

Lowestoft.—Wilde's School.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Charity Commissioners in 1857, the number of free scholars is now 80, the original number under the will of the founder having been 40. Their parents have to pay for nothing but copybooks, and often are unwilling to do even this. There are no paying scholars, and no attempt is made to teach any subjects beyond those which are taught in elementary schools. The master has no assistant, but employs the older pupils in turn to attend to the instruction of the little boys, many of whom are very young. There is little or no social difference between the boys at this school and those at Annott's, the greater part belonging to the fishing class, and being therefore irregular in their attendance. The master also complains of the moral influence of those boys who return from long intercourse with fishermen to associate with the younger boys. Formerly, and within the last 20 or 30 years, boys of a somewhat higher class attended the school, but it no longer maintains a position distinguished from that of Annott's, except in so far as it is free from Government aid and inspection, while the work it does with its superior endowment, as compared with that school, is by no means adequate; and this is so well known in the town, that the vicar and churchwardens, who test the applicants for admission, find some difficulty in keeping up the full number of free scholars.

The 74 boys present were orderly and attentive in their behaviour. A few of the best boys worked well in arithmetic, and the whole first class of 17 boys, whose average age was eleven and a half years, was fairly proficient in this subject. In the second class there was a great falling off, and the boys were remarkably dense and unenlightened. In writing from dictation, the work of the first class was on the whole satisfactory; that of the second, poor. In geography all were ignorant, and they knew very little of grammar. There is a third and fourth class, consisting of boys of eight or nine years of age, but they were not yet able to read fluently, and had made very little progress of any other kind. The performance of the boys on the whole showed clearly the need of assistance to the master, who had devoted by far the greater part of his attention to the first class, which alone was in a condition at all satisfactory.

The schoolroom is good and airy, and there is a tolerable house of ample size for the master. On part of the premises stands the building appropriated to Annott's school.

There is at present no school in Lowestoft, public or private, adapted to the requirements of the tradesmen and middle class generally, and the want is severely felt. In its existing form Wilde's school is of little public benefit, and in some respects is a positive injury to the town; if its endowment were smaller, it might at least be under regular inspection, and properly supplied with teachers; or, on the other hand, if its revenues were in-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

creased by fees from pupils, and possibly also by a larger appropriation of the trust funds to the purposes of the school, a higher kind of education might be given, which would induce the middle class to support it. A change in this latter direction would probably be facilitated by a sale of the present unsuitable site in the High Street, and the establishment of a new school on a better spot. At least there is no doubt that a middle-class day school would be welcomed by many who now are forced to send their sons to boarding schools in the neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 180, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Wilde, by will, 22 July 1735, gave premises in Lowestoft and Worlingham for the use of a schoolmaster, and in case any overplus should arise after payment of salary of 40*l.* to master and for a sermon as directed by Founder, for such charitable purposes as minister and churchwardens should think proper.

School Property.—The charity consists of 121 a. 3 r. 13 p. of land, and 427*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* consols. Gross income in 1867, 208*l.*, 178*l.* net, of which 125*l.* applied to school.* There is a house for the master.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach 40 boys. (Founder's Will.) Preference to be given to fishermen's children. (Decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1754.) Number of free scholars may be increased to 80. (Opinion of Charity Commissioners, A.D. 1857.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, casting accounts, and Latin. (Founder's Will.)

Government and Masters.—Charity settled by decree of Court of Chancery, 27 June 1754, and regulated by opinion of Charity Commissioners, 1 May 1857. Administration of the charity by rector and churchwardens. Feoffees, appointed by deed, 18th April 1846, manage property.

Master appointed and removed by incumbent and churchwardens and majority of parishioners at town meeting.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Total income of master from endowment 80*l.* besides house; no fees.

Day Scholars.—About 80 of all ages. No boarders.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868).

Administering Trustees:

Rev. Charles Hebert, Rector. Wm. Thos. Balls, Auctioneer, Churchwarden. James Joseph Warden Gowing, Fish Merchant, Churchwarden.

Management Feoffees:

Rev. Richard Aldous Arnold, Ellough. Thomas Preston, Esq., Lowestoft. George Sead Gowing, Merchant, Lowestoft. Edward Leathes, Esq., Lowestoft. William Vince Barnard, Gentleman, Lowestoft. Charles Cleveland, Miller, Kirtley. Richard Henry Reeve, Gentleman, Lowestoft, John Sterry, Gentleman, Lowestoft. William Collins Worthington, Surgeon, Lowestoft. William Youngman, Brewer, Lowestoft.

Master:

William Arthy.

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* The items of expenditure were:—

	£	s.	d.
Repairs on estates, rates, taxes, and insurance	29	1	5
School.—Repairs, rates, &c.	30	9	0
Books and stationery	8	13	9
Coals, &c. &c.	5	18	1
Master's salary	80	0	0
Fixed payments to rector, clerk, sexton, and gifts to poor	13	8	7
	£167	10	10

The balance in hand was 157*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

NEEDHAM MARKET FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

Francis Theobald, the founder, endowed this school with an annuity of 20*l.* a year, charged on certain property mentioned in this will, which was probably the estate now belonging to the Charity. This estate comprises the chief inn in the town, and it is conjectured that it became the actual property of the Charity by way of satisfaction for arrears of the annuity. It has been let of late for 60*l.* a year, and it is not considered probable that any increase on that rent can be obtained.

The number of free boys taught in the school was not limited by the statutes of the founder, but has been fixed by a resolution of the trustees at 21. The right to free instruction was restricted to the youth of Barking, Needham, and Darmsden, and has remained so, the present nominations being 6 from Barking, 12 from Needham, and 3 from Darmsden. The sum of seven guineas a year is allowed by the trustees for books and other materials required by the free boys, and they accordingly pay nothing whatever for their education.

The present master is a clergyman, and, in accordance with the founder's directions, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and has been for eight years at his post. He has six boarders and seven day boys, besides the free scholars, or 34 pupils in all. The number of boarders has been larger, but in that respect this school, in common with others in the neighbourhood, has suffered by the establishment of the new college at Framlingham.

The school was divided into three classes of nearly equal size. In the first and second Latin was learnt, but no Greek. The Latin had evidently been very carefully taught, and the translations of the first class from Cæsar were creditable, and the knowledge of grammar good. Arithmetic was generally satisfactory, that of a few boys, the two best of whom were free scholars, being very good. A beginning had been made in Euclid, and the boys fully understood it so far as they had learnt. The first class also recited from Milton, and the second from Gay's fables, with great readiness, and in the former case with intelligence. The boys in the second class were scarcely able to understand what they recited. The knowledge of English grammar was good in the case of all those who had made fair progress in Latin. In geography and English history the boys were somewhat deficient, the geography of the second class being particularly weak. The third class consisted of boys who were learning the merest rudiments, and were for the most part very dull of comprehension. Throughout the school it was noticeable that the capacity of most of the boys was but small; and the generally satisfactory results of the examination were only attributable to the superior judgment and intelligence with

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

which a teacher who is fully master of his work deals with the difficulties of his pupils.

The house is in good repair, and capable of accommodating a dozen boarders or more. There is a good schoolroom, built for the use of paying scholars only by the last master, and connected by an open doorway with the "free room," which was alone to be used by free boys. The present master allows no such rigid distinction, and free boys are classed with the rest.

There is a walled playground adjoining the school, but not large enough for most games. A field sometimes used for cricket is common to the whole town, and considered not sufficiently secluded to be a desirable resort for the boys, the more so inasmuch as the moral condition of Needham is reported to be far from sound.

Of the seven paying day scholars only one comes from Needham, a place containing nearly 2,000 inhabitants. That no more come is probably due in the main to the high charges made by the present master for day pupils, viz. six or eight guineas a year, according to the age of the pupil.

It is well for this school, offering as it does so little direct remuneration to a master, that it is in such good hands. But unless some steps be taken by which the income may be appreciably increased, as by means of a moderate capitation fee levied on the free boys in pursuance of the discretion granted to the trustees by the original statutes, it will probably be found impossible on the occurrence of a vacancy to maintain the school on its present footing, or to prevent it from relapsing into the position of an auxiliary to the National School of the town.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 589. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Francis Theobald, 10 Jan. 1632, who gave an annuity of 20*l.* per annum for the endowment of a workhouse or school-house. Property charged with this annuity now belongs to school absolutely. Deeds in custody of Messrs. Alexander and Co., bankers.

School Property.—Present income, 73*l.* gross, 60*l.* net; besides school premises, dwelling-house for master, and playground. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good; playground small. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the youth of Barking, Needham Market, and Darmsden, free, except such of them whose parents trustees judge sufficiently able to pay for them. (Founder's Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—First principles of grammar; scholars to be perfected in reading and writing. (Founder's Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, owner of Barking Hall, ex-officio, and 15 others, appoint master. Surviving trustees supply vacancies on the trust.

Master must be of competent learning in the tongues and grammar, a graduate of Cambridge. May not hold other employment, "or charge, to hinder him in the diligent attendance upon his school," except that of assisting minister of Barking by preaching once a week. He is allowed to take any Sunday duty.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 55*l.* besides profits of boarders and residence.

Day Scholars.—37, 21 on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old from distances up to two or three miles. Non-foundationers pay for general work 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* according to age. French, music, and dancing 4*l.* 4*s.* each; drawing 3*l.*; drilling 1*l.*; stationery 6*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Seven in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 30 to 35 guineas. Laundress 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills, highest 50*l.*, average 37*l.*, lowest 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,000 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m. 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission must be able to read and write a little.

School classified by arithmetic chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified at parent's request to suit particular cases. Bible class every day for half an hour, special religious instruction to boarders on Sunday. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by half-yearly examination.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given to boys who distinguish themselves.

Punishments: impositions and caning occasionally; last publicly and by head master only.

Playground very small.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week, besides time or preparation of two-thirds of lessons. Play time 22 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Jonathan Abbott, Farmer, Needham Market.
Rev. Francis Steward, Rector of Barking.
Rev. George Alexander Paske, Needham Market.
Rev. Edward Paske, Creeting St. Peter's.
Samuel Alexander Maw, Banker, Needham Market.
Rev. Charles F. Parker, Ringshall.
John Kirby Moore, Esq., Badley.
Rev. Thomas Brown, Hemingstone.
Henry Beck, Surgeon, Needham Market.
Frederick Hayward, Solicitor, Needham Market.
Samuel Snell, Farmer, Needham Market.
Freeman Wright, Ironmonger, Needham Market.
Henry Moore, Farmer, Creeting St. Mary.
John Woodward, Grocer, Needham Market.
Thomas B. Beck, Esq., Creeting St. Mary.

Head Master:

Rev. James Brown, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten hignest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Needham -	200 yards.
" " - 2	Miller - -	Badley - -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Labourer - -	Barking - -	1½ miles.
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Creeting - -	Do.
" " - 5	Tailor - - -	Stowmarket -	4 miles.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Creeting - -	1½ miles.
" " - 7	Labourer - -	Barking - -	Do.
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Needham - -	500 yards.
" " - 9	Bootmaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Needham - -	100 yards.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Baylham -	2 miles.
" " - 3	Tradesman -	Needham - -	100 yards.
" " - 4	Soldier - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Policeman -	Do. - -	300 yards.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Offton - -	3½ miles.
" " - 7	Dealer - -	Needham - -	600 yards.
" " - 8	Bricklayer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Paymaster, R.N. -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Steward - -	Coddenham -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Bedford - -	Rev. James Brown.
" " - 2	Mantle Manufactr.	London - -	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Ipswich - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Accountant - -	London - -	
" " - 2	Brewer - -	Stonham - -	
" " - 3	Surgeon - -	London - -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			pr. qr.		yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	46	2	—	20	12	6	½	—	4½	Bible, Genesis, cap. i.—xxxvii.; Ep. to Romans.	26	10	6	¾	—	4½	Bible, Genesis, 12th chap. Acts, 14th chap.	Included in the Second Class.						
Greek	3	1	—	3	14	2	1	—	2	Greek Grammar, 40 pp.; Greek Delectus, 12 pp.														
Latin	34	4	—	2	14	4	m. 35	2	2.20′	Sallust, Catiline, 50 Chapters; 2d Henry's 20th Ed., Latin Grammar.	8	11	4	½	2	2	Phædrus, 350 lines; 1st Henry's 10th ed., Lat., Gr., Accidence.	6	10	4	½	—	2	Latin Grammar, Nouns and Verbs Regular.
French	5	2	—	2	14	2	hrs. ½	2	1½	- - - -	3	11	2	¾	2	1½					m.			
Arithmetic	46	3	—	12	13	3	½	4	1½	Colenso's Thrower's Examples.	12	11	2	¾	4	1½	Thrower's Ex., Reduction, Comp. Add., Sub., Mult., Div.	12	10	4	20	4	1.20′	Thrower's Ex., Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	2	—	2	14	4	½	4	2	Euclid, Algebra	10	12	2	¾	—	1½	Euclid, half the First Book.							
History	46	3	—	14	13	2	½	—	2	Smith's Roman Hist., 3 chaps.; Smith's Eng. History, 3 chaps.	10	11	2	¾	—	1½	Smith's Eng. History, 2 chaps.; Wilson's small Catechism of History.	12	10	2	hrs. ½	—	1	Wilson's Catechism of History.
Geography	46	3	—	14	13	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell's Geography	10	11	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell's small Geography.	12	10	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's small Geography.
English Grammar.	46	3	—	10	13	2	¾	1	1½	Morell's Analysis	10	11	2	¾	2	1½	Sullivan's Eng. Grammar	12	10	2	½	—	1	Murray's English Grammar.
English Literature.	46	4	—	5	14	2	½	1	1	Milton, 600 lines, Par. Lost, bk. IV.	12	11	2	½	1	1	Gay's Fables, 480 lines	7	10	4	¼	—	1	Gay's Fables, 320 lines.
English Composition.	17	2	—	5	14	1	¾	1	¾	- - - -	12	11	1	¾	1	1								
Reading	46	3	—	20	12	10	½	—	5	Bible. English and Rom. History.	14	11	6	½	—	3	Bible and English Hist.	12	10	6	½	—	3	Bible.
Writing	46	3	—	20	12	2	1	2	2	- - - -	14	11	6	½	—	3	- - - -	12	10	4	1	2	4	
Music	2	—	1l. 1s.	—	13	4	¾	—	3															
Drawing	2	—	15s.	—	11	2	1	—	2															
Dancing	6	—	1l. 1s.	6	11	1	1½	—	1½															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STRADBROKE ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The re-organization of this school upon its present basis dates from the preferment of the Rev. J. C. Ryle to the vicarage of Stradbroke in 1861. At that time 15 boys were being instructed by a master 77 years old in a single room, part of a dilapidated building given for charitable purposes in 1589. The income of the master was 35*l.* from endowment (of which 30*l.* was derived from the trustees of Warner's charity at Boyton) and weekly payments made by the boys. The education given is described by the vicar as having been practically useless.

Mr. Ryle at once invited the co-operation of friends and neighbours to enable him to pension the old master and establish a new school to be adapted to the requirements both of the farmers and tradesmen, and of the labouring poor. A plan was drawn up and submitted to the Committee of Council on Education, whose approval was obtained. By this plan it was provided that two schools should be held in one building, subject to one committee of management, and under one head master, but distinct from one another in every other respect. The income from endowment was to be equally divided between the two schools. The committee of management was formed of the vicar, curate, and churchwardens of Stradbroke, Sir Edward Kerrison, one resident gentleman, and two of the trustees of Warner's charity, who concurred in the new arrangements. At a total expense of about 1,300*l.*, raised by subscription, a piece of copyhold land in a convenient situation was bought, 150*l.* paid for its enfranchisement, a substantial and commodious school building erected, and all internal fittings supplied.

In order to secure the co-operation of the farmers, their wishes were fully consulted before the plan of the school was arranged, and it was found that the absolute separation of boys in the upper school from the lower was a *sine quâ non* condition of their support. What should be taught in the upper school was never matter of debate with them; the one essential was that no labourers' children should be admitted; and this principle is rigidly adhered to. For convenience sake (the master of the upper school being head master of the whole) a door-way connects the two schoolrooms, but it is crossed by masters only, and separate entrances and separate playgrounds are provided for the scholars in the two departments. It might have been hoped that facilities would be granted for the promotion of a clever boy from the lower school to the upper; but the exclusion is of no practical importance in an educational point of view, for the labourers' children all leave school at a very tender age, and are meanwhile well cared for in the lower department.

The early age at which the children in the lower school are withdrawn is due partly to the low rate of wages prevalent,

(although an improvement has taken place lately,) and partly to the inducements offered by agricultural gangs, which are common in this part of the country. Of the 230 children, boys and girls, now on the books of the lower school 50 were stated to be absent with gangs; the absentees were mostly, but not entirely, boys; the usual age at which they are taken is about nine years. Some, however, go at a much earlier age, and a boy not yet six years of age, who was in a classroom appropriated to the infant school, confessed that he had just joined a gang. Girls stay generally longer than boys; the latter are rarely found in the school after 10 years of age.

The staff of teachers consists of a head master, who is especially engaged with the upper school, but exercises a supervision over the whole, and once a week teaches in the lower school; his wife as head mistress of the lower school; an under master, whose regular work is with the lower school, but who takes the place of the head master in the upper school once a week; an assistant mistress for the lower school; and two pupil teachers, one for the upper and one for the lower school, the latter being a female. The salaries are 80*l.* a year for the head master; 50*l.* a year for the head mistress, his wife; 47*l.* 10*s.* a year for the under master, and 25*l.* a year for the assistant mistress. The income has hitherto been not quite sufficient to meet the expenditure, but the belief in Stradbroke was that an additional 20*l.* a year, making 50*l.* in all, will henceforth be paid to the school under a new scheme for the management of Warner's charity. This, however, appears to be an erroneous impression, for the case of this charity is at present before the Court of Chancery, and no new scheme has been settled. The income of the charity is estimated at 1,490*l.* a year, out of which the fixed payments for almshouses and other purposes are set down at about 800*l.* a year, exclusive of repairs and other outgoings.

The fees in the upper school in which the payments are 10*s.*, 15*s.*, and 1*l.* a quarter, according to age, amount to above 100*l.* a year, to which may be added henceforth 27*l.* 10*s.* from endowment, being half the income from that source, subject at present to a deduction of half the pension of the late master, or 10*l.* a year. That is to say, the total income of the upper school will be henceforth about 120*l.* or 125*l.* a year.

There are now 40 boys attending the upper school, of whom 33 are sons of farmers, and seven of tradesmen; 17 belong to the parish of Stradbroke, which contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and the remaining 23 come from the neighbourhood, some on foot, some on ponies or donkeys, for which stabling is provided at a cost of 1*s.* a quarter. There are no boarders in the full sense of the term, but two boys lodge in the village for the sake of the education given at the school, at an estimated expense of about 8*s.* a week. The number of such lodgers has been greater, but they are not encouraged, in consequence of the impossibility of instituting any system of supervision out of school. Out-town boys, however, are welcomed as day scholars, and no preference of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

any kind is accorded to the villagers. Although the boys are exclusively sons of farmers and tradesmen, it is found that they rarely attend the school after they have reached 14 years of age; and of the present scholars 13 are between 12 and 14 years of age, 13 between 10 and 12 years, and 14 are under 10 years. Since the establishment of the school, however, as many as 10 boys have passed from it to the college at Framlingham, where they probably remained until a greater age; and it would, indeed, be unsafe to assume that 14 years of age would be the general limit if a more liberal curriculum were introduced into the school. At present its teaching is confined to elementary subjects, and, with its present small income, probably necessarily so confined; but it may fairly be hoped that if some superior education were held out as an inducement for a longer attendance, the parents would accord some extension of time. At any rate 14 years of age is the extreme limit up to which boys can be expected to stay for purely elementary instruction.

The subjects of instruction are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English history, and grammar; religious instruction is also given according to the principles of the Established Church, but this is not found to operate to deter Dissenters, and at present about one-third of the scholars are stated to be sons of dissenting parents. For the last three years the boys have been examined by Her Majesty's inspector for the district, and the reports have been all more or less favourable to the working of the school, the last declaring that "a very fair amount of useful knowledge is well taught." The master is evidently a painstaking teacher, and a healthy spirit of interest in their work was evident in the demeanour of the boys. Their replies to simple questions in geography and early English history were generally ready, their spelling in writing from dictation was very fairly accurate, and their exercises in arithmetic, in which the first class had reached the rule of three, were mostly correct. But the distinction between this and a good National school lies not in the character of the work done, but solely in the social status of the scholars.

The question naturally occurs whether the school might not do more for its pupils than it does, and whether there is sufficient ground for its restriction to primary instruction. When so much spirit has been displayed at the outset in starting and organizing this scheme one is loth to suppose any want of energy in securing the highest attainable results now that it is in working order. But on this question depends the solution of the problem whether a school suited to the middle class in a country district can be made self-supporting or not. If the farmers and small country tradespeople of Suffolk cannot, or will not, pay more than 2*l.* to 4*l.* a year for instruction, and if 40 is a fair number to gather into one such school as this, and if the aggregate of these fees will not procure a master or a staff of masters capable of giving higher instruction than is given here, then it may fairly be said that other aid is necessary in order to provide for the wants of the middle-class in agricultural districts. A house for the master, in

which he may accommodate a few boarders, or a moderate income from endowment, may supply what is wanted; in the present instance there is no house, and the net income from endowment has hitherto been almost inappreciable.*

On a full consideration of the facts presented by this case, the conclusion I arrive at is that, without house or endowment, a thorough middle-class education cannot be secured in a purely rural district, at least in this county. An accomplished master is, in fact, worth more than it is in the power of such a school as this to offer. With its present limited income, however, the school is doing two good things: it is giving useful elementary instruction to the poorer farmers and tradesmen, to the relief of the lower, or National school, which is quite full enough without them, and it is acting as a tributary to Framlingham College to the extent of about three boys a year from among the sons of the more wealthy farmers.

It only remains to mention the extreme anxiety expressed by the vicar of Stradbroke for some system of government inspection, and the supply by that means of some stimulus to the cause of education in the minds of the farmers. The greatest satisfaction was shown at the fact that a special visit of inspection had been paid to the school; and it was strongly urged that if some system of regular inspection were instituted, combined with the power to award certificates of merit or prizes, as are given in the Schools of Art, a great step would have been taken in the direction of real progress in middle-class education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 546 and 585, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.— Michael Wentworth, A.D. 1587, gave town house, town chamber to be for a school, and rest of premises for poor of parish. William Grendling, by will, 28th March 1599, gave lands in Westhall in Suffolk, and directed *inter alia* five marks to be yearly paid towards education of five poor children. Mary Warner, by deed, 22nd June 1736, enrolled in chancery, gave manor and advowson of Boyton and premises in Boyton, Holesly, Capell, Batley, Tangham, Stradbroke, Dennington, and Saxted, for the endowment of an almshouse at Boyton and other charitable purposes, and directed *inter alia* 10*l.* per annum to be paid to master of Stradbroke school. This allowance was, by order of Court of Chancery, 26th March 1803, in-

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* The following ACCOUNTS relating to the Upper School only, for the Year ending 1st October 1866, show how that Department is maintained.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Endowment	17	10	0
Boys' fees	109	4	6
Repaid for books	7	7	8
	134	2	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to treasurer	23	16	11
Pension of former master (moiety of)	10	0	0
Head master	80	0	0
Assistant teacher	12	4	0
Books	13	7	7
Fuel and lights	3	5	0
Other expenses	6	11	3¾
	149	4	9¾

The balance against the school being about 15*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

creased to 15*l.*, and again at a later date to 30*l.* In A.D. 1829, rental of Warner's endowment amounted to 1,129*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, besides stock producing 202*l.* per annum.

School Property.—School remodelled in A.D. 1861 at suggestion of incumbent, with approval of parishioners and Committee of Council; Warner's trustees consenting to transfer their grant of 30*l.* to the master of the new school, and then master being pensioned off with 20*l.* per annum. Average annual income from endowment 35*l.*, which (subject to the master's pension) is divided equally between upper and lower school.

School buildings erected at a cost of 1,300*l.*, raised by voluntary contributions, Committee of Council making a grant to lower school.

Objects of Trust.—Towards learning and godly education of five poor children, to be born within town and there taught (Grendling's will). For teaching and instructing twelve poor children according to method and rules of school (Warner's gift). Intended to supply to sons of farmers, yeomen, and tradesmen, without any distinction of religious denomination, a thorough English education (upper school prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Thorough English education, including, besides usual branches of instruction, book-keeping, mensuration, algebra, geometry, and drawing (upper school prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Present committee of management: incumbent and curate, two churchwardens, a resident medical gentleman, lord of manor, governors of Warner's charity.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Two schools: one for middle classes, one for poor, both non-classical. In age of scholars third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 80*l.* a year, under master 47*l.* 10*s.* There is also a mistress, an assistant mistress, and a paid female assistant teacher for the lower school, and a male pupil teacher for the upper school.

Day Scholars.—Forty-four in upper school: eight elevenths between ten and fourteen years of age, sons of farmers chiefly. School fees (according to age) 2*l.* 2*s.*, 3*l.*, and 4*l.* Stable accommodation 1*s.* a quarter. 230 scholars on lower school books.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Upper school examined annually by Her Majesty's inspector, at the time that he inspects the lower school.

School time about 44 weeks per annum; study 27½ hours in the week.

"I have received notice that the Governors of Warner's charity are going to "increase their annual grant from 30*l.* to 50*l.* If their grant was larger I "think that higher instructions, such as Latin and French, might be given. "I also think that two or three exhibitions or scholarships of 5*l.* or 4*l.* each "would stimulate the school much, and add to the number of scholars. I "think a regular inspection of the upper school, by a *middle class school* "*inspector*, appointed solely for middle schools, would be most useful."

JOHN CHARLES RYLE,
Vicar of Stradbroke.

9th September 1867,

Summary of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 1st October 1866.

LOWER SCHOOL.	£	s.	d.	UPPER SCHOOL.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure	190	17	5½	Expenditure	149	4	9½
Receipts	176	3	3	Receipts	134	17	2
Deficiency	14	14	2½	Deficiency	14	7	7½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Builder - -	Stradbroke - -	350 yards.
„ 2	Wine merchant -	Do. - -	400 yards.
„ 3	Farmer - -	Wingfield - -	2 miles.
„ 4	Farmer - -	Fressingfield - -	3 miles.
„ 5	School keeping -	Stradbroke - -	250 yards.
„ 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
„ 7	Farmer - -	Hoxne - -	3 miles.
„ 8	Farmer - -	Leiston - -	20 miles (lodges in the village).
„ 9	Farmer - -	Stradbroke - -	3 miles.
„ 10	Farmer - -	Do. - -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Wingfield - -	1 mile.
„ 2	Farmer - -	Wilby - -	2 miles.
„ 3	Farmer - -	Stradbroke - -	1 mile.
„ 4	Dealer - -	Syleham - -	4 miles.
„ 5	Farmer - -	Stradbroke - -	3 miles.
„ 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
„ 7	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
„ 8	Farmer - -	Wilby - -	2 miles.
„ 9	Farmer - -	Wingfield - -	1 mile.
„ 10	Farmer - -	Stradbroke - -	1½ miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Trustees of Mrs. Warner's Charity at Boyton.

School Committee of Management:
Rev. J. C. Ryle, Vicarage, Stradbroke.
Rev. R. Washington, Stradbroke.
Mr. Barnes, Mr. Wightman } Churchwardens of Stradbroke.
Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., Brome Hall.
W. Long, Esq., Hurts Hall.
Rev. E. Holland, Benhall Lodge.
J. W. Gooch, Esq., Stradbroke.

Treasurer:
Mr. Barnes.

Hon. Sec.:
Rev. R. Washington.

Head Master:
Mr. J. Mildenhall, Certificated.

Under Master:
Mr. Webb.

TABLE B.—Sc

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Number of Boys in the Class.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1866.	
Religious Knowledge.	44	3	—	17	13	5	min. 30	1	hrs. 3	Books of Moses and the Acts of the Apostles.	13
Arithmetic	44	3	—	17	13	8	30	—	4	Practice and Fractions from Colenso's Arithmetic.	13
Book-keeping	30	2									
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1									
History	30	2	—	17	13	2	40	—	min. 80	Plantagenet Kings, from English Hist. of S.P.C.K.	13
Geography	44	3	—	17	13	2	30	1	hrs. 1	Africa and America from Cornwell's Geography for Beginners.	13
English Grammar.	30	2	—	17	13	2	30	1	1	Sullivan's Grammar to p. 47	13
English Composition.	30	2	—	17	13	1	45	—	¾		13
Reading	44	3	—	17	13	7	30	—	3½	Constable's and Nelson's Series of Reading Books, Books Nos. IV. and V.	13
Writing	44	3	—	17	13	5	30	—	2½	Swan's and Darnell's Copy Books.	13
Drawing	30	2	—	17	13	1	35	—	min. 35	Chambers' and Raze's Copies	13
Other Subjects	6	1	—	17	13	1	30	—	30		

UCTION.

cs of Second Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1866.
	hrs.					min.		hrs.	
1	3	The Five Books of Moses. The Acts of the Apostles.	14	8·5	5	30	—	2½	Outlines of the Books of Moses and the Acts of the Apostles.
—	4	Upper Part of Class, Weights and Measures; Lower Part of Class, Compound Rules, Money, from Colenso's Arithmetic and Arithmetic of Irish Board.	14	8·5	9	30	—	4½	Simple Rules from Colenso's Arithmetic and Arithmetic of Irish Board.
—	min. 80	Plantagenet Kings, from History of S.P.C.K.	14						
—	hrs. 1	Africa and America, from Cornwell's Geography for Beginners,	14	8·5	2	30	—	1	British Isles from oral lessons.
—	1	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.							
—	¾								
—	2½	Constable's and Nelson's Series of Reading Books. Nos. III. and IV.	14	8·5	10	30	—	5	Constable's and Nelson's Series, Nos. II. and III.
—	2½	Swan's and Darnell's Copy Books.	14	8·5	7	30	—	3½	Swan's and Darnell's Copy Books.
—	min. 35	Chambers' and Raze's Copies.							

SUDBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

FOR many years previous to the re-establishment of this school by the Court of Chancery in 1858, its affairs had been in a very unsatisfactory condition, arising chiefly from questions as to the right of the Charity to an estate which long passed by the name of the School Farm, and from which its revenue was almost exclusively derived. For about a century at least preceding the year 1817 it was usual for the perpetual curate of the parish of St. Gregory in Sudbury to hold also the office of schoolmaster, and to receive the rents of the farm in question, the appointment both to the curacy and to the school being made by the owner of the impropriate rectory of St. Gregory. The last curate and master, the Rev. William Finley, died in 1817, whereupon the school was continued by a Mr. Young, who had acted as Mr. Finley's assistant, and who instructed six free boys as had long been customary. On his death in 1827, a Mr. Mills was engaged to carry on the school, and he did so until Midsummer 1841, when the school was closed. Mr. Young and Mr. Mills seem to have acted as merely temporary masters, the rents of the farm having been meanwhile received by the patron. The school remained closed until Christmas 1857, while its affairs were the subject of a suit (Attorney General v. Maclean) the result of which was that the estate above referred to was assured to the school. This was followed by the rebuilding of the school-house, and the re-opening of the school in February 1858 under the present scheme. But even since its resuscitation it has led but a fitful and intermittent existence, and there have been no less than five distinct appointments to the head mastership, though two of those appointed did not actually enter upon their duties. The difficulty experienced in procuring and retaining suitable masters is due to the fact that as yet there has been no surplus income applicable as salary, the property being heavily incumbered with a mortgage debt incurred on account of the expenses of the new buildings. It is anticipated that henceforth a small sum may be so applicable annually, but it must for a long time be almost inappreciable.

In 1858 the school received a benefaction from Mr. Wood Humphrey and his sons of 300*l.* consols, the annual income of which is directed to be expended in prizes for the boys, but until the number of pupils shall amount to 50 it may be paid by the trustees to the master. Hitherto, however, it has been allowed to accumulate.

The new school-house is built on the site of the old school situated in the town. The premises are not extensive, and it appears to be a matter of regret that at the time of the rebuilding a more desirable site was not chosen in the outskirts. The house is capable of containing a considerable number of boarders, and the school-room is good and lofty.

The present master, who is a graduate of Cambridge and a clergyman, entered upon his duties in January 1865, after the school had been closed for half a year following the resignation of the previous master. He has no boarders, and only 15 day scholars, each of whom is charged a capitation fee of 30*s.* a quarter; they belong to a very respectable class, being sons of the incumbent of one of the parishes in Sudbury, professional men, and wealthier tradesmen. The course of instruction prescribed by the new scheme is that of an ordinary Grammar School, and includes the teaching of the Latin, Greek, and French languages. All the boys, with one exception, were learning Latin; but the study of Greek and French was confined to a few only. Two boys were reading Cicero and Homer, and their translations from both authors were intelligent, and their knowledge of grammar, both Latin and Greek, was accurate, but they had not been sufficiently practised in the writing of Latin exercises. The other boys, whose text books were Cæsar and Eutropius, fell far short of the two first in correctness, but they answered questions in history, both Roman and English, in a creditable manner. Some progress had been made in Euclid, and a commencement by one boy in algebra, but the school generally was deficient in knowledge of arithmetic. In writing from English dictation several boys from twelve to thirteen years of age proved themselves very backward in spelling, while the younger ones were generally unable to write intelligibly. In short, the simple rudiments, in which the boys required a careful grounding while young, had not been sufficiently attended to, and the result in that respect contrasted unfavourably with the classical knowledge of the best boys. But several of the lower boys had been but a short time at the school, and their ignorance on entering is such that the master feels the need of an assistant to attend to their individual wants. The discipline was good, and the impression produced by the manner of the boys was favourable to the moral tone of the school.

That the number of pupils is still so small in a thriving town of some 7,000 inhabitants, seems to be due, first, to the uncertain and precarious course which the school has run, and which has led parents to look elsewhere for the education of their sons; and, secondly, to the very distinctly ecclesiastical character which attaches to the school under its present master, whereas at least one half of the town consists of Dissenters. There are, however, a few sons of Dissenters in the school, and their treatment there has given rise to no specific complaint. Nevertheless it is doubtful whether a master entertaining views which many even of his fellow Churchmen consider to be extreme, can ever succeed in imparting to the school that comprehensive usefulness which is looked for in the operation of a public institution.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx., 573. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Wood, 6 April 1491, who gave premises in parish of St. Gregory.

School Property.—Consists of farm of 95a. 1r. 39p. at Maplestead in Essex, burdened by a mortgage debt of 2,300*l.*, besides school premises; present annual income 140*l.* gross. Whole income expended in interest on debt and repairs; no portion paid to master.

Buildings recently erected. Master's residence a good one, adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For boys and others able to resort to the school (Founder's Will). All boys residing within borough of age of seven years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and not being affected with any infectious or offensive disease, admissible; no scholar to be entitled to remain after 16 years. Subject to preferential rights of Sudbury boys. Boys from adjoining parishes may be admitted. (Scheme, A.D. 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Founder's Will). Principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French and German languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as to trustees seem expedient (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 26 July 1858.

Trustees: incumbents of two parishes in borough, mayor, and 13 residents within five miles of borough; five a quorum.

Master appointed by owner of impropriate rectory of Sudbury, must be graduate of English University, and of Church of England. Removed by resolution carried by two-thirds of trustees present at special meeting, whereat one-half are present, and whereof six days' written notice has been given; provided such meeting be called upon requisition of six, or not less than half of trustees (if their number be reduced below thirteen), and such resolution be confirmed at subsequent meeting, held at one month's interval, whereat like number of trustees are present, and whereof like notice has been given. Master may not have any clerical duty, which in opinion of trustees may interfere with his school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Allowed to take 25 boarders. No income except from school fees.

Day Scholars.—12 (17 in June 1867), chiefly from town; pay 6*l.* for general work.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

Playground close to school.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Mayor of Sudbury.
The Vicar of All Saints, Sudbury.
The Perpetual Curate of St. Gregory and Saint Peter, Sudbury. } Ex-officio.
Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esq., The Ryes, nr. Sudbury.
William Robert Bevan, Banker, Sudbury.
John Sikes, Esq., Sudbury.
Henry Hardway, Chemist, Sudbury.
Richard Gainsborough Dupont, Sudbury.
William Spooner, Esq., Sudbury.
John Bridgeman, Draper, Sudbury.
Maurice Mason, Surgeon, Sudbury.
John Cox Lynch, Surgeon, Sudbury.
Edward Daniell, Esq., Brundon Hall, Sudbury.
John Westoby, Farmer, Chilton, near Sudbury.

Clerk to Trustees:

George William Andrews, Solicitor, Sudbury.

Head Master:

Rev. Francis Slater, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LITTLE THURLOW.—SIR STEPHEN SOAME'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE will of the founder provides for both a master and an usher; but there is now only one master, and the whole of the income is paid to him. The freedom of the school is still granted to boys from any village in Suffolk, but applicants from other villages than Great and Little Thurlow are not numerous. Instead of the only acknowledgment which the will permits on the part of parents to the master "if they please in thankfulness to invite him home to their houses to dinner or such like," a payment of 15*s.* a year for each boy is made for the use of school-books, which are provided by the master, and belong to him. This arrangement was brought about by the indifference of parents, and their unwillingness to purchase necessary books. The charge is, however, considerably more than can be actually required for the subjects in which the boys are instructed, and it does not include copybooks and the like. This expense seems to be the main reason why nominations to the freedom of the school are little sought for by the poorer people, while the wealthier prefer to send their sons as paying scholars, for whom the master charges a tuition fee of three and four guineas a year.

The number of free boys has of late been usually eight; at present there are only six in default of further applications. Nominations are made by the rector of Little Thurlow, who, with the churchwardens of that parish as representatives of "the most substantial inhabitants," actually manages the affairs of the school. There are no trustees.

The school-house is an old building, in an indifferent state of repair, but large enough to enable the master to take a few boarders. The school-room is low and inconvenient, and badly ventilated. There were twenty-five boys attending the school in all, about half of whom, including five of the free boys, were sons of inhabitants of Great and Little Thurlow. No free boy was in the highest class, and only one in the next. In the highest class one boy was learning Latin, and two had just commenced algebra, With these exceptions the course of instruction was of the ordinary elementary kind. The arithmetic was poor and mechanically done, and the boys were slow in their work. Dictation was good in the first class, in the second bad; geography in the first and second classes fair, below those classes worthless. Of English grammar very little was known. It thus appears that the lower part of the school, in which the free boys mostly rank, was not in a satisfactory condition. Many of the upper boys were engaged in practising "mercantile penmanship," and had filled books with carefully copied forms of mercantile correspondence; not one, however, had the remotest conception of the meaning of what he had copied. The demeanour of most of the boys while

under examination was not intelligent, and showed a want of serious attention to their work, though an exception must be made in favour of a few boys at the head of the school, who were of a higher social grade than the rest. But with boys not naturally gifted, and parents who are reported by the rector of the parish to be usually unable to read or write, the work of educating the sons of the poorer people must be disheartening to a teacher, who looks in vain for success with the one, or encouragement from the other.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 197. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir Stephen Soame, by will, A.D. 1618, and codicil, 2 March 1618, gave 20*l.* a year for master and 10*l.* a year for usher. Not known where deeds are deposited.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 30*l.* issuing out of manor of Carlton in Cambridgeshire; whole paid to master.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For all towns in county of Suffolk, out of which it pleases any persons to send their children, without payment. (Founder's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues, writing and cyphering. (Founder's Will.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees. Master appointed by representatives of founder and incumbents of Great and Little Thurlow.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment, 30*l.* besides fees, profits of boarders, house and garden.

Day Scholars.—23, more than half between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; eight on foundation; pay for Greek, French, and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Music and singing 3*l.* 3*s.* each. Land surveying 4*l.* 4*s.* Foundationers, Latin and general work, free. Other boys, Latin 2*l.* 2*s.*, general work according to age, three to four guineas.

Boarders.—Three, three meals a day, meat once. Terms for board and tuition, according to age, 20 to 22 guineas. School bills, highest 28*l.*; average 24*l.*; lowest 22*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 570 feet each boy. Any boy who desires it may have a separate bed. Hours 6½ to 8 A.M., 8 to 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Free scholars on admission must be able to read chapter in Bible.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible, Scripture history, and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination twice a year by master.

Punishments: tasks and caning, the latter publicly.

Playground eight perches. Boys not allowed to leave playground without master's permission.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours for day boys, and 38 for boarders per week.

TABLE B.—S

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Number of Boys in the Class.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
			Per An. guins.		yrs.		hr		hrs.		
Religious Knowledge.	18	3	—	6	13	3	½	—	3	Riddle's Outlines Sc. Hist., Bible, Ch. Cat.	8
Greek	—	—	2								
Latin	1	—	2	—	11	2	¼	2	4	Cæsar de Bello Gallico; Ellis's Exer.; Eton Gram.	
French	1	—	2	—	11	4	¼	2	5	Le Bréthon's Gram. and Ex.; Brasseur's Manuel des Ecoliers.	
Arithmetic	19	3	—	6	13	—	1	3	3	Calder, Part II.	8
Bookkeeping	13	2	—	5	13	—	1	2	2	Tuck's Manual.	8
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	4								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	—	2	12	—	1	3	3	Colenso's Alg. and Pott's Euclid, Bk. I. These were introduced only a short time before Christmas, and but little done in them.	
History	18	3	—	6	13	2	½	—	2	Pinnock's Goldsmith's Eng.; Keightley's Outlines Eng.; Brewer's Rome.	8
Geography	18	3	—	6	13	3	½	—	3	Allen and Cornwell's Geo.; Hardcastle's Globes.	8
English Grammar.	14	2	—	6	13	1	¼	—	2½	Allen and Cornwell's.	8
English Composition.	14	2	—	6	13	4	½	—	4	Allen & Cornwell's Compos.; Hunter's Letters, Précis, and Analysis.	8
Reading	25	4	—	6	13	2	½	—	1	Davenport's Cl. Bk.; Laurie's Graduated Series, Bk. III.	8
Writing	24	4	—	6	13	4	½	—	3	Commercial Letters; Farnell's Rapid Writer.	8
Music	1	—	3	—	12	3	1	—	3	Jausse's Pianoforte (Ex. in Fingering).	
Drawing	1	—	2	—	12	2	1	—	2	Tate's Drawing Book (Outlines).	

CTION.

cs of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.	
—	3	Brewer's Old Test. Hist., Bible, Ch. Cat.	4	9	2	½	—	2	Ch. Cat., Bible, Gibbon's Old Test. Cat.
5	5	Calder, Part I.	4	9	—	1	5	5	Calder, Part I.
2	2	Tuck's Accts.; Edwards' Farm Accts.							
—	2	Brewer's Eng. History.	4	9	2	½	—	2	Gibbon's Catechism of Eng.
—	4	Allen and Cornwell's Geo. for Beginners.	4	9	3	½	—	3	Gibbon's Catechism of Geog.
2	4	Allen and Cornwell's Gram. for Beginners.							
—	2	Allen & Cornwell's Compos.; Hunter's Letters.							
—	1½	Laurie's Graduated Series, Bk. III.; Keightley's Elements of Eng. History.	4	9	5	½	—	2½	Laurie's Grad. Series, Bk. II.
—	3	Commercial Letters; H. D. Smith's Copies.	4	9	10	½	—	5	Farnell's Copy Bks.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Gt. Thurlow, Suf.	1¼ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Farm Bailiff -	Lt. Wratting ,,	3 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Miller - -	Gt. Thurlow ,,	1 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Labourer - -	Lt. Thurlow ,,	1 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Wheelwright -	Gt. Thurlow ,,	½ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Farm Bailiff -	Cowlinge ,,	4 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Shoemaker - -	Lt. Thurlow ,,	
,, ,, - 8	Tailor - -	Gt. Bradley ,,	2 ,,
,, ,, - 9	Labourer - -	Lt. Thurlow ,,	
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Cowlinge ,,	4 ,,
Boys lowest in School - 1	Shopkeeper - -	Cowlinge ,,	4 ,,
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Gt. Thurlow ,,	2¼ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Withersfield ,,	3½ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Lt. Thurlow ,,	1 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Baker - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Farm Bailiff -	Gt. Bradley ,,	2 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Shopkeeper - -	Lt. Thurlow ,,	
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Do.	1 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Veterinary Surgeon	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Shopkeeper -	Horseheath, Camb.	W. O. French, Head Master.
2	Farmer - -	Castle Camps ,,	
3	Do. - -	West Wickham ,,	

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
None.

Master:
W. O. French.

Tuddenham.—Cockerton's School.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

All the poor children of Tuddenham are here instructed in the ordinary elements suitable to a parochial school. There is no demand for Latin, nor has it been taught for many years. There are now no free scholars, but a charge of one penny a week is made for each child. Until about twelve years ago children from other villages attended as pay-scholars at higher charges, but the admission to the school is now limited to children living in Tuddenham. The number of scholars of both sexes is about 60, some of whom are children of small farmers, but they rarely remain at school after they have attained 9 or 10 years of age, when the boys are sent into the fields in common with the sons of ordinary labourers. A new school-house, substantially built, was erected in the year 1846, the expenses of which were chiefly met by means of a loan of 500*l.*, for which amount the school farm is mortgaged, and on which the annual interest is 20*l.* By this charge upon the estate, together with the farm expenses, which amount to about 20*l.* a year more, the net available income is reduced to about 50*l.* a year, exclusive of the receipts from children's pence, amounting to about 10*l.* a year. Out of this total the master receives a fixed salary of 50*l.* a year, and the surplus is being applied in reduction of a further outstanding debt of about 70*l.* incurred about the school buildings.

The new school room is airy, and the children were cleanly and orderly in their behaviour. The reading, spelling, and handwriting of those more advanced were good, and they were fairly ready in working the simple rules of arithmetic. They knew almost no geography, and their knowledge of history was confined to portions of the Old Testament. Most of the children were very young, many quite infants; it was, therefore, not to be expected that much proficiency would be shown, although attention might well be directed to geography, and the use of the maps with which the walls are hung. But unless parents can be induced to forego the small earnings of their young children, and suffer them to remain a little longer at school, there will be few in this village, whether farmers or labourers, whose knowledge will be more than that of the barest elements.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 175, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Cockerton by will, 20 May 1723, gave lands in parish of Tuddenham, after decease of his wife without issue, for maintenance of a schoolmaster.

School Property.—Present annual income, 90*l.* gross, 70*l.* net.

Objects of Trust.—For a master to keep a free school in parish to teach all such poor boys and girls in parish of such parents there as should not occupy above the estate of 10*l.* (Founder's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, accounts, and Latin. (Founder's Will.)

Government and Masters.—Incumbent and churchwardens, *ex officio* trustees, appoint, and for negligence remove, master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Total income of master, 50*l.*, paid as fixed salary; fees amounting to about 10*l.* a year, carried to general account.

Day Scholars.—40 or 50 boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years old, paying 1*d.* a week.

Boarders.—None.

"I have stated all that I think needful; and must add one word about the "Latin mentioned in founder's will. I have tried to find out if it was ever "taught in this school, and cannot hear, even of the oldest person here or "elsewhere, that it ever was; therefore I have stated it as left out of school "instruction, and I think it absurd to think of teaching these poor children a "foreign tongue, when in no case can they be kept at school long enough to "learn their own, for as early as 6, 7, 8, and 9 years of age are they taken "away from school to work in the fields. It is much to be regretted that it is "so, and I should be one of the first to rejoice at any measure that will remedy "this deplorable state of things." (Statement by master.)

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ex-officio:

Incumbent (Rev. E. Sparke) and churchwardens of Tuddenham.

Master:

William Mann.

Woodbridge Grammar School.

Mr. Richmond's Report.

This school was founded in 1662 for the education of 10 free scholars, sons of the meaner sort of inhabitants of the town of Woodbridge, and of others on payment of 20*s.* a year. Instruction was directed to be given in Latin and Greek, except in cases in which the study of those languages might be unsuitable. In 1800 the charge for paying scholars was raised to 3*l.* a year by a set of rules approved by the Court of Chancery, the number of free scholars remaining the same as before. With a small endowment and dilapidated school buildings, the school seems to have fallen into a sluggish state, until resuscitated by the new scheme of 1861, which amalgamates this Charity with the rich benefactions of Thomas Seckford: and the expenses of the school are now defrayed out of the income of the conjoint trust. By this means a new school has been established in the outskirts of the town, where a handsome and well-built school-house has been erected, consisting of a residence for the head master, with excellent accommodation for twenty or more boarders, a large school-room with an adjacent class room, and a set of studies for the boarders. The whole is well ventilated. The premises, though considerable in extent, do not afford a very good play-ground, but the head master hires an adjoining field as a cricket ground. The old school-house, situated in the town, is in the occupation of the late master, who receives a pension from the trustees.

The new school was opened in the month of August 1865 with about 80 boys, and the number has since risen to 100. Of these 20 are free scholars, that being the number allowed under the new scheme. At the same time the payment made for other boys, if above 10 years of age, is raised to 4*l.* a year. Of the paying scholars 15 are boarders. In the nomination of free scholars it is endeavoured to meet the necessities of the less wealthy inhabitants of the town; but, the distinction being one rather of circumstances than of class, no difference whatever is observable in the school-room between the free scholars and the other boys. The school is now full, having been built in contemplation of 100 boys in all.

In a school which has been so completely re-cast as this has been it cannot be expected that the early fruits of the new system should equal what may be confidently anticipated at maturity. Nevertheless the attempt to introduce an education of a higher class than heretofore has been attended with encouraging results. All the boys learn Latin, and most of them are beginning French also; at present a very few only have attempted Greek. The knowledge of Latin shown was on the whole good, although many of the boys had first commenced the study of the language in the preceding August. In the sixth

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

form, in which Cicero and Horace are the authors read, both translation and grammar were generally satisfactory, but the progress made in rendering English into Latin prose was slight. In the lower classes a substratum of Latin grammar was being carefully laid. Many of the boys showed a very fair acquaintance with portions of Roman and English history. In mathematics, which consisted of arithmetic, the early part of Euclid, and rudimentary algebra, the boys were not sufficiently correct, though generally intelligent in their method of working. The general demeanour of the boys gave evidence of judicious management on the part of the masters.

On the whole, the incompleteness observable in some stages of the school work seemed to be fairly attributable to the shortness of time during which the system had been in operation, and to the great want of further assistance to the head master, who is under the necessity of carrying out a liberal plan of education among a large number of boys divided into six forms, with only one regular assistant, although the house master employed by the head master also renders some assistance in the school room. It is expected, however, that this want will be almost immediately supplied by the trustees, who are anxious to meet the requirements of the school so far as the funds at their disposal for such purposes will permit. As yet they have incurred an annual expense of 320*l.* on account of masters' salaries.

Regard being had to the cheapness of the education for day boys, which is such as to enable the less wealthy tradesmen of the town to avail themselves of it, the tone and character of the school is remarkably high, and there is every reason to anticipate for it a most useful future.

In about 20 years the general income of the Seckford charity will be very largely increased by the expiration of building leases on which property in Clerkenwell has been let; but the scheme of management provides for an application to the Court of Chancery whenever the accumulations of surplus income shall have reached the sum of 2,000*l.* There is, however, a prospect of exhibitions to the University being established, independently of the advantage which the school may derive from any future re-construction of the trust.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 491. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 2 Sep. 1662, Robert Marryott gave yearly rentcharge of 5*l.* issuing out of premises in parish of Bredfield; Francis Burwell, another one of 5*l.* out of premises in Sutton; and Dorothy Seckford, another also of 5*l.* out of premises in Great Bealings, for stipend of schoolmaster; lands in Martlesham were also settled for payment of 10*l.* a year to master and repair of his house; Francis Williard gave premises in Woodbridge for benefit of school, by will, A.D. 1679.

School Property.—Amalgamated with that of Seckford Hospital,* by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1861. Present gross annual income of whole charity 3,500*l.*, 390*l.* at present applied to school. By scheme head master's stipend not to exceed 250*l.*, second master's 120*l.*, assistant master's 70*l.* Provision made prospectively for four exhibitions not exceeding 50*l.* a year each for four years, but these are not yet available.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for reception of as many boarders as allowed by scheme.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching of 10 boys sons of meaner inhabitants; such boys not to be chosen before they have learnt to read English and be fitted to learn the accidence. Other sons of inhabitants to be taught on payment after the rate of 20*s.* per annum. (Founder's Statutes.) 10 Marryott scholars nominated by local trustees from amongst deserving poor of Woodbridge for free instruction. 10 Seckford scholars from amongst deserving poor of Woodbridge and parishes adjacent. All boys five years old and upwards, of good character, unless unfitted by infectious disorder or otherwise, to be capable of admission on payment. No boy entitled to remain after 18, except with consent of local trustees. (Scheme A.D. 1861.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek until scholar be fitted for University, if desired, or if next friend desire him to be taught only arithmetic and writing to be fitted for trades or to go to sea, master to teach accordingly. Principles of the Christian religion according to doctrine of Church of England. (Founder's Statutes.) Principles of the Christian religion, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages and literature, principles of natural philosophy, land-surveying, drawing, and designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, book-keeping, and writing, and such other subjects as to local trustees seem expedient. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme directed by Court of Chancery, 14 June 1861.

Governors and visitors: Master of the Rolls and Chief Justice of Common Pleas, ex officio, manage property. (The new Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Sir W. Bovill, has declined to act as a governor, and the steps to be taken thereon are now under the consideration of the Charity Commissioners.)

Local trustees: incumbent and churchwardens of St. Mary, Woodbridge, ex officio, and ten other residents in or within six miles of Woodbridge; five a quorum; incumbent, if present, ex officio, chairman; chairman a casting vote; with sanction of governors, appoint all masters, and at pleasure dismiss all except head-master, who may be removed on requisition of three local trustees calling meeting, whereat half must be present, provided resolution for removal be carried by two-thirds present, and copy be left at his house, and provided same resolution be confirmed by like proportion at second meeting held after a month's interval whereat same number are present. Before confirmation head-master may appeal to governors, whose decision is to be final.

Head and second masters must be of Church of England; former must be a graduate of an English University. No master may hold benefice with cure of souls or exercise other employment which may interfere with his school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 200*l.*, from half fees 116*l.*, besides profits of boarders and house; of second master from endowment 120*l.*, from quarter fees 58*l.*; of assistant master from endowment 70*l.* If head master's boarders exceed 25, local trustees may at his expense provide an additional master.

Day Scholars.—65, (89 in 1867,) chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles, 20 on foundation free. Others pay for drilling 1*l.* 1*s.* Music 4*l.* 4*s.* Stationery 10*s.* Library 1*l.* 1*s.* General work under 10, 3*l.*, above 10, 4*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

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* See Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 484. This hospital was founded by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 23 May 1587, and endowed by Thomas Seckford with lands in parish of Clerkenwell.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Boarders.—15, (21 in 1867,) all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat twice, four days a week, once other days. Terms for board under 10, 40*l.*, above 10, 50*l.* Entrance fee three guineas, one for school library. Washing 4*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 360 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and work simple rules of arithmetic.

School classified by one subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction provided by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by masters and once by examiners chosen by trustees. Prizes to the value of 40*l.* given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the last by head master only publicly and privately.

Playground, four acres. Bounds prescribed except for senior boys. Drilling taught as part of system.

School only opened 8 Aug. 1865.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Play time about 30 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Governors of the Charity:
- The Master of the Rolls.
- The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

} Ex-officio.

Local Trustees:
- The Incumbent (Rev. T. W. Meller) and Churchwardens of St. Mary, Woodbridge. } Ex-officio.
- F. G. Doughty, Esq., Woodbridge.
- Henry Edwards, Merchant, Woodbridge.
- Rolla Rouse, Esq., Melton, near Woodbridge.
- The Rev. J. N. Rowley, Woodbridge.
- F. W. Schreiber, Esq., Melton, near Woodbridge.
- S. G. Sheppard, Esq., Campsey Ash, near Woodbridge.
- Charles Walford, Esq., Melton, near Woodbridge.
- S. Alexander, Banker, Woodbridge.
- Henry Taylor, Esq., Woodbridge.
- William Norton, Esq., Woodbridge.

Clerk to Trustees:
- J. R. Wood, Seckford Office, Woodbridge.

Head Master:
- Rev. William Tate, LL.D.

Other Foundation Masters:
- B. Pizey.
- — Otten.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.---The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Grocer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman.	,, - 2	Chemist.
,, ,, - 3	Ironmonger.	,, - 3	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 4	Chemist.	,, - 4	Farmer.
,, ,, - 5	Wesleyan Minister.	,, - 5	Shopkeeper.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant.	,, - 6	
,, ,, - 7	Wesleyan Minister.	,, - 7	Draper.
,, ,, - 8	Chemist..	,, - 8	Merchant.
,, ,, - 9	Jeweller.	,, - 9	Butcher.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman.	,, - 10	Mariner.

All from Woodbridge, except two from villages distant 1 mile and 3 miles respectively.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Banker - -	Saxmundham -	Rev. Dr. Tate.
,, ,, - 2	Merchant - -	Woodbridge -	
,, ,, 3	Farmer - -	Wood Hall -	
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Blyford Hall -	
,, ,, - 5	Clerk in Orders -	Woodbridge -	
,, ,, - 6			
,, ,, - 7	Gentleman -	Akenham - -	
,, ,, - 8	Merchant - -	Southwold -	
,, ,, - 9	Surgeon - -	Ipswich - -	
,, ,, - 10	Teacher - -	Aldeburgh -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Naval Officer -	Southampton -	
,, ,, - 2	Merchant - -	Ipswich - -	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Blyford Hall -	
,, ,, - 4	Clerk in Orders -	Leiston -	
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Wood Hall -	
,, ,, - 6	Merchant -	Ipswich - -	
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		M.		hrs.			yrs.		M.		H.			yrs.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	80	6	—	7	14	3	30	—	1.30	Exclusive of Sunday Exercises with boarders.	7	13	3	30	—	1.30	—	24	10	3	30	—	1.30	
Greek	6	2	—	2	14	6	30	2	4															
Latin	80	6	—	7	14	10	45	4	10	—	7	13	10	45	4	10	—	24	10	10	30	4	6	
French	40	4	—	7	14	6	30	2	3	—	7	13	6	30	2	3								
German	2	1	—	2	13	4	30	2	2															
Arithmetic	80	6	—	7	14	6	45	—	5	—	7	13	6	45	—	5	—	24	10	6	60	—	6	
Bookkeeping	2	1	—																					
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	13	2	—	7	14	4	45	—	3	—	7	13	4	45	—	3								
History	80	6	—	7	14	2	30	—	1	—	7	13	2	30	—	1	—	24	10	4	30	—	2	
Geography	80	6	—	7	14	2	30	—	1	—	7	13	2	30	—	1	—	24	10	4	30	—	2	
English Composition.	13	2	—	7	14	2	30	—	1	—	7	13	2	30	—	1	—							
Reading	80	6	—	7	14	2	30	—	1	—	7	13	2	30	—	1	—	24	10	4	30	—	2	
Writing	80	6	—	7	14	2	30	—	1	—	7	13	2	30	—	1	—	24	10	4	30	—	2	
Music	6	1	—	6	13	2	30	—	1															
Drawing	36	3	—	36	13	2	60	—	2	This class is formed of boys taken from all the forms, and of all ages.														

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

(See Explanatory Note, p. 89.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and E: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.
Classical Schools—										
Beccles - -	4,266	Farming -	With trustees.	No	Varied by Au.	None	Trustees	£ 250	£ 196	£ 196
Bungay -	3,805	Farming chiefly.	Town clerk, parish chest, St. Mary's, Bungay.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Fair	Feoffees	—	—	—
								See Digest p. 137.		
Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School.	13,318	Trading and agricultural.	Grammar school.	—	By authority 1855.	Greatly improved.	Governrs.	706	681	401
Ipswich Grammar School.	37,950	Farming -	Corporation muniments.	Yes	Varied by corporation 1850.	Good, but deficient in class rooms	Trustees	109	109	109
Sudbury -	6,879	Manufacturing & agricultural.	—	—	Scheme A.D. 1858.	Good	Trustees	—	—	—
								See Digest p. 234.		
Semi-classical Schools—										
Barking and Needham Market.	1,377	Agricultural.	Bankers -	Yes	Varied by authority.	Confined.	Trustees	73	55	55
Bury St. Edmunds Commercial School.	13,318	*See Digest of Information*, p. 156.								
Cavendish -	1,301	Farming -	Governor -	Yes	Scheme 1862.	Fair	Trustees	105 (now 115),	62	57

(*Continued on page* 260.)

†Rooms, commons, tu

Total annual Value	Exhibitions at School.		Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.							
	Number.	Total annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualification required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing diminishing or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
£		£											
0	None	0	Local	None	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	None -	None	Classical -	None
†	None	0	Local	None	Master	No	Town-boys	Boys	Residence, abs.	Nomination.	Inc.	- - -	None
78	6	36	Local	None	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	None
07	2	40	Corporation.	—	Master only.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	Competition.	Stat.	Grammar	None
0	None	0	3 Ex. off. 13 local.	Residence.	Trustees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys and othrs	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Grammar	None
—	None	—	1 ex. off. rest local.	None	Master	—	Neighbourhood.	—	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	—
—	None	—	Rector ex. off.; rest local.	Solvency	Trustees.	Yes	Unrestricted	Children.	Residence, pref.	Application to trustees.	Stat.	Classical -	Apprenticing.

(*Continued on next page.*)

a week Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Charac	
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.				
Classical Schools—									
Beccles -	(1864) HM.; Assist. M.; French M. (1867) 3 assist. M.; French M.; Drawing M.	Bishop Archdn Rector.	Bishop Archdeacon, Rector.	H.M.	H.M.	Able to capacitate youth fitting for Universities.	None	(1864) 22 B. 10 D. (1867) 33 B. 19 D.	No great change
Bungay -	H.M.; Assist. M.; French M.	Emmnl. Coll., Camb., or feoff. in default.	Feoffees for misbehaviour.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A.; old pupil of school pref.	H.M.	22 B. 17 D.	Inferior class of boys.
Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School.	H.M. under M.	Governors.	Governors, for Immorality, &c	H.M.; except under M.	H.M.; except under M.	M.A.; of ch. of England.	H.M.	26 B. 34 D.	—
Ipswich Grammar School.	H.M.; under M.; and assistants.	Corporation.	Corporation	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate in holy orders.	H.M.	45 B. 58 D.	No chang
Sudbury -	H.M.	Impropriator of Sudbury.	Trustees.	H.M.	- -	Graduate of Eng. Univ. of ch. of England.	H.M.	12 D.	-
Semi-classical Schools—									
Barking and Needham Market.	Master -	Trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	Graduate of Cambridge.	H.M.	9 B. 37 D.	No great change
Bury St. Edmunds Commercial School.	*See Digest of Information, p. 156.*								
Cavendish -	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees with approval of Governor.	Govrns and Trstees.	Govrnr and Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	15 B. 21 D.	No great change

(*Continued on page 262.*)

OOL.			Boarding Houses.										
n of Parents, bers indicate portion per ated on the 10 id 10 lowest holars.) nt al } A. opkeepers, B. Labourers, C.	Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 40 A. 60 B.	1	6	By H.M.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	£ 80	£ 63	£ 44 (1867) 54	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 8½–9½	Assist. M.	504	5
20 A. 80 B.	0	2	?	H. M.; two boys in private houses.	H.M.	Yes	55	44	34	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8¾ or later.	Eldest boy	396	None
50 A. 50 B.	4	—	By H.M.	H. M.; third M.	H.M.	Yes	118	88	68	(*a*) 7½–6⅔ (*b*) 9–10	Senior boy	600	About 6 out of 12.
80 A. 20 B.	4	1	H.M	H.M.; 2 masters and others.	H.M.	Yes	127	78	30	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9½ or later.	Prefects and Master.	698	Several large rooms holding 4 each.
- - -	—	—	- -	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 A. 70 B. 20 C.	0	0	?	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	50	37	26	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Monitor.	1,000	None
5 A. 50 B. 45 C.	0	0	Only one boarding house.	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	31	28	18	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8½	H.M.	314	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction: Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.* by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.
Classical Schools—									
Beccles	38 or 39	29	Fit to begin Latin.	Mixed	Marks and monthly examinations.	Construing in school; exercises out of school.	36 50	32 (1865) 38 (1867)	29 42
Bungay	38 or 39	31	Reading, writing; first 4 rules of arithmetic.	Uniform	Marks and examination.	One fourth in school: remainder under sup. or at home.	38	10	7
Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School.	38	27½	Reading, writing, and elements of Latin.	By one subject chiefly, and others subordinately.	Marks and examination.	Varies with boy's class in school.	61	56	58
Ipswich Grammar School.	38	30	No rule	Separate for classics and mathematics.	Marks and examination.	Three-fourths out of school; boarders supervision.	110	81	110
Sudbury	38	26	Reading and Writing.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—									
Barking and Needham Market.	40	32	Reading and Writing for foundationers.	By arithmetic chiefly.	Half-yearly examination.	One-third in school; remainder under supervision or at home.	34	3	5
Bury St. Edmunds Commercial School.	*See Digest of Information, p.* 156.								
Cavendish	44	25D. 35B.	Nothing	One subject chiefly others subordinately.	Proficiency	Boarders all in school; day boys some at home.	5	—	4

(*Continued on page* 264.)

INSTRUCTION.

s pre-ith aid Trans-ns; utor; thout d.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
nes	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	(1865) 36 (1867) 52	22 25	Generally from text books.	—	—	1867 30	—	—	Physics; Text Books (1867).
ues	P.V.	—	P.	—	All three -	39	14	All three -	—	8	—	—	—	Occasional lectures.
e ways	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	61	47	All three -	—	3	—	—	—	Private tuition.
ly ut aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces, rarely original composition.	110	65	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
t aid.	P.	P.	P.	P.	From exercise books.	—	—	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	46	12	Generally from text books.	—	—	—	—	—	—
nd t aid.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	44	—	All three -	3	—	—	—	—	Not taught.

(*Continued on next page*).

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.* Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed by the Trustees or
Classical Schools—													
Beccles - -	36	36	—	—	(1865) 36	—	30	13	4	Freehand drawing and others if desired; T.M.; P.M.	- -	Monthly -	H.M.
	52	52	2	—	(1867) 52	—	40	8	13				
Bungay - -	39	39	5	4	12	39	39	—	—	None except T.M.	- - -	3 times a year.	H.M. sur
Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School.	61	61	29	29	61	—	14	—	1	Drawing no part of system.	- - -	4 times a year.	H.M. sur
Ipswich Grammar School.	110	110	110	36	36	110	32	10	10	All - - -	- - -	6 times a year, H.M.	E East
Sudbury - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Semi-classical Schools—													
Barking and Needham Market	46	46	46	46	17	46	46	2	2	A few D.F. -	Dancing, 6	Twice a year.	-
Bury St. Edmunds Commercial School.	*See Digest of Information, p.* 156.												
Cavendish -	25	25	25	—	25	44	44	—	25	T.M. and P.M. -	- - -	- - -	-

(*Continued on page* 266.)

Instruction—*cont.*		Religious Instruction.							
se of Study modified in the Case of Scholars		Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Occasionally.	In certain cases.	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. - -	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2
Yes - -	Sometimes no Greek; one boy no Latin.	39	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. for boarders.	Boarders, 2	Boarders.
Yes - -	Yes - - -	61	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. - -	Boarders, 1 only,	All, 2 -
Yes - -	Yes - - -	110	Open to all.	H.M.	Blomfield's before, and Prayer Book after school.	All	H.M. for his own boarders.	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2
- - -	- - -	—	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	—	—	—
Yes -	Yes - - -	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent-	Boarders	Boarders, 2
Yes - -	Yes - - -	44	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	- - -	Boarders occasionally.	Boarders, 2

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation		
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.
Classical Schools— Beccles	Yes	Generally public.	Expulsion	General superintendence.	Shared by all the masters	28 or 30.	2 acres	Close
Bungay	Em. Coll. visitors.	Public	Caning	One; merely formal.	? None	18	48 yds. × 19 yds.	Close
Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School.	Yes	Public	Caning and confinement.	Can punish	Friendly supervision and occasional roll calls	24 in summer.	More than an acre.	Close
Ipswich Grammar School.	Except in case of expulsion of foundationers.	Generally private.	Caning	The prefects can set impositions.	Yes	27	6 acres	Close
Sudbury	Trustees expel.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Close
Semi-classical Schools— Barking and Needham Market.	Except in cases of expulsion of foundationers.	Public	Caning	General superintendence.	None over day pupils.	22	Very small.	Close
Bury St. Edmunds Commercial School.	*See Digest of Information, p.* 156.)							
Cavendish	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public	All	No monitors	? None	18 to 24	950 sq. yds.	Close

(*Continued on page* 268.)

-	- Recreation.			Opinions of Head Master.				
				Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of				
sium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	H.M.	Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
l bars, 's e.	Drilling occasionally.	Yes	258 vol; boarders only.	Those in use.	Those in use -	By Government or Universities.	Yes - -	No special difficulties.
- -	Yes - -	No	Yes, on application to H.M.	Those in use.	Those in use; many do not care for Greek.	By Em. Coll. or Cambridge.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of consolidated scheme, improved buildings.
l one	Drilling, an extra, athletic exercises voluntary.	Yes	To sixth form only.	Those in use.	Those in use; some depreciate Greek.	Inexpedient	Inexpedient except for boys about to leave.	Want of masters for additional subjects. Want of room in small schoolrooms.
stic and gym- m in	Drilling part of system with boarders.	Yes	Boarders and day boarders.	Those in use together with Nat. Sci.	Generally those in use.	School is annually examined by examiners paid and appointed by H.M.	Possible but not expedient.	Free boys.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	No - -	No	No - -	Those in use.	Those in use, except Latin.	By Government.	Inexpedient and hardly possible.	No special ones.
-	No - -	No	Yes, on payment of 1*d.* per month.	Reading, &c., Latin, French, music.	Plain English education, with French and music.	Inexpedient	Neither possible nor expedient.	No special ones.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and I							
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Incom		
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Framlingham Albert Coll.	2,252	Agricultural.	—	—	—	Good	—	None.		
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch.	2,252	Agricultural.	Pemb. Coll. Camb.	—	Scheme 1862.	Confined.	Trustees	—	—	—
								See Digest p. 186.		
Woodbridge -	4,513	Farming and seafaring.	—	—	Scheme A.D. 1861.	Good	Governors	3,500	—	390
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Boxford - -	986	Agricultural.	Rectory -	By permission.*	Obsolete -	Old	Warden	42	42	42
Brandon - -	2,203	Agricultural.	With Trustees.	—	Observed -	Bad	Trustees	58	53	43
Debenham -	1,488	(*See Digest, p.* 165.)								
Eye - -	2,430	Farming chiefly.	Corporation	—	Observed -	Good	Charity trustees.	40	37	37
Gislingham -	623	Agricultural chiefly.	Parish chest	No	Observed, with adaptations.	Good	Rent-charge.	18	18	18

(*Continued on page* 270.)

T.			Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
Total Annual Value.	Exhibitions at School. Number.	Exhibitions at School. Total Annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees, by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
£		£											
—	None	—	County	—	—	—	Middle class of Suffolk.	Boys	Preference to county.	—	—	Semi-class.	None
—	None	—	College	M. & Fel. of Pemb. Coll.	—	—	Framlingham, Debenham & Coggeshall.	Both	- - -	—	—	Non-class	Various.
200	None	0	Governors ex. off.; Trustees local & ex. off.	Residence,	Local trustees,	No	Inhabitants	Boys	Sons of deserving poor, pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical -	Almshos., &c.
0	None	0	Local	Full age, &c.	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Nomination.	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	Local	—	- -	—	Four villages.	Boys	Inhabitants able to read.	Order from Trustees.	Dim.	Grammar	Alms
0	None	0	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class	None
0	None	0	Local	Local property	Master	—	Town -	Implicedly boys.	Founder's name and kin., pref.	App. to Trustees.	—	Grammar	—

(*Continued o n next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Chars	
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.				
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Framlingham Albert Coll.	H.M.; 9 asst. M.; 2 extra M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- - -	H.M.	308 B. 2 D.	- -
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch.	H.M.; second M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	B.A. Oxford -	H.M.	91 D.	- -
Woodbridge -	H.M.; Second M.; assistant M.	Local Trustees with sanction of Govnrs.	Local Trustees.	Local Trstees with sanction of Govnrs.	Local Trstees at pleasure.	Graduate of Eng. Univ. of ch of England.	H.M.	21 B. 89 D.	- -
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Boxford - -	Master -	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	M. A. at least -	H.M.	8 D.	Changed in both.
Brandon -	Master -	Trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	"Able and sufficient."	—	5 B. 20 D.,	—
Debenham -	(*See Digest*, p. 165.)								
Eye -	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Learning -	H.M.	36 D.	No change
Gislingham -	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	22 D.	—

(*Continued on page* 272.)

HOOL.				Boarding Houses.										
pation of Parents, numbers indicate oportion per cent. ulated on the 10 est and 10 lowest Scholars.) pendent ssional antile A. ers, Shopkeepers B ans, Labourers, C.		Average No of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*) £	(*b*) £	(*c*) £				
cent. 3.	Per cent. B.	—	—	- -	Hostel -	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 or 7 (*b*) 8½ or 9	Monitors	—	—
0	20 A. 60 B. 20 C.	0	A few	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. B.	25 A. 70 B. 5 C.	—	—	?	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	60	45	35	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9–10	Elder boys	360	5
)	- -	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.	100 B.	—	—	Trustees	H. M. alone	H.M.	Yes	33	16	15	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½	—	585	—
)	15 A. 65 B. 20 C.	0	3	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
)	B. and C.	0	·4	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn			
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Framlingham Albert Coll.	40	35	Reading, writing and arithmetic.	Separately for each subject.	Marks and examination.	All in school	—	—	—	—
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch.	42	25	Reading	Separately.	Half-yearly examination.	Some in school, some at home.	10	2	7	—
Woodbridge	40	40	Reading, Writing, and elementary arithmetic.	One subject chiefly and others subordinately.	Marks and examination.	Majority out of school; boarders supervision.	110	35	83	5
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Boxford	40	25	Fluent reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandon	43	28	Reading	Mixed	Marks	Most in school	2	—	—	—
Debenham	(*See Digest, p.* 165.)									
Eye	40	30	Reading	Uniform	Competency	All in school	1	—	—	—
Gislingham	44	30	Reading New Testament.	By reading and mental arithmetic.	Proficiency	Most in school - (*c*) home lessons	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on page* 274.)

INSTRUCTION.

	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures: (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
is pre- rith aid Trans- ons; utor; thout d.														(*Continued on next page.*)
some- es (*b*)	—	—	—	—	All three -	—	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	All these.
ut aid -	P.	—	P.	—	All - -	53	—	Text books, and set in writing.	4	3	—	—	—	Text books and oral lectures.
mes .	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	110	35	All three -	2	12	17	—	—	Text books -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
imes r.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	All	—	Text books and orally.	2	1	—	—	—	—
- -	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	31	3	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	Text books.
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	All	—	Text books & dictation.	4	4	—	9	—	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.: Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.'	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed by Trustees or Governors.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Framlingham, Albert Coll.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; T.M.; P.M.	- - -	- - -	Special exam and brief exa
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch	36	35	26	—	18	97	58	8	—	Drawing - -	- - -	Twice a year.	-
Woodbridge -	110	110	110	17	17	110	110	50	8	G.D.: D.F.; P.M. and T.M.	- - -	Twice a year.	Once by T
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Boxford - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Once Tru the
Brandon - -	All	All	All	All	—	All	All	5	—	- - -	Chronology	Half-yearly	-
Debenham -	(*See Digest*, p. 165.)												
Eye - - -	15	31	31	—	—	31	31	—	—	- - -	- - -	Half-yearly	-
Gislingham -	Half	All	All	—	—	All	All	[8	—	P.M. and T.M. -	- - -	Quarterly	Trus

(*Continued on page* 276.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
rse of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
or n s.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
	Yes	Yes	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Church of England.	All	H.M.	2 for B.	Twice for Boarders.
			All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Before and after school.	All	Incumbent or Curate.	None	None
	Yes	Yes	110	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	Boarders	Boarders.
			—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	—	H.M.	None	—
			All	Open to all.	H.M.	Family prayers.	Boarders only.			—
	No	No	31	Open to all.	H.M.	None used	—			—
	Yes		All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morn. and Even. from S.P.C.K.	—	Incumbent	Sunday school.	All

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation		
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.								
Framlingham, Albert Coll.	Responsible to Governrs.	Generally private.	Corporal	Report to M.	—	—	7 acres	Adjoining.
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch.	Yes	Public	Corporal punishment.	No monitors	—	—	About ¼ of an acre.	Close
Woodbridge	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public and private.	Caning	General supervision.	Monitors.	About 30	4 acres	Close
Non-classical and Elemen- Schools—								
Boxford	Yes	Not used	All	No monitors	—	—	Small	Close
Brandon	H.M.	Public	H.M.		—	—	22 yds. × 6 yds.	Close
Debenham	(*See Digest*, p. 165.)							
Eye	Trustees can interfere.	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	18 yds. × 15 yds.	Close
Gislingham	Trustees can interfere.	Public			—	—	13 yds. × 20 yds.	Close

(*Continued on page 278.*)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
nasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
l, &c. -	Drilling.	No	For subscribers.	English subjects, French, German, Latin.	Same with book-keeping and surveying.	Not expedient.	Possible to a certain extent.	No special difficulties.
- -	No - -	—	—	Reading, &c., Latin, French.	Reading, &c., Latin, French.	By Pemb. College, Camb.	No opinion	Irregular attendance of boys.
in connection pla-	Yes - -	Yes	On payment of 1 guinea on entrance to boarders.	Classics and mathematics.	Classics and mathematics.	School is so examined.	Possible and expedient.	Irregularity of attendance; want of home supervision.
- -	- - - -	—	None -	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - - -	—	Books lent to boys who desire them.	Reading, mensuration, writing, and arithmetic.	Reading, &c.; some require Latin.	Perhaps by Trustees.	Hardly possible or expedient.	Want of school materials, books funds, &c.
- -	No - -	—	None	Sound English education.	Sound English education.	Of little use owing to class of boys.	Inexpedient	Non-attendance of boys at school.
- -	- - - -	—	None -	Reading, &c., book-keeping.	Reading, &c., bookkeeping.	Inexpedient	Possible -	Duiness and inattention of scholars.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endo							
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Station observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law.—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.		
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Lavenham -	1,823	Farming -	—	—	—	Bad	Rent-charge.	21	20	20
Lowestoft - (Annott's).	10,663		—	—	—	—	- -	—	12	12
Lowestoft - (Wilde's).	10,663	—	—	—	—	—	- -	—	—	—
Redgrave - Botesdale School	1,266 580	Agricultural.	In Bishop's office, Norwich.	Yes	—	—	- -	—	—	—
Stradbroke -	1,537	(*See Digest, p.* 227.)								
Little Thurlow -	369	Agricultural.	Not known	—	Obsolete -	Fair	Rent-charge.	30	30	30
Tuddenham -	413	Agricultural.	—	—	Latin, obsolete.	—	Trustees	90	70	—

NT.				Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
Exhibitions t Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
ne	0	None	0	Local	—	Master	No	Five poor natives.	—	- - -	Nomination.	—	- -	—
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	None
-	—	—	—	Min. & ch. wardens ex. off.	—	—	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Fishermen's children, pref.	—	—	Semi-class	—
-	—	None	—	None	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	—	—	Grammar	—
ne	0	None	0	No trustees.	—	Master	—	County -	—	- - -	? Nomination.	—	Semi-class	—
-	—	—	—	Min. & ch. wardens ex. off.	—	—	Yes	Parish -	Both	Poverty, abs.	—	—	"Latin" (Founder)	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Reading of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Lavenham	Master	Trstees.	Trustees for just reason.	-	-	-	?H.M.	18 D.	Several families have left.	
Lowestoft (Annott's.)	Master	Chancellor of Norwich.	-	-	-	Learned in grammar and Latin tongue.	—	-	—	-
Lowestoft (Wilde's.	Master	Minister and ch.-wardens.	Minister and ch.-warden.	-	-	-	Master.	-	—	-
Redgrave Botesdale School	One	—	-	Master	Master	-	H.M.	-	—	-
Stradbroke	(*See Digest*, p. 227.)									
Little Thurlow	Master	Representatives of Founder.	-	-	-	-	HM.	3 B. 23 D.	-	-
Tuddenham	One master	Trstees.	Trustees.	-	-	-	H.M.	50 D.	-	-

F SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
ccupation of Parents (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) ndependent rofessional } A. ercantile rmers, Shopkeepers, B. rtizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving, School have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Place of Education					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
er cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
0	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 B	75 B. 25 C.	0	2	- -	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	28	24	22	(*a*) 6½–8 (*b*) 8–9½	—	570	None
—	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Instruction — Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Instruction — Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Instruction — Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Instruction — Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn — Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Lavenham	52	25	—	—	—	All out of school; no sup.	—	—	1	—	
Lowestoft (Annott's).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lowestoft (Wilde's).	46	29½	Read monosyllable.	Uniform	Examination	(*a*) Five-sixths (*b*) None. (*c*) One-sixth.	—	—	—	—	
Redgrave Botesdale School	—	—	Able to read and write.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stradbroke	(*See Digest*, p. 227.)										
Little Thurlow		30 to 38	Free boys; reading.	Uniform	Marks	All in school	1	—	1	—	
Tuddenham	43	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Instruction															
	Exercises in Prose and Verse.					Number of Scholars who learn			Number of Scholars who learn						
essons prepared with aid (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics; Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	Text books	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	All three methods.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
metimes utor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	19	2	All three	13	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed either by H.M. Trustees or others
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Lavenham	—	20	30	—	—	30	30	2	2	D.F. and P.M.			
Lowestoft (Annott's)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Lowestoft (Wilde's)	42	42	42	—	—	80	80	42	80	G.D. and P.M.	—	Head Master.	—
Redgrave Botesdale School	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—				By H.M.
Stradbroke	(*See Digest, p.* 227.)												
Little Thurlow	18	18	14	—	14		24	1	1	G.D. and P.M.		Half-yearly	
Tuddenham	10	20	20	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	Trustees

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendance at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who how ptible for rtain adies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
-	Yes - -	- - -	27	Open to all.	—	Bp. of London's before school.	—	- - -	- - -	—
-	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	—
—	—	—	80	Ch. of Eng.	H.M	Book of Common Prayer morn. and even.	Whole school	Vicar of Lowestoft.	Whole school.	Whole school.
—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
No	No - -	No. - - -	18	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	- - -	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
—	—	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Liturg. Morn. and Even.	All	Rector -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Lavenham	Yes	Public	—	General superintendence.	—	—	Planted with potatoes.	—	—
Lowestoft (Annott's).	—	—	—	Two pupil teachers.	—	—	—	—	—
Lowestoft (Wilde's).	Yes	Public	—	Report to master.	—	—	36 ft. × 30 ft.	Contiguous.	—
Redgrave Botesdale School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stradbroke	(*See Digest, p.* 227.)								
Little Thurlow	Yes	Public	—	—	—	—	8 prchs.	Close	Bot
Tuddenham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
mnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- -	No - -	—	None -	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	By Government.	Possible -	Irregularity of boys' attendance; smallness of emoluments.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Religion, geography, arith., gram.	Reading -	—	—	Proximity to adjoining school.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	No - -	Yes	None -	Religous knowledge, arith., book-keeping, &c.	Generally reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Trustees and H.M.	Wheremore than one master possible.	Irregularity of boys' attendance; indifference of parents.
—	—	—	—	Reading, writing, arithmetic, religious instruction.		—	—	School encumbered by debt.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[See Explanatory note on page 111.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in Inspector's under Instruction. Boys.
				£	£	£				
AMPTON - -	131	Jas. Calthorpe	1702	473	245*	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	32
BARDWELL -	882	Croft and Reade families.	? 17th cent.	(Mixed charity)	39	—	Yes	1*d.*	Nearly all labourers.	80
BARROW - -	1,030	(Part of town estate.)	—	38 (Mixed charity)	8	—	—	None	Labourers, artisans, and small tradesmen.	19
BECCLES: Sir J. Leman's School.	4,266	Sir John Leman.	1631	190	160	—	Yes	(5*s.* a year.)	Lower classes	51
BENHALL -	678	Sir Edward Duke.	1731	45	38	—	Yes	None	Mostly agricultural labourers.	34
EAST BERGHOLT -	1,397	Mrs. Lettice Dykes.	1589	82	60	—	Yes	1*d.* (for books, &c.)	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	72
BLUNDESTON -	664	Rev. Gregory Clarke.	1726	9	5	—	Yes	None	Mostly labourers.	12 in parish sch.
BRAMFIELD -	649	Thos. Neal -	1802	25	8	—	No	—	Chiefly labourers.	35
CHEDBURGH -	325	Marq. of Bristol.	1815	30	30	—	Yes	2*d.* to 5*d.* (30 free.)	Labourers, farmers, and tradesmen.	29
CODDENHAM -	903	Rev. B. Gardemau.	1756	75	60	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 5*d.*	Labourers, tradesmen, and small farmers.	74
EARL STONHAM -	752	Geo. Reeve -	45th Eliz.	167 (Mixed charity)	43	15	Let to master.	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.* (8 free.)	Farm labourers chiefly.	43

* Including board.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning.	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
rs.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
	—	10	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	One.
	—	—	—	None	None	Pres. St. John's Coll. Oxford, rector, churchwardens, and another trustee.		Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast., mist., and one paid monitor.
	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and two churchwardens.		—	—	—
	—	—	—	2 L., 9 F., 25 E.A., 25 M.B., 14 N.Sc.	None	Twelve	Trustees	Late scholar Linc. Coll. Oxf.	No	Three.
	—	—	—	None	None	Founder's representative.		Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Committee.	Mast. trained.	No	Three.
	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Cert. mast.	Yes	Three.
	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert. Dub. Ch. Ed. Soc.	Yes	Two with monitors.
	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Majority of trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 18[illegible] under Instruct[illegible]: Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
FRESSINGFIELD -	1,325	Archbp. Sancroft.	1695	10	10	—	No	10*s.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* a qr. (5 free.)	Agricultural labourers.	75	
HACHESTON -	526	Rich. Porter -	1703	12	12	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	12	
HADLEIGH -	3,606	(1) Edward Clarke. 1582 (2) John Alabaster. 1637 (3) Elias Jordayn. 1655 (4) Ann Beaumont. 1701		59	41	18	Yes	None	Small tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	27	
HALESWORTH -	2,521	Thos. Neale - 1700 Rich. Porter 1701		3 17	20	—	No	None	Common labourers.	20	
HINTLESHAM -	613	Miss Lloyd -	—	24	24	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers -	38	
HOLTON S. MARY	167	Rev. Stephen White.	1760 about.	33	21	2	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	22	
HORNINGSHEATH	670	First Marq. of Bristol.	1813 about.	11	11	—	Yes	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers and small tradesmen.	31	
HOXNE - -	1,218	Chas. Ld. Maynard.	1761	42	42	—	Yes	None	Chiefly labourers.	38	
HUNDON - -	1,132	Jas. Vernon -	1737	10*	—	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	20	
KELSALE - -	1,084	Queen Elizabeth and others.	—	277 (Mixed charity)	50	—	Yes	None	Farmers, tradesmen, and farm labourers.	71	
LAXFIELD: Smith's school.	1,031	John Smith -	1718	170	80	25	No	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	20	

* Besides 30*l.* from Rogerens' charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving			Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
)thing.	Board.								
s. Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry, or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	1 M.B.	None	One	V. with managers' consent.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	None	Three	Seven for (1) and (2); seven for (3).	School committee.	Cert. mast.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	None	None	Two churchwardens.	Nat. Sch. committee.	Neither	Yes	Mast., mist., p. teacher, and four monitors.
—	—	—	None	None	R. and churchwardens.	Rector	Neither	Yes	Two.
2	—	—	None	Four	Six	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	None	None	R. and churchwardens.	Rector, with consent of Marq. of Bristol.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast.; mist. for needlework; one paid monitor.
—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., mist., and assist.
—	—	—	1 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	None	Two	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in unin Instru Boys.
				£	£	£				
MENDLESHAM -	1,316	(Part of general "trust property").	—	Mixed charity.	20	—	Yes	None	Majority farm labourers.	15
NEWMARKET: Queen Anne's School.	4,069	Qu. Anne. Grant withdrawn by Treasury in 1834.								
ROUGHAM - -	988	Edward and Thos. Sparke.	1720 and 1724	50	30	4	Yes	None	Labouring class	20
SIBTON - -	489	Dorothea Scrivener.	1719	25	22	—	Yes	(12 boys and 12 girls free.)	Agricultural labourers.	74
STOKE-BY-CLARE	863	Unknown -	—	Interference of Court of Equity probably requisite for restituti						
STONHAM ASPALL	694	Rev. John Metcalfe.	1614 about	(Income arises from a small farm of 45 acres, of which mast. takes possession when elected).			Yes	None	Poorer classes generally.	20 'generally.
STRADBROKE: (Lower School).	1,537	Unknown -	—	35	*	—	No	1*d.*	Labourers and small tradesmen.	2 on b
SUDBURY: Nat. Sch.	6,879	Susan Girling	1724	89 (Mixed charity)	25	—	Yes (both)	Girls 1*d.*, boys 2*d.*	Majority weavers.	90
WENHASTON -	948	William Peppym. Reginald Lessey	1562 1563	25	18	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	11
WHEPSTEAD -	677	- - -	—	35	—	—	—	—	- - -	28
WORLINGWORTH	740	Wm. Godbold	1698	51	50	—	Yes	(† 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* a qr.)	Mostly labourers.	72

* Endowment shared equally with upper school; but at present late master receives pension of 20*l.* per ann
† For occupiers of 10*l.* and upwards.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
›thing.		Board.								
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	Such as are able M.B.		None	Six	Trustees, churchwardens, and 4 principal inhabitants.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	None		None	Rector		Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	None		None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One and sempstress.
ity (Return in 1830).			In abeyance for many years (Return 1867).							
—	—	—	None		None	R., churchwardens, and constables.		Grad.Camb. (clerk).	No	Mast. and assist.
—	—	—	None		None	—	Managers	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	None		None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Boys' sch. 2; girls' 1.
—	—	—	None		None	Eleven	Trustees	Mist. provisionally cert.	No	Mist.
—	—	—	None	(Managers in correspondence with Privy Council for a grant, and Charity Commissioners for a scheme.)						
—	—	—	5 boys M.B.		None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Attleburgh.—Nerford's School.

Mr. J. L. Hammond's Report.

The Rev. Henry Nerford by his will directed that the clear profits of certain lands should be paid to a graduate of one of the universities, who should be chosen to teach grammar in Attleburgh, and that such schoolmaster should teach six poor children, born of poor inhabitants of the place, to read, write, and cast accounts, freely without fee or reward.

The clear profits, arising from the rent of about ten acres of land, amount to 20*l.* per annum.

In order to satisfy in part the conditions of Henry Nerford's will, the rector of the parish is the nominal master of the school, there being no one "chosen to teach grammar"; but the rents are paid in aid of the National school, this being considered to be the most useful application of the endowment. As it was given for the benefit of poor children exclusively, and as the six free scholars were not required to be taught grammar, but only reading, writing, and accounts, the middle-class inhabitants of Attleburgh have no interest in Nerford's gift.

I visited the school, but, finding it attended exclusively by children of the labouring class, I did not examine the scholars.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. Pt. 1. 826. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Rev. Henry Nerford, dated 6 Dec. 1678, who gave eight acres in Attleburgh, for maintenance of a schoolmaster. Small allotment made by Inclosure Commissioners in 1815.

School Property.—Nearly 10 acres. Gross income, 21*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Net, 20*l.*

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach children grammar. Six poor children, natives of Attleburgh, selected by parson and majority of churchwardens and overseers, to be taught freely without any fee.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. For six free children, reading, writing, and casting accounts.

Government and Masters.—Eight feoffees, together with parson of Attleburgh, appoint master.

Master to be a person well learned, and sober, and a graduate of one of the universities.

State of School.

Income applied to parochial school. Rector being nominated as head master, undertakes to give occasional Latin and Greek lessons, if required; but no application ever made.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

James Muskett, Grocer, &c., Attleborough,
Robert Haselwood, Plumber and Glazier, Attleborough.
W. Littleproud, Farmer, Attleborough.

[N.B.—There has been a meeting to appoint fresh trustees, according to terms of will.]

Head Master:

The Rev. A. B. Smyth, M.A.,
The late Rector, nominally Head Master.

Acting Parochial Schoolmaster,
William Adamson.

AYLSHAM NATIONAL SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

ROBERT JANNYS by his will directed that his executors should purchase lands and tenements of the yearly value of 10*l.*, and should assure the same towards the erection of a grammar school at Aylsham and the finding a schoolmaster to teach children grammar there, and also that they should purchase lands and tenements to the clear yearly value of 8*l.*, and assure the same to the mayor, sheriffs, &c. of the city of Norwich, for the purpose of discharging certain persons from the payment of certain tolls and customs.

In pursuance of the said directions, the executors purchased the manor of Pakenhams, with the appurtenances, &c., &c. thereto belonging. One moiety of the said manor, the profits of the said moiety being of the clear yearly value of 8*l.*, was by indenture, bearing date 20th June 1554, conveyed by Nicholas Sywhat, one of Jannys' executors, to the mayor, sheriffs, &c. aforesaid, who covenanted, in consideration of the same, that the persons specified in Jannys' will should be discharged from the tolls and customs therein named.

By the same indenture, the other moiety, out of the profits of which the school and schoolmaster at Aylsham were at first in part supported, was (together with other premises purchased by William Rogers, another of Jannys' executors, and by him devised to "the city of Norwich" by that name,) conveyed by Nicholas Sywhat aforesaid and Katherine Rogers, widow and executrix of William Rogers, to the mayor, sheriffs, &c. aforesaid, upon trust for the purposes of the Great Hospital in Norwich; and, in consideration of the premises so conveyed, the clear yearly profits of which were 12*l.*, the mayor, sheriffs, &c. covenanted to pay yearly 10*l.* to the schoolmaster at Aylsham and his successors, with a power of distress on the town close and all other lands of the said mayor, sheriffs, &c., in the city of Norwich.

The second moiety conveyed by this indenture is now of considerable value, and is at present vested in the Norwich Great Hospital trustees, who pay 10*l.* per annum to the National school at Aylsham.

I requested permission to see the indenture of 20th June 1554, but was informed that it could not be found. I was told that when, on the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the management of the Great Hospital and the custody of its muniments were transferred from the corporation to the charity trustees, the title deeds and evidences belonging to the Great Hospital estate were so numerous that they had to be carted away, and it was suggested that the indenture might have been lost at that time.

Though the Charity Commissioners have made no comments on this case in their report, it seems to be a question whether

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the conveyance by Nicholas Sywhat and Katherine Rogers is not invalid, and whether lands and tenements of the yearly value of 10*l.* are assured, as directed in Jannys' will, by the payment of a rentcharge of that amount.

The circumstances of the case are known to some persons interested in the matter, and it is asserted that the lands in question can be readily identified. But the risk and expense of a chancery suit deter private individuals from taking legal proceedings against the trustees of the Great Hospital in Norwich.

In the meantime the inhabitants of Aylsham have not only been deprived of the benefits of a grammar school, but incidentally they have lost the advantages of scholarships founded by Archbishop Parker at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for scholars out of Norwich, Aylsham, and Wymondham schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 226, A.D. 1833; xxix. 884, 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Jannys, by his will, without date, directed purchase of lands to value of 10*l.* yearly towards erection of grammar school in Aylsham, and finding master. Lands purchased accordingly, and in 1554 conveyed to mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich, in consideration of 10*l.* a year secured on all lands of corporation. Gift of H. Norgate (date unknown) of 10*l.* yearly, long since lost. Donation apparently intended by James Scamler, who died in 1689; perhaps ultimately revoked.

School Property.—10*l.* per annum regularly paid; school entitled, together with Norwich and Wymondham Schools, to two scholarships, founded in 1568 by Archbishop Parker, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, value together 42*l.* per annum.

For questions raised concerning claim of school to portion of property of Norwich Great Hospital, *see* Assistant Commissioner's Report.

Objects of Trust.—Erecting school, and finding master to teach children in Aylsham.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Bishop and mayor of Norwich to choose one of three persons well learned in grammar, named by two churchwardens of Aylsham, to be schoolmaster.

State of School.

Income applied to parochial school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Jas. Gay, Esq.,
R. W. Parmeter, Esq.

Master:

John Rix.

Cromer Free School.

Mr. Hammond's Report.

This school was founded in 1505, and endowed with a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum for "a priest cunning in grammar, who "should keep a school in the town of Cromer, teaching there "gentlemen's sons and goodmen's children, and especially poor "men's children, of Cromer and the country thereabouts."

The school is now practically the parish school of Cromer for boys, and is attended for the most part by the sons of fishermen and labourers, but in a few instances by boys of a somewhat higher class.

There is no National boys' school in the town, and the vicar considers that the endowed school supplies this want.

The instruction is quite free, and there is no charge for extras of any kind. The expenses are entirely borne by the Goldsmiths' Company in London, who give, over and above the 10*l.* charged on lands devised to them by the founder, an annual gratuity of 120*l.*, as a payment to the master. Out of the 130*l.* thus received by the master, he is bound to furnish the requisite books, stationery, &c., for the use of the scholars.

The school is in connexion with the Church of England, but boys of all creeds are admitted.

No boy is admitted under six years of age or above fourteen, and none can remain after the age of fifteen, without the special leave of the Company.

There are generally from 60 to 70 boys in attendance, some of whom come every day into Cromer from a distance of three or four miles.

As in the agricultural districts of Northumberland, the summer holidays are often, though not always, fixed to suit the harvest season.

The scholars are divided into three classes. The 3rd class read and write; the 2nd class read, write, and learn the multiplication table; and the 1st class advance to the higher rules of arithmetic. These are the ordinary school subjects of instruction; but a few of the upper boys learn a little grammar and the outlines of geography, and older scholars are sometimes taught navigation.

The pupils of the school are reported to do especially well in the pilot service.

I was present during lesson time, and found the teaching to be of the most elementary character, but not unsatisfactory of its kind. The system of employing monitors for the lower classes, which is rendered necessary by the want of an assistant teacher, is open, however, to grave objections. The vicar, who does not share these objections, and who has an opportunity of testing the proficiency of the scholars as they pass on to his own adult school, reports that religious knowledge and arithmetic are well taught.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The boys were attentive and orderly. The only punishment is corporal, inflicted with the cane, "which is in daily use."

The schoolroom, built in 1821 at the sole expense of the Goldsmiths' Company, is large and airy, and can hold 70 boys. It is needless to observe that there are no boarders. The only playground is a small yard adjoining the school.

The town and neighbourhood of Cromer are under great obligations to the Goldsmiths' Company for their liberal and judicious management of the school. It is certain that no better use can be made of the small endowment given by the founder than to apply it to the education of the poor; and the Company, recognizing their moral rather than their legal liability, have, as it were, undertaken the duty of educating all the poor boys of the district.

The school, however, might with advantage be placed under Government inspection; and a small capitation fee, if imposed upon the boys, whose parents could pay it without inconvenience, would enable the master to procure the assistance of a paid teacher, instead of resorting to the services of monitors.

Such a fee would not be undesirable, for many reasons. But the chief reason for imposing it in most schools does not exist in the case of this school, the boys being very regular in their attendance, partly because the rules of the Company are stringent in enforcing regularity, and partly because the master, who has held his appointment more than 50 years, is still a strict and vigorous disciplinarian.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 323, A.D. 1822; xxv. 211. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Under will, 19 Oct. 1505, of Sir Bartholomew Read, goldsmith, who gave houses in London to the Goldsmiths' Company for support of a priest and schoolmaster at Cromer, the Company to pay him 10*l.* a year out of the revenue of the estate.

School Property.—10*l.* per annum, besides which Goldsmiths expend 120*l.* per annum in support of school. Schoolhouse, built by Goldsmiths' Company, well adapted.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a virtuous priest, cunning in grammar, a master graduate, or a good grammarian, to keep a free grammar school in Cromer, and teach gentlemen's sons and goodmen's children, and especially poor men's children, of Cromer and the country thereabouts.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed—By inference, grammar.

Government and Masters.—Goldsmiths' Company, who, with advice of provost of King's College, Cambridge, or of Eton College, are to appoint master. The Company may dismiss him for misconduct or more than one month's continuous absence in the year (will).

Goldsmiths' Company manage the school as they please. Advice of provost not sought for many years.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One. Receives 10*l.* from endowment, and 120*l.* from Goldsmiths' Company.

Day Scholars.—80 [70 in 1864]. Extreme distance, three miles. One quarter, sons of tradesmen; one quarter, fishermen; one half, farmers, labourers, servants, &c.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

No prizes, except when the wardens give prizes to deserving boys.

Examinations twice a year, at Midsummer and Christmas, by the vicar of the parish, and every quarter by the master. School opened with hymn and prayers from Common Prayer Book.

Religious instruction, Church of England, but all creeds admitted. Boys attend Sunday schools; three quarters at church Sunday schools, one quarter at chapel schools.

Punishments: small cane used publicly, for all faults.

Small playground adjoining school.

School time, 44 weeks a year. Thirty hours per week in summer; 25 in winter.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Prime Warden, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Goldsmiths Company, } Goldsmiths' Hall.

Clerk to Trustees:

Walter Prideaux, Goldsmiths' Hall.

Head Master:

John Lord, Certificated (Committee of Council, and Department of Science and Art).

FELTWELL FREE SCHOOLS.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THE original intention of the founder was, among other things, to endow a school for teaching the children of inhabitants of Feltwell in grammar and other learning without charge.

In the year 1819, and probably before that time, the subjects of instruction were restricted to reading, writing and accounts.

An account of the circumstances which at first interfered with, and eventually prevented, the maintenance of the school, is given in the Charity Commissioners' 29th Report, p. 707. From this account it will be seen that the efficiency of the school was first impaired in 1825 by a reduction of the master's salary, and that the school was discontinued in 1832.

In 1846, by a scheme of the Court of Chancery, it was ordered that all the children of the parish should receive free instruction in the elementary branches; 60*l.* per annum being assigned to the schoolmaster and 40*l.* per annum to the schoolmistress, and 10*l.* allowed to each school for books and other necessary articles. It is also intended to establish an infants' school when the funds admit of it: 20*l.* per annum are to be assigned for this purpose.

There are two excellent schoolrooms, and the master has a small house.

The school is examined by a diocesan inspector.

It will be seen from the above account that the school in its present condition, as constituted by order of the Court of Chancery, does not come within the purview of the Commissioners' inquiry. I visited the schools, but did not examine the scholars.

The master complains, as is usual with free schools, of the irregular attendance of the boys; but there is no wish to change the regulations of the scheme in respect of free instruction.

The labouring classes prefer to have their children taught for nothing, although in many instances this is but a questionable advantage to them.

The wealthier parishioners, who have no occasion for the school instruction for their own children, are satisfied with an arrangement which relieves them from the burden of supporting a parochial school, and thus virtually puts a large share of Mundeford's benefaction into their own pockets.

In the case of poor sparsely populated districts, such as are many in Northumberland, an endowment in aid of the working expenses of a parish school is often a real and substantial gift of the greatest value to the poor; but it ceases to be so when once it relieves the bulk of the landowners and farmers from contributing to the expense and feeling an interest in the welfare of their parish schools.

Feltwell is a wealthy parish, and considering that the founder of the schools contemplated giving education in grammar to all

the children of the parish, it would be desirable, in the interests of poor and rich alike, that some portion of the 120*l.* to 150*l.* per annum now assigned to the elementary schools should be devoted to exhibitions, for the encouragement of a better kind of education in the parish. The deficiency in the endowment of the free schools would easily be covered by the subscriptions of parishioners and the weekly pence of scholars.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. Pt. 1, 707. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of feoffment, Sept. 10, 1643, Sir Edmund Mundeford conveyed 840 acres of fenland in Feltwell to Sir Thomas Wodehouse and others, upon trust for clothing poor, for a free school, and eventually for almshouses also.

School Property.—623a. 0r. 5p. held by trustees; rest having been taken for Bedford Level expenses in time of Charles II. Annual rent, 548*l.* 7*s.* gross; net sum at present applied to objects of trust about 184*l.*, of which 112*l.* to educational purposes. Scheme (1846) fixes payment of 60*l.* a year to master, 10*l.* for books; remainder of income to be applied to girls' school, almspeople, clothing for poor natives, and an infant school when funds are sufficient. Buildings and site good. Small house for master.

Objects of Trust.—To buy frize or other clothing for poorer sort of people. To maintain free school in Feltwell for teaching children of town freely and without any charge whatsoever. To retain yearly profits above 60*l.* to build almshouses, and to divide surplusage among inmates. (Feoffment Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other learning.

Government and Masters.—Rector, churchwarden, four farmers, as trustees, appoint, control, and dismiss master, who must be member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical village school.

Master.—One.

Day Scholars.—No payment. Greatest distance, two miles. Sons of small farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge of alphabet only requisite for admission. Classed uniformly for proficiency.

School opened and closed with form of prayer published by S. P. C. K. Sunday school in morning and afternoon.

Annual examination by diocesan inspector. Prizes given by examiner; two to first class; two to second.

No playground.

Boys in first class have access to school library.

No boys proceed to any further place of education.

School time, 43 weeks. School hours, 29 to 25.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET of TRUSTEES of MUNDEFORD'S CHARITY, 1865-6.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Payments.*	£	s.	d.
alance from last account -	174	4	8	Drainage tax - - -	93	8	2
Rents received - -	434	17	6	Tithe rentcharge - - -	31	12	9
Do. in arrear (last half-year)	113	9	6	Repairs, insurance, and sundry expenses - - -	40	2	1½
				Interest on loan - - -	16	9	0
				Repaid 4 instalments of do.*	188	0	0
				Almspeople - -	72	4	0
				Schoolmaster - -	57	14	0
				Fuel, books, &c. for boys -	10	4	11
				Schoolmistress - -	40	0	0
				Fuel, &c. for girls -	3	19	11
				Balance: In hand - £55 7 3½			
				In arrear - 113 9 6			
					168	16	9½
	£722	11	8		£722	11	8

* Balance of loan still due, 141*l.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

E. J. Newcome, Esq., Churchwarden, } *ex officio.*
Rev. E. B. Sparke, Rector, }
Mr. C. Young, Farmer, } Feltwell.
Mr. W. Palmer, do. }
Mr. Pearson, Farmer, Hockworld.
Mr. A. Pryor, Farmer, Oxburgh.

Master:

R. J. Clarke.

GRIMSTON ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THERE is a school at Grimston, the master of which receives 40*l.* per annum out of the clear rents of certain lands, originally given in 1394 by John Talman for discharging all inhabitants of the town of Grimston from the moiety of all fifteenths.

In the 15th of Charles I. the residue of the rents, after payment of the aforesaid moiety, was applied—

1. To the maintenance of a schoolmaster, who should teach freely the children of the town of Grimston in the rudiments of grammar, writing, and ciphering.

2. To the apprenticing of poor children.

3. To other charitable purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants and landowners.

The residue of rents so applied was at that time (1640) 15*l.* per annum.

Various modifications have since been made in the trust, but the maintenance of a schoolmaster has always remained one condition.

The charity, which was increased in 1727 by the gift of a messuage, barn, and lands from Sir John Thorogood, "for the better maintenance of the master," is at present regulated by the conditions of trust contained in an indenture bearing date 13th July 1829, and approved by the Charity Commissioners.

The trustees, after making payments and defraying expenses connected with the school, are required to repair the church and churchyard walls out of the charity funds. They are also vested with power to select, at their discretion, such objects for the benefit of the parish as they may deem proper for the application of any surplus funds in their hands.

By the indenture of 1829 the master is required to instruct in the rudiments of grammar, writing, and ciphering all the sons of such inhabitants of Grimston as should send their children to the school, after payment of 5*s.* as an admission fee; and for this he is to receive 20*l.* per annum.

The present master actually receives 40*l.* per annum, and has besides the use of the house and four acres of land given by Sir John Thorogood in 1727. It is intended to raise his salary to 50*l.* upon the death of a former schoolmaster, to whom a pension of 20*l.* per annum is now paid out of the charity estate.

When I examined the school there were only 18 boys present, of whom eight were free boys, two were pay-scholars, and eight were boarders. None of them was more than fifteen years of age.

They answered pretty fairly in simple arithmetic; but the grammar and geography, except in the case of one boy, were bad, and the Latin quite worthless. The French was a shade better. Three boys had some faint power of translating into English, but no notion of grammar or pronunciation.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The education is unsatisfactory, and it is not held in much estimation by the inhabitants of Grimston or the neighbourhood. It is fair, however, to the master to state that he complains of great irregularity in the attendance of the children. The rector, also, who considers the school to be one merely for labourers' sons, remarks that it has been very injuriously affected by the gang system which prevails in this part of Norfolk.

The boys were well conducted.

The school premises are a separate gift, and are regarded by the master as his freehold. The trustees, however, keep them in repair, and pay rates and taxes. The school is large enough for 30 boys, and the master's house can accommodate 10 boarders. A small playground of half a rood, though considered by the rector to be open to all the boys, is treated by the master as his private property, and restricted to the use of the boarders.

The tenant of the trust farm allows all the boys to play cricket in a field, his freehold property, close to the school.

It is quite impossible to regard the school, in its present state, as a useful institution for the parish. There is, I am informed, in the parish, a school for boys and girls partly supported by weekly pence, and far better attended, though all the boys at this school might, if their parents chose, receive free instruction at the endowed school on payment of *5s.*, *i.e.*, about one year's schooling, in advance. It is possible that the labouring class can better afford to make their payments by weekly instalments; but the tradesmen and small occupiers do not avail themselves of the endowed school. At present, it would seem that the payments from the charity towards the maintenance of the school are the least satisfactory employment of the funds.

There is some discrepancy between the answers sent to Form (B.) by the rector and master respectively. The rector states that, as the master has only had charge of the school for two years, he (the rector) is the more competent person of the two to give information respecting the school. He also states that the religious instruction is under his superintendence. The master, on the other hand, remarks that, during the two and a half years he has been in charge, the rector has not been once to the school for the purpose of superintending the religious instruction, and that he has only occasionally visited it when he wished to see the master on other business.

Again, the rector states that the school is examined once a year by the diocesan inspector, whereas the master asserts that it has not been examined at all since his appointment.

The master further complains of a want of interest in the school on the part of the trustees.

He is under the impression that the school does not receive its fair share from the income of the trust, but in this he is certainly mistaken; and he, in fact, receives 20*l.* per annum more than the trustees are required to pay him. But he seems rather to refer to the propriety of readjusting the proportionate shares of the different objects of the charity, which is, no doubt, a proper subject for consideration.

A paper of complaints respecting the outlay of money on other than school objects is evidently written in an entire ignorance or disregard of the contents of the deed of trust of 1829, which, as the clerk of the trustees informs me, still regulates the administration of the charity. Two points, to which he has drawn my attention, alone require notice:—

(1.) The lands, which were let in 1830 for 147*l.* 2*s.* per annum, are now let for only 93*l.* 10*s.*

I am informed in other quarters that the rent is an easy one, owing to the fact that no one in the village will bid against the tenant at the auctions held for the letting according to the provisions of the trust deed.

The master suggests that the different parcels, if let in separate lots, would command a much better rent; and if so this seems a very proper suggestion.

(2.) The master calls in question the legality of a pension allowed to a former master, without the consent of the Charity Commissioners, on his promising to resign the mastership.

The rector justifies this proceeding on the authority of a clause in the Charity Trusts Act.

As the master is licensed by the Bishop of Norwich on the nomination of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, lord of the manor, it is probably difficult to get rid of an incompetent master except by an arrangement of this kind.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley is, however, quite willing to give up his right of appointment, as I learn from the clerk of the trust.

In this case it would seem desirable, as there is already a popular parish school in the village, to set off a certain proportion of the rents derived from the charity estate, together with those of Thorogood's Gift, for the purposes of exhibitions to be held at King's Lynn Grammar School.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.)

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 72. A.D. 1834.

Foundation and Endowment.—John Talman, by deed 18 May 1394, gave six houses and about 44 acres of land, in trust to discharge by payment all inhabitants from moiety of all fifteenths. Whole property then valued at 4*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per annum. By trust deed in 1640, on increased value of property, 9*l.* set apart for payment of fifteenths, residue for a schoolmaster and apprenticing poor children. In 1667, by a commission from the Court of Chancery, 9*l.* awarded to the schoolmaster, remainder for yearly reparation of parish church and churchyard walls, payment of poor rate, and repairs of school premises, and towards binding out poor children. Modifications in subsequent trust deeds. A house and 4A. 3R. of land given by Sir John Thorowgood in 1727 for schoolmaster. The grant to schoolmaster was then made 10*l.* In 1829 raised to 20*l.* as specified in last deed; some time after 1829 was increased by feoffees to 40*l.*, the sum now granted. Part of trust property exchanged in 1780 by award of Inclosure Commissioners. Total acreage of trust estates, 56A. 0R. 16P. Deeds in iron chest at church.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School property.—Average annual income, 98*l.* gross, 94*l.* net, applied to various purposes of trust. 43*l.* net for school, after repairs, &c.

Site and buildings good. House for master.

Objects of Trust.—After payment of moiety of fifteenths to Crown, maintenance of a schoolmaster in Grimston for free teaching of children of the town, and binding of apprentices (deed of 1640). All sons of inhabitants on payment of 5*s.* at admittance (subsequent deeds).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Rudiments of grammar, writing, and ciphering.

Government and Masters.—Marquis of Cholmondeley, as lord of the manor, is *ex-officio* trustee. There are eight others. When the nine trustees are reduced to three they are directed to appoint new trustees. On renewal of trust 1829, trust deed cost 91*l.*

Master appointed by lord of the manor.

Superannuated master receives pension, 20*l.* per annum.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. Ia age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Takes eight boarders. Emoluments: endowment, 40*l.*; fees, 6*l.*; profit on boarders, 30*l.*; rector's payment (voluntary), 10*l.* House and 4A. 3R. of land.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-four; greatest distance four miles.

Boarders.—Eight, including three from London. Terms for board, 20*l.* or 21*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission pay five shillings; must be able to read, to make figures, to write the alphabet.

Classification and promotion separate for each subject.

School time, 41 weeks. Hours of study per diem: day boys, 27½; boarders, 35. Latin and French taught, also geometrical drawing, perspective, &c. Local parents generally content with reading, writing, arithmetic.

Boarders have use of two acres of master's land for cricket, football, &c.; of barn for games in wet weather. Corporal punishment rare. Master joins in games.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Marquis of Cholmondeley, Houghton Hall, Norfolk.
D. Gurney, Esq., Runcton Hall, Lynn.
Right Hon. Spencer Cowper (once of Sandringham Hall, now at Paris).
Anthony Hamond, Esq., Westacre Hall, Lynn.
Henry Coldham, Esq., Anmer Hall, Lynn,
Robert Elwes, Esq., Congham House, Lynn.
Rev. Henry Ffolkes, Rector of Hillington, Lynn.
Rev. John Rowlands, Rector of Grimston.

Ex-officio:

The Marquis of Cholmondeley, as Lord of the Manor.

Treasurer:

Rev. John Rowlands, Rector of Grimston.

Head Master:

Thomas Brown.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Blacksmith -	Grimston -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Dealer & Publican	Flitcham - -	4 miles.
" " - 3	Harness Maker -	Grimston -	¼ mile.
" " - 4	Publican - -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 6	Dealer & Publican	Flitcham - -	4 miles.
" " - 7	Grocer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Policeman -	Grimston - -	½ mile.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Bricklayer -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Do: - -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Bricklayer -	Do. - -	2 miles.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	1¾ mile.
" " - 4	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
" " - 5	Groom - -	Do. - -	100 yards.
" " - 6	Plumber - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Labourer - -	Do. - -	2½ miles.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Grocer and Draper	Roydon - -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Veterinary -	Houghton -	Master.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Hillington -	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Cabinet Maker -	Chelsea - -	
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Hillington -	
" " - 6	Surveyor - -	London - -	
" " - 7	Auctioneer, &c. -	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Veterinary -	Houghton - -	

HARLESTON.—SANCROFT'S SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

IN 1688 Archbishop Sancroft by deed granted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 54*l.* per annum, to be paid by the said college to a clergyman who should perform Divine service in the chapel of Harleston, and teach boys the catechism together with the rudiments of useful learning, the said clergyman to be appointed by the master, fellows, and scholars of Emmanuel College.

Nominally, the venerable Archdeacon Ormerod, rector of Redenhall w. Harleston, holds the appointment at present, and receives a yearly sum of about 30*l.* from the college, which is paid by him to the master of the National school.

The above-named sum of 54*l.* was the amount of a pension charged on the excise, and assigned to the Archbishop in consideration of a former loan to the crown.

I am informed that the college no longer receives this pension, and accordingly regards the yearly payment to the rector of Harleston as a gratuity, revocable at pleasure. It should, however, be shown by the college accounts whether or not the original debt has ever been discharged. This is a point I have been unable to ascertain.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 595.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Archbishop Sancroft, who by deed, 25 June 1688, granted to master, fellows, and scholars of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 54*l.* per annum, to be paid by them to a clergyman to perform service in Harleston chapel and teach school at Harleston.

School property.—30*l.* a year paid by master and fellows of Emmanuel College.

Objects of Trust.—For a clerk in Holy Orders to read prayers twice daily in Harleston Chapel, Sundays excepted; and to teach boys the rudiments of useful learning.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Rudiments of useful learning.

Government and Masters.—Master and fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, governors; rector of Redenhall and Harleston, chaplain.

State of School.

Whole income applied to National school.

HINGHAM ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

A GIFT of lands was made in 1727 by deed of trust for the establishment of a free school at Hingham, to be taught by a schoolmaster and usher, natives of the county of Norfolk and members of the Established Church. The schoolmaster was to be a graduate of one of the universities and was required to teach Greek and Latin. The usher was to teach English, writing and accounts. The freedom was conferred on all sons of inhabitants of Hingham, Woodrising and Southburgh, who should be able to read the English Testament, being of the age of six years at the least.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report the master and usher kept separate schools. The education at the usher's school was entirely free. Gratuitous education in Latin and Greek was given at the classical school, which at one time attained considerable eminence, there having been as many as 40 boarders, while the foundation boys, who paid six guineas per annum for non-classical subjects, averaged about 10.

In 1856 the school had fallen to a very low state, and I am informed that there was but one scholar. A scheme was approved in that year by the Court of Chancery, by which the two schools were combined and formed into a single middle-class school.

By the regulations of the scheme free education is abolished, and a minimum capitation fee of 4*l.* per annum (subject to an increase in the case of boys above sixteen years of age) is imposed. For the benefit of the labouring classes a yearly payment of 12*l.* 10*s.* is allowed out of the trust estates to the National school, and provision is made for the free education at the endowed school of not more than three boys, to be selected from the National school for merit only and not as a matter of patronage. No boys have ever received the benefit of this provision.

The education is now confined to an English or commercial course with the addition of Latin and French.

The trustees are required to appoint an usher as soon as the total number of boys shall exceed 30, and they are at liberty to appoint one although the number should not amount to 30. The school is a Church of England school, but the Church catechism is not taught to boys whose parents or guardians object to it.

At the time of my visit there were 23 scholars between the ages of seven and sixteen; 18 were day boys, and 5 were boarders.

The education is not remarkably good or bad.

*In 1865 one boy passed the Cambridge Local examinations without honours, and that is about the standard which a few of the best boys could attain to. The arithmetic was pretty good, the writing and geography decidedly better; the Latin quite

* The distinctions specified in the master's return, as gained by pupils of this school, belong to the period of the late master's tenure of office.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

elementary, and the attempts at Euclid worthless. The boys were well behaved. Some of them come four or five miles every day to school, which is so far a proof that the education given is in some request. But the attempt to substitute a practical middle-class education for the classical education of former days has not led to any large increase in the number of day boys, and may have diminished the number of boarders. This is partly due to the size and situation of Hingham, which is not a favourable place for a middle-class day school. To be a success this school must depend on its boarders, and there are no peculiar attractions for them at present. Under its late master—the present master of the Norwich Commercial School—its numbers rallied; but this was doubtless due to the personal qualifications of the master; and both in former days as a classical school, and now as a middle class school, whatever fluctuations it has experienced, or may experience in future, must be ascribed to the unavoidable differences that exist in teachers equally able at first sight, but not equally successful.

I cannot regard the school in its present state as one producing results commensurate with its endowment.

The schoolroom is sufficiently large for 50 boys, and there is a good class room.

The master's house is said to have received 40 boarders in former days. It appeared to me suited for the accommodation of 25 at most.

There is a playground conveniently situated, and the master rents some of the school property adjoining as a cricket field for the boys.

Some dissatisfaction exists in the village at the abolition of free education. The present condition of the school and the smallness of its numbers are used apparently as an argument against the new system.

The master, on his side, complains of the gross ignorance of the boys when they come to school. Boys ten years old and upwards cannot read words of one syllable. The same complaint was made to me by the masters of Grimston, Snettisham and Walsingham schools, and is universal among the private schools in the county.

In my General Report I have mentioned that the statement of accounts sent to the Charity Commissioners is not sufficiently explicit. The entries on the credit side for rent being only "By cash received from the tenant," no information is given as to the current expenditure on repairs, &c.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. Pt. 1. 631.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 11 and 12 Dec. 1727, William Parlett gave lands to extent of about 93 acres in Hingham and Woodrising for a free school in Hingham, the inhabitants of Hingham, Woodrising, and Southburgh to provide a schoolhouse and master's dwelling. 15 May 1728, Sarah Day contributed 40*l.* for master's house.

Deeds in hands of mortgagees. Scheme of management settled by Court of Chancery in 1856 accessible to public.

School property.— Estates now consist of 124 acres; gross annual income 224*l.*: net for school after all outgoings, 159*l.* Buildings good. Head master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, to teach gratis all sons of inhabitants of Hingham, Woodrising, and Southburgh, able to read the English Testament, of the age of six years at the least; masters to be allowed to teach sons of wealthy parents of other places for their own profit, so that foundationers be not prejudiced thereby, in judgment of trustees (founder). School open to all boys of eight years and upwards, qualified by elementary knowledge and good conduct, in preference to parish of Hingham (scheme 1856).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek and Latin tongues; Hebrew also for paying scholars. Usher to teach English, writing, and accounts (founder). Principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, land measuring, geography, sacred and profane history, general English literature, composition, Latin and French languages, and other subjects in discretion of trustees (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Eleven trustees (of whom rector of Hingham *ex-officio*) to appoint master and usher, with power of dismissal for offences, both to be natives of Norfolk, and of Established Church, and master to be graduate of university (founder). By new scheme, master's only qualification is to be member of Established Church.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 100*l.* salary, 50*l.* capitation fees, small profits on boarders. Usher receives salary of 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—Twenty, from distances up to four miles, chiefly sons of small farmers and tradesmen. Pay 4*l.* a year, Greek and drawing 1*l.* extra each.

Boarders.—Six. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Every boy separate bed. Cubical contents of bed-room, 620 feet per boy. Rise, 6.30 or 7 A.M. Bed, 8.30 p.m. Highest bill, 36*l.*; average, 31*l.*; lowest, 27*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Slight knowledge of reading required on admission. School classified by groups of subjects.

Promotion by half year's marks, and marks of examination.

Master examines. Prizes given.

Prayers from Book of Common Prayer.

Punishments: caning and imposition.

School time, 40 weeks.

Playground, half acre, and covered shed.

Recently (1867) two pupils have passed the Cambridge junior local examination, and two the preliminary examination at the Royal College of Surgeons.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

Of day boys:—12 farmers, 1 miller, 1 tailor, 1 blacksmith.
Of boarders:—1 surgeon, 1 banker's clerk, 1 coal merchant, 2 farmers.

TABLE B.—SC

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.		
Religious Knowledge.	25	3	Nil.	4	14	2		—	3½	Riddle's Manual, 100 pages (twice over).	12
Greek	2	1	5*s.* pr. qr.	2	14	4		1	3	Xenophon's Anab., Bk. I., Chap. ii.	
Latin	9	2	Nil.	6	14	2	¾	2	3	Cæsar, Bk. I.	3
French	15	3	Nil.	6	14	2*	½	2	3	†Fiva's Reading Bk.	9
Arithmetic	25	5	Nil.	6	14	2	1	—	5	Colenso, Vulgar Fractions, Decimals, &c.	9
Book-keeping.	7	1	Nil.	7	14	2	1	—	2	Chambers' Single Entry (all).	
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	1	Nil.	12	13	2	2	—	3	Practical (5 fields) and Nesbit's.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	1	Nil.	1	14	2	—	—	2	Colenso's Algebra and Euclid.	
Physics.	15 Elementary			—	—	—	—	—	—	{Comprehensive Class Bk; From Crossly's}	As Cla
Natural History.											
Chemistry.											
History	25	3	Nil.	4	14	3	½	—	3	Collier, 200 pages	12
Geography	25	4	Nil.	4	14	4	½	—	4	Nelson's England & Europe	12
English Grammar.	25	3	Nil.	4	14	2	½	—	2	Constable's 2*s.* 6*d.* Edition, 100 pages.	12
English Literature.	13	1	Nil.	13	12	2	½	—	1	Bell's Speaker	Firs
English Composition.	13	2	Nil.	13	12	1	¾	—	¾		,,
Reading	25	3	Nil.	13	12	4	¼	—	2		—
Writing	25	Whole School 2½ hrs. per week.		—	—	—	—	—	—		
Drawing	7	—	5*s.* pr. qr.	7 in whole School 2 hrs. per week (before breakfast).							

* Six who do not learn Latin, do 4 construing lessons.
† This class is now reading Picciola, and has done 90 pages this half year.

RUCTION.

ics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
—	hrs. 3½	Riddle's Scrip. Hist. for Junior Classes, about 80pp.	9	yrs. 9	2	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 3½	Brudewell Barters, about 30 pages.
2	3	Henry's 1st. (all).							
2	3	Fiva's Reading Bk., about 8 pages.							
—	5	‡Colenso's Rule of Three, Practice, Interest, Tare and Trett.	10	9	5	1	—	5	Simple Rules.
—	3	§Collier, about 100 pages -	9	9	3	¾	—	4	Miss Corner's, 50 pages.
—	4	Nelson's England and Scotland.	9	9	4	¾	—	5	Guy's England.
—	2	Cornwell, about 50 pages -	9	9	4	¼	—	2	Simple Questions.
Class together.									
,,	,,								
—	—	- - - - -	9	9	6	¾	—	4½	Bible, Test., Eng. Hist., Script. Hist., and things of daily use.

‡ Tables 1 hour weekly.
§ This Class learns about six lines of History in Rhyme each day, which takes them 3 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1860. Vincent Chamberlain gained honours at the Cambridge Local Examination; then went to Queen's College, Cambridge, and obtained an Open Scholarship.

1861. James Alcock obtained Title of Associate in Arts at Oxford Local Examination; afterwards went to King's College, London.

1862. Steven Smyth passed Cambridge Local Examination (in English Latin, French, and Mathematics).

„ George Mason passed Literary Examination at Apothecaries Hall.

„ William Webster passed Literary Examination at Apothecaries Hall.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley.
The Hon. and Rev. W. Wodehouse.
Brampton Gurdon, Esq.
The Hon. Henry Wodehouse.
Robert Thomagh Gurdon, Esq.
The Rev. Martin Baylie Darby.
John Thomas Tallent, Esq.

Clerk to Trustees:
Edward Press, Solicitor, Norwich.

Head Master:
Thomas Spencer Turner:

Holt Grammar School.

Mr. Hammond's Report.

This school was founded in 1554 for the education of boys in grammar.

By letters patent, dated 27th April 1554, the Fishmongers' Company in London were appointed governors and trustees of the school, and were empowered, with the advice and consent of the Bishop of Norwich, to make statutes for its governance and direction.

From time to time such statutes have been framed, and the school is now governed by a body of statutes made and ordained by the governors and approved by the Bishop in 1858.

These statutes supersede a code framed in 1821, by which the instruction given in the school had been considerably modified and lowered in its character.

The present statutes have revived the classical element, the subjects prescribed being reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography and Latin, and, at the master's discretion, mathematics, geometry and Greek.

Fifty boys from the town of Holt and its neighbourhood are entitled to instruction in the above subjects, free of charge.

The appointment of the master, to whom great discretion is allowed in the management of the studies, is renewable biennially. At the time of my visit the head master had for more than a year been unable to enter the schoolroom owing to very serious illness, which at the same time prevented him from being with safety removed from the school house. During this time, though he has been kept acquainted with all that is going on in the school, he has not taken an active share in its management. The higher classes have also been placed at a disadvantage by a change in the temporary teachers in charge of them. The gentleman, who first supplied the master's place, remained for about a year and had just been succeeded at the time of my visit by an undergraduate from Cambridge. The under master is a graduate of the year 1865. These gentlemen are competent to undertake the teaching required of them; but they are young and without much experience, and the school, which was in a flourishing state before the master's unfortunate affliction, is necessarily affected by the circumstances in which it is now placed.

Evidences of a good method of teaching were not wanting, but a general lack of proficiency was observable in the middle classes of the school, where the least intelligent and industrious boys are always to be found congregated. The two junior classes, which have remained for some time under the tuition of the master's own English assistant, showed considerable intelligence and knowledge of their subjects.

There were 57 boys present in school, 10 boarders and 47 foundationers. They were divided into five classes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I examined class 1 in dictation. Three of the boys were very bad, but the majority were fair, and three or four very good.

Class 2 answered remarkably well (*viva voce*) in history, geography, and Latin grammar. These boys were just beginning French.

Class 3 was examined by written papers in arithmetic. With the exception of two boys, whose work was fair, the whole of this class were very backward. One boy could not even attempt a simple division sum, and made the grossest blunders in multiplication.

Class 4 attempted Euclid, arithmetic and algebra. The Euclid was worthless, the arithmetic bad, and the algebra, though better than the Euclid, was unsatisfactory.

This class was examined *viva voce* in Livy. The result was not satisfactory. In history and geography this class was inferior to class 2. One boy, who was the most proficient in these subjects, knew a little French, but he was weaker than the rest in Latin. As he was comparatively a new comer, it would appear that more attention is paid to Latin than to the English subjects.

Class 5 was also examined on paper in arithmetic, algebra and Euclid. The arithmetic, though not quite accurate, was intelligently done, and the algebra was perfectly satisfactory. The Euclid, however, was defective, although the same boys showed by their answers *viva voce* that they knew and understood the propositions of the First Book, though they were not successful in transferring their knowledge to paper.

I examined this form *viva voce* in Herodotus. One boy was particularly good for his age, the rest were not so good.

In general, classes 1, 2, and 5 were satisfactory. Classes 3 and 4 were not.

All the boys were well conducted, and the papers, done in my absence, bore evidence that the boys were strictly honest under examination.

The schoolroom is a very good room, and, with a class room adjoining, can accommodate about 90 boys. There is a playground with a covered space, a kind of apology for a fives' court, and a good cricket field, all conveniently situated. The master's house is suited for the reception of 20 boarders. The rooms are large, cheerful and airy.

It is generally believed in the neighbourhood that the school income will before long be decupled in amount. This is no doubt an exaggerated estimate of the financial prospects of the foundation; but it is to a certain extent founded on fact, and cannot but give rise to some speculation respecting the future application of the trust revenues. I have appended rough estimates of the receipts and expenditure for some years to come, and from the remarks, which accompany the estimates, it will be seen that the foundation must undergo, at no very distant date, a gradual and important extension, and that in any legislation affecting the school its future prospects, rather than its present circumstances, will have to be considered.

The institution of local visitors, named by the company, is peculiar to the school, and secures for the foundation an amount of goodwill and interest in the immediate neighbourhood, which counterbalances the disadvantages arising from a board of directors resident at a distance.

The company have wisely given the master considerable latitude of discretion in the practical management of the school; but they have retained the power of dispensing with his services, by making the appointment biennial. Hard as it must appear in the case of a master, who is admitted to have done very good service, it seems inconsistent with the purposes of the trust that he should continue to hold his appointment after all hope of his immediate recovery is given up. The company have the power of awarding him a retiring pension, and this would seem to be the fair and proper course to adopt.

The master complains of a want of sufficient teaching power, and he has for some time employed an assistant paid by himself. It must be remembered, however, that the company are responsible only for the teaching of 50 boys, and that it is no part of their duty to provide assistants for the supervision of boarders or the instruction of non-foundationers. The liberal manner, in which they have administered the trust, is a sufficient guarantee that a reasonable claim for further assistance would be fully considered.

The visitors are chiefly interested in the admission of boys to the foundation. In interpreting the term "neighbourhood of Holt" they have extended the meaning so as to include places 16 or 20 miles distant. No objection appears to have been made on the part of the inhabitants of the town, and the larger area thus opened for the selection of presentees has assisted to keep up the character of the education. Holt itself could not furnish 50 foundationers, who would require, or even submit to, instruction in Latin and history.

The attendance of boys from a distance has led to the establishment of unlicensed dames' houses in Holt, where boys are lodged without being subject to any control.

The company have lately purchased a house out of their own corporate funds, and intend to give a kind of licence or patronage to the lady occupying it, who has been represented to them as a proper person to have charge of scholars lodging in the town.

Out of the endowment there is provided an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum, tenable for four years at any university. It is restricted to foundationers.

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ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECEIPTS up to Christmas 1871.

	£
Interest on 5,280*l.* 18*s.* Consols, produce of purchase money received from Metropolitan Railway Company for Barbican messuages	158
Rent, Fore Street, Cripplegate (⅞ths)	131
„ Finsbury houses	100
„ Holt, land in master's occupation	8
„ „ (Spencer tenant)	235
„ Hanworth „	25
Timber, average for eight years, Net	12
Quit rents and fines, estimated at	12
Interest on 200*l.* New 3 per cents., Jodrell Prize	6
Total estimated receipts	687

N.B.—The land in the master's occupation consists of about 2½ acres, and the farms in Hanworth and Holt leased to Spencer contain about 20 and 100 acres respectively. They are let at a full rent to a responsible tenant. The item of timber is taken from an average of the last eight years. The woodlands comprise more than 30 acres.

It will be found that the receipts will not vary much from the above estimate, unless the timber should prove more productive than hitherto.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

		£
	Master's salary	200
(1.)	Allowance for assistant during master's illness	120
	Usher's salary	110
(2.)	Gratuities and expenses for writing books (say)	87
(3.)	Cost of books (two thirds of the price) (say)	55
	Printing examination papers and prizes (including Jodrell's) (say)	23
	Exhibition	20
	Coals for school (say)	9
	Tithes, taxes, &c. (say)	30
(4.)	Expenses of deputation and dinner (say for yearly average)	20
(5.)	Repairs (say)	30
	Steward's allowance and expenses (say)	15
	Interest on 4,849*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* at 4 per cent. (a debt for school buildings to be extinguished in May 1889) (about)	195
	Total estimated expenditure	914

(1.) Of these items, the allowance for assistance during the master's illness must be treated for the present as permanent, for in case of his resignation a pension of equal amount would probably be given.

(2.) The gratuities and expenses for writing books are estimated in accordance with a provision of the scheme of 1858, by which the master is allowed annually 10*s.*, 15*s.*, 20*s.*, 25*s.* and 30*s.* for each boy in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Latin classes respectively, and 15*s.* for every free boy, to provide writing books, pens, ink and paper.

(3.) The governors pay two thirds of the cost of all books (except writing books) used by the free boys, who pay for the remaining one third.

(4.) A deputation from the company visits the school generally once in four years.

(5.) The repairs are set down according to an estimate made by the clerk of the company. They appear low when compared with the corresponding items in the account furnished by the governors, but in the year 1864 there were many extraordinary expenses, and, the school premises being new, no large outlay is anticipated just at present.

From a comparison of the estimated receipts and expenditure it will be seen that till the year 1871 an annual deficit of about 230*l.* must be expected. The present debt of the trust to the company amounts probably to 8,500*l.*

Of this 4,849*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* represents the original outlay (less about 500*l.*) on the master's house and schoolroom, including the charges of the surveyor and clerk of the works. On this sum the company are empowered to charge interest at 4 per cent.

The actual outlay was about 500*l.* in excess of the sum named, and though the company may not charge interest on this, the trust fund is debited with the capital sum. It is also charged with the purchase money of some cottages which were bought and removed at the time of the improvements in the school premises. They cost about 540*l.*

The balance of the debt, about 2,610*l.*, represents the running yearly deficit which has been carried on to successive accounts for some time past.

At the present rate, it is estimated that the trust property will in 1871 be in debt to the company to the amount of 10,000*l.*

In 1871 the lease of the Cripplegate premises expires, and it is estimated that they will let at a rent of about 800*l.* The increase in the school receipts consequent on this will be the difference between 700*l.* and 130*l.*, or about 570*l.* per annum.

By Christmas 1888 about 6,000*l.* of the debt might, according to this estimate, be cleared off. On the 10th of May 1889 the debt, to the extent of 4,849*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*, is to be wholly extinguished and discharged by the company in favour of the trust.

The foregoing calculations are necessarily subject to many contingencies. I assume, however, that the company, who, in order to meet the current deficits of the trust, have advanced from their corporate funds large sums on which they cannot charge interest, will in the first instance apply all surplus income to the liquidation of the debt on which no interest is charged. Even in that case, the interest charged in the later years of the

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period immediately preceding 1889 may be diminished so as to allow the trust to free itself of all liabilities to the company within the period stipulated by the order of the Charity Commissioners, bearing date 10th May 1859.

At all events, after 1889 the trust funds, being relieved from the payment of interest amounting to about 200*l.* per annum, will be in a flourishing condition, with a surplus income of about 540*l.* per annum; and they will receive a large accession of revenue after Christmas 1899, owing to the expiration of the lease of the Finsbury estate.

The increased rent of this property is roughly estimated at present at about 1,000*l.* per annum.

It will thus be seen that at the commencement of the next century the annual income of the school property may be fairly estimated at about 2,200*l.*

The propriety of imposing a capitation fee of one guinea per quarter on all the foundation boys is at present under the consideration of the court of the company. If such a payment were enforced, (and it would be no hardship on the parents of the scholars, while it would probably have a beneficial result on the education,) the income would be increased by 200*l.* per annum, and the trust freed from debt at a date comparatively not very far distant from this time.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 103. A.D. 1824 and xxvi. 289. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent 27 April, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, A.D. 1554. Subsequently Sir John Gresham conveyed to Fishmongers Company, for maintenance of school, manors of Holt Peerers and Holt Halet; all his lands in Norfolk to manor of Holt Peerers belonging; all other his lands in Holt and Peerers formerly belonging to the late priory of Beeston; all his freehold lands in Norfolk which he had lately purchased from Thomas Tolie; all lands in Holt, Sherrington, Letheringsett, Bodham, Kellinge, Wayborne, Saxlingham, Stodrye, Beutrye, and West Wickham, in Norfolk, purchased by him of one Appleyard; and three houses in St. Giles, Cripplegate, known as the White Hind, the Peacock, and another. In A.D. 1856 Jodrell prize was founded, being interest of 200*l.* new 3 per cent. annuities, to be given in books for proficiency in mathematics combined with general good conduct.

School Property.—No trace in company's documents of manor of Holt, Hales, or property purchased of Appleyard, ever having been in their possession. Premises in Barbican have been taken by Metropolitan Railway. Annual income from endowment about 585*l.* gross, 323*l.* net for school, expenditure upon which by company exceeds income. Recent increase of income, 90*l.* per annum, from sale to railway; further increase expected on falling in of leases at Christmas, A.D. 1871 and A.D. 1899. An exhibition founded by Dr. L. Smith in 1604 for a scholar from Holt School at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and stated to be worth 7*s.* a week during residence, no longer so appropriated. Company have ounded an exhibition of 20*l.* tenable for four years by a free scholar emoving to any university in the United Kingdom.

Site and buildings erected between A.D. 1857 and A.D. 1859, at a cost of nearly 5,512*l.*, well adapted to their purpose. Master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar (letters patent). Number of free scholars to be 50, chosen from town of Holt and neighbourhood, to be called Sir John Gresham's scholars, and to be of age of seven years or upwards, and able to read (statutes of governors, A.D. 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography, Latin, and, at master's discretion, mathematics, geometry, and Greek (statutes).

Government and Masters.—Statutes revised by governors, with sanction of Bishop of Norwich, 8 Sept. 1858. Some variations made since.

Wardens and commonalty of mystery of Fishmongers of London, governors, appoint master and visitors, and have power, with advice and consent of bishop, to make statutes.

Election of master takes place every second year on Monday before Midsummer-day. Master may take 20 boarders; may not hold other employment without previous written consent of governors. Usher must be a graduate, appointed and removed by master, with approbation of governors; may not absent himself without master's leave; statutes impose on him duty of directing the opening, shutting, and cleansing of school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment and fees about 250*l.** besides profits of boarders. Usher's salary 110*l.* per annum from endowment. An assistant provided by master at his own expense.

Day Scholars.—From various distances. [47 in number at Assistant Commissioner's visit].

Boarders.—[10 in number at Assistant Commissioner's visit]. In head master's house and in those of ladies sanctioned by him. Three or four meals a day. Meat once. Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Instruction in Scriptures throughout school. School opened with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination twice a year by visitors who have been distinguished examiners at Cambridge. 5*l.* given twice a year by governors in prizes, besides Jodrell prize.

Punishments: impositions, loss of play hours, and caning, or, in extreme cases, forfeiture of free nomination. Caning publicly and by head master only.

Playground about half an acre, besides recreation ground. Boys allowed to go in country freely.

On average of last five years one boy has within one year of leaving school gone to some university.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week.

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* Master's *statutable* salary 200*l.*, with an allowance of 15*s.* a year for each free scholar (out of which he is to provide stationery for free scholar's use), and a further allowance of 10*s.*, 15*s.*, 20*s.*, 25*s.*, and 30*s.* for each boy in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Latin classes respectively.

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SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for YEAR ENDING CHRISTMAS 1864.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Half-year's rent of premises since taken by railway	30	0	0
Fines, quit and fee-farm rents	12	17	4
London rents	231	4	10
Country „	268	14	0
Jodrell prize	6	0	0
Sale of timber	36	5	0
Balance	8,121	9	1½
	£8,706	10	3½

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance	7,725	2	9½
Master (salary)	200	0	0
„ (gratuities)	48	15	0
„ (gown)	3	13	0
„ (writing books)	37	10	0
Usher's salary	110	0	0
Coals	8	10	0
Rates and taxes	13	4	8
Repairs and improvements	123	3	7
Books for boys' library	8	7	0
„ „ school (two thirds cost)	49	10	10
Steward, repairs, &c.	77	14	4
Deputation expenses (about once in 4 years)	53	6	0
Prizes and examination	28	18	4
School feast	8	3	0
Surveyor (sale of Barbican property)	8	8	0
New committee book	0	18	
Allowed tenant	7	6	3
Interest (as allowed by Charity Commissioners)	193	19	6
	£8,706	10	3½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees:

The Warden and Commonalty of the Company of Fishmongers of London.

Clerk to Trustees:

W. B. Towse, Esq.

Master:

Rev. C. A. Elton, B.D.

King's Lynn Grammar School.

Mr. Hammond's Report.

It appears from the congregation books of the corporation of King's Lynn, that in 1550 the master of an old chantry school, formerly taught by the charnel priest, was appointed "master of the grammar school." From that time to the present there has been in the borough a grammar school maintained, or supposed to be maintained, in part out of the town stock. Whether the school has any property of its own, and whether even the premises attached to it belong to the school or the corporation, are questions which can only be decided by a court of equity. In 1836 a case was submitted for the opinion of Mr. Jacob, the eminent chancery barrister, who came to the conclusion, though not without some hesitation, that the corporation held lands in Gaywood in trust for the benefit of the school, and that, if this were the case, a court of equity would very probably presume that the school premises had been by long use effectually dedicated to their present purpose.

This opinion is opposed to that of the Charity Commissioners as given in their report; but it is founded on a better and more certain knowledge of the facts of the case. The town council, however, in their answers to form A, adhere to the statement that the school possesses no property beyond the school house and premises.

The facts, so far as I can pretend to understand them, I propose to lay before the commissioners in a separate memorandum.

The school, however maintained, was always conducted as an ancient grammar school.

Much doubt exists respecting the extent and conditions of free education in the earlier period of its existence. In 1738 it was ordered by the corporation that the sons of freemen should be taught gratuitously, and in 1851 free education was formally abolished by the authority of the town council.

At present the subjects of instruction and the payments of scholars are regulated by a memorandum of conditions, drawn up by the town council and assented to by the head master at the time of his appointment. This memorandum seems to be of the nature of a contract, and the head master considers that the town council cannot in equity change its terms without his approval and consent.

In consideration of the use of a large house rent free, but subject to rates and taxes, and of a stipend of 75*l.* per annum, the master is required to provide for the sons of inhabitants of the borough, at a yearly charge not exceeding ten guineas, instruction in classics, mathematics, English, French, German and drawing. The school is attended by about 45 boys, of whom nearly 20 are boarders. The number of day boys approaches, but under the present master

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has never exceeded, 30. They are chiefly the sons of professional men, farmers and respectable tradespeople. All learn Latin. French, history, geography, English grammar and English literature are professedly taught throughout the school. About half the boys learn Greek, German, mathematics and drawing. The school thus attempts to combine a certain amount of preparation for the universities with a good general education of a more practical character.

It is in this latter respect that it is most successful. Various distinctions have been gained by the scholars in competitive or university local examinations, but although of late years a few boys have proceeded to the universities or to some kindred place of education, the competition in the classical department is not sufficiently brisk, and the teaching not sufficiently effective, to produce or develope any high standard of scholarship. None of the boys, for instance, could write an original exercise of any kind in Latin prose, or translate at sight a passage of any difficulty from Greek or Latin into English; but some few are taught to read the easier classical authors with sufficient accuracy for the ordinary examinations at Cambridge. The mathematical training is, relatively, of a higher stamp than the classical.

Subject to the above remarks, the efficiency of the school is generally admitted by all who are competent to pass a judgment on it.

I examined the scholars *vivâ voce* and on paper, and I consider the results to be perfectly satisfactory. A sound though moderate knowledge of Latin and Greek is imparted, and the lower branches of mathematics are well taught. The answers on paper in arithmetic were, for intelligence and accuracy combined, the best in my district. The English and other subjects in which the school enters more directly into competition with private commercial academies are, on the whole, as successfully taught as in the best of them. A lecture on mechanics which I attended was in its scope and treatment of the subject very similar to one I heard at a Newcastle private school, which devotes special attention to natural and physical science. It resembled the discourses which are intended to amuse and instruct holiday folk at the Polytechnic, but it would scarcely be regarded as an instrument of education proper by any one familiar with the process of requiring boys to master the demonstrations, and practise the applications, of mechanical principles for themselves.

The boys were well behaved both in school and in the cricket field. A more perfect confidence and sympathy exists between them and their teachers than was encouraged at public schools in former days. This produces a diminished respectfulness of outward manner, but does not appear to have impaired the tone or discipline of the school.

The schoolroom is large and well constructed. There is no class room, the boys' dining room being used for this purpose. The dimensions and arrangements of the schoolroom are such that four classes can repeat their lessons at once without interfering with each other.

The master's house is represented as capable of receiving 60 or 70 boarders. Forty is certainly the largest number that could possibly be received in it. The construction and design of the building are rather old-fashioned, and the accommodation, though not bad, is very inferior to that at Norwich and Beccles Grammar schools.

There is a gravel yard or enclosure adjoining the school, sufficiently large and, considering that it is in the centre of the town, tolerably open. It could be improved by the erection of a fives' court, especially as the cricket field is quite twenty minutes' walk from the school. This field, which contains seven acres, is an excellent playground. It belongs to the corporation, who let it to a tenant but reserve the right of using it as a place of recreation for the school.

For all such persons as require for their sons the kind of education imparted at this school, and are able and willing to give ten guineas per annum for it, the school is a most useful institution, and for most of them it is essentially a cheap school. But there is some dissatisfaction among certain rated inhabitants of the borough, who contend that the school is in part supported with their money, and that, by a reduction of the terms charged, it should be made available for a larger number of their body. At the request of the town council I held two public meetings for the discussion of this and other questions connected with the grammar school. They were not numerously attended. One speaker remarked that there was not a tradesman in the town, who would not desire to see the school shut up. So far as I could venture to draw an inference from the attendance and non-attendance of tradespeople, I should say that the majority of them were either satisfied or else took no interest in the matter. The few who took part in the discussion were, in general, temperate but decided in their opinions, and their remarks and suggestions are entitled to all respectful consideration.

At present it will be understood that I am speaking of the school as a proprietary school belonging to the corporation. The question, whether it is an endowed foundation or not, will be discussed elsewhere.

Every speaker was decidedly opposed to the reintroduction of free scholars.

All, with one exception, wished to see the present character of the education maintained. They did not want a simply commercial school.

The great majority of them were satisfied with the efficiency of the school under its present master. One or two found some fault with special points, but all these spoke from hearsay, and every parent of boys educated in the school expressed his approval of its present condition. The most important and decisive testimony was given by the master of the National school, who had a son educated there, and who spoke loudly in its praise. As, however, I have seen the work myself, there is no necessity for dwelling further on this point.

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In connexion with the teaching two remarks were made, which deserve notice.

(1.) It was alleged that the progress of the junior boys was much impeded by constant changes in the assistant masters.

(2.) It was recommended that no boys should be admitted under a certain age, except after passing an entrance examination in the elementary subjects.

The former complaint, which I dare say is very just, is beyond the reach of remedy in a particular school where there is but one recognized master, with sole power to determine the number and salaries of his assistants; but it suggests certain questions in connexion with the qualifications, mode of appointment, payment and dismissal of assistant masters, which I shall allude to in my general report.

The second suggestion is a very proper one for all schools of this description. The master, it is true, objects to it, and attaches much importance to the utility of the school in teaching the very elements, such as reading, writing and the multiplication table; but it seems to be no part of the business of a grammar school to give this elementary instruction, and the engrafting of a preparatory school upon a classical school of limited numbers is injurious to the development of the higher branches of study.

The main objections urged against the school in its present condition, are—

(1.) That it has been made a class school for the wealthier inhabitants of the town, and that the persons who ought to have the first claim upon it, such as poor professional men, clerks and small tradesmen, are excluded from its advantages.

(2.) That, considering the benefits secured to the master, ten guineas per annum is too high a fee to charge for the sons of inhabitants of the borough.

The real point at issue is the amount at which the capitation fee should be fixed, so as to secure to the largest possible number of inhabitants the benefits of the education now given at the school.

With respect to the first or social objection, it is fair to the town council to state that they cannot be directly charged with any improper attempt to appropriate the school to themselves and their class. By their memorandum of conditions they require the master to admit all sons of rated inhabitants of the borough at a charge not exceeding ten guineas. And the speaker who pressed this objection most strongly, admitted that "the school "was quite a mixed one, and included representatives of classes "quite as humble as any he wished to see there." Still he maintained that there were many people able to pay more than the British school charges, but not able to pay ten guineas per annum, who ought to be, but were not, provided for at the Grammar school.

Such a reduction of terms as would benefit this class is highly desirable, but it was not shown to my satisfaction how the fee could be reduced and the standard of education maintained. A commercial course of instruction could be supplied for three or

four guineas a year; but as the complainants were almost unanimous in favour of a higher education, they must expect to pay more for it, especially as the money payment to the master is not large, his receipts from boarders are precarious, and his spacious accommodation may easily become an incumbrance rather than an advantage to him. Hence a classical education at Lynn Grammar School only admits of such an abatement in its cost price as leaves it still more or less of a luxury. Some persons may deny themselves in order to secure this advantage for their sons, some may not choose to do so; but one of the chief complainants, who remarked "that a man may choose to live in a hovel in order "to send his son to school, or he may have only one son instead "of a large family, and thus devote his whole income to his "education," entirely ignored the fact that persons practising self-denial, and fathers with small families, have not in this single respect only, but in all others, a pecuniary advantage over other people. I am satisfied that there has been no wish on the part of the town council to make the school an exclusive class school, though they have been anxious to save it from becoming a mere English or commercial academy. Still a certain colour for complaint has been afforded by a regulation respecting the use of the cricket field, which the mayor, immediately on learning, undertook to see remedied; and also by some advertisements in various newspapers, which seemed to aim at representing the school as a genteel school free from the taint of "free boys." In fact, the system of advertising the school has been carried to an extent calculated to lower its character in the eyes of sensible people, and, in particular, one silly reference, by way of a "puff," to the proximity of Sandringham has excited considerable derision.

The second, or pecuniary objection,—viz. that the town council had made, so to speak, a bad bargain with the head master—is entitled to more serious consideration.

The head master stated in public his estimate of the cost *to him* of the education given, as founded on his own actual receipts and disbursements. He fixed the cost price at not less than 20*l.* per annum. I venture to think that in one particular his method of calculation was faulty, and if so, the cost price, according to his own figures, would be about 15*l.* per annum. I have, moreover, compared the charges of this school with those of the only private schools in my district, that admit of such comparison, and also with those of Beccles, Norwich, Yarmouth, Morpeth and Berwick Grammar schools. Certain comparisons were instituted at one of the public meetings between the terms at Lynn school and at other Norfolk schools, but they were made without a proper knowledge of the data requisite for arriving at a just conclusion; for unless the character of the teaching, the number of scholars requiring the special kind of instruction given, and the amount of endowment are all taken into account, general conclusions inferred from particular instances are quite fallacious. I have taken all these matters into account, and I believe that ten guineas per annum is not too high a charge for the pupils in the most advanced

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subjects at Lynn school. But it is a question whether a reduction is not possible in the case of some of the junior boys, of whom a larger number might be attracted to the school if the terms were somewhat lower; and I am inclined to think that a graduated scale of payments can be adopted, which would increase the utility of the school and not injuriously affect the master's receipts. The payments I would recommend are six, eight, and ten guineas for boys under ten and twelve years of age, and for boys over twelve years respectively. I also consider that no boy should be admitted to the school who is not able to read, write and spell correctly, and to work the four simple rules in arithmetic. Without some such condition it seems unintelligible that the instruction given in Latin can be advantageously commenced at once as it is at present

MEMORANDUM respecting the Old Chantry or Charnel House at King's Lynn, and the Foundation and Endowment of the Grammar School.

1339.—The first mention of the Charnel House belongs to the year 1339. It is a memorandum, still extant, that John Burghard in a codicil to his will ordered five priests to pray for him in the charnel for seven years at 100 marks.

1378.—Burghard's son-in-law made over to the corporation divers tenements, formerly Burghard's, the corporation covenanting to pay 10*l.* as a stipend to two charnel priests.

1391.—It is stated in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, that in the 15th of Richard II. a certificate (now missing) was returned to one of the superior courts in London, in which it was admitted, that out of the profits of the Common Staithe alms to the yearly amount of 30*l.* were given, among other purposes, to poor clerks keeping school in Lynn.

The Common Staithe was at that time the property of the Trinity Guild, and was afterwards granted to the corporation by charter of King Edward VI. for the defence of the town.

1407.—In the 9th Henry IV. a patent of licence (also missing) is stated, on the same authority, to have been granted to found a chantry.

1408.—William Lok left a stipend for a chaplain in the charnel, at the same time devising his estates to his son Thomas.

1464.—Under this date there is an entry in the corporation accounts of a quit-rent, payable to the Bishop of Norwich, on account of a tenement "some time of Thomas Lok, now per-" taining to the charnel."

1484.—In this year a grant was made by the corporation to Thomas Tyard of the office of master of the charnel house, by the name of Cantarie.

From the memorandum of this grant it appears that the appointment of priest of the charnel was in the gift of the corporation, who held lands in trust for his benefit; but there were no educational conditions attached to this trust, so far as the memorandum goes to show.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1510.—From the will of Thomas Thorysby, proved 23rd Oct. 1510, a certified, but not altogether correct, copy of which is in the possession of the corporation, it appears that Thomas Thorysby devised four pieces of pasture in Gaywood to feoffees, in trust for the use of Sir Robert Burgh (in case he should be appointed charnel priest) and of his successors, on condition that he and they should daily teach six children in grammar and song sufficiently to maintain the said service in the said church as aforesaid, and for default by any of the said priests made in teaching of the said six children freely, the lands so devised were to revert to his right heir or heirs.

1511–1513.—By entries in the hall books of the corporation, who as above stated had the sole nomination of the charnel priest, it would appear that Sir Robert Burgh was *not* appointed charnel priest, and it may be inferred that the heir resumed possession of the lands at Gaywood; for on the 28th Sept. 1538 a Thomas Thorysby granted a lease of a portion of these very lands for twenty years.

1534.—The mayor, aldermen, and common council elected to their charnel priest William Leyton, chaplain; he to perform the testament of old Mr. Thorysby, and maintain a grammar school. This is the first mention of an educational condition attached to the office of charnel priest.

1538.—Sir Richard Hall was appointed keeper of the charnel, and his remuneration was to be 10*s.* for one quarter to Michaelmas, and his "service of the Trinity Guild; and the same Sir "Richard to teach children in song and grammar frank and free."

1538.—Thomas Person was chosen to be charnel priest in September of this year; he to have his salary of eight marks and a licence to preach four times every quarter, and freely to teach six children.

1543, Oct. 1.—In an indenture bearing date *1st October, 35 Henry VIII., between Thomas Thorysby of the one part, and the mayor and burgesses of King's Lynn of the other part, it is recited that Thomas Thorysby, the father of the above-named Thomas Thorysby, by his will, devised to the mayor and burgesses and their successors four pieces of pasture in Gaywood, upon condition that they should appoint a priest to be master of the charnel in King's Lynn, being born within the counties of Norfolk or Suffolk, and of or above the degree of Master of Arts, who should instruct six poor children in grammar and song, without any other reward; which children should daily, on their knees, before the tomb therein mentioned, pray for the souls of the donor and other persons, and repeat certain psalms; and it was further recited that the said Thomas Thorysby, the son, had entered upon the lands for condition broken.

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* The date of this indenture is not long prior to that of the dissolution of chantries. For the motives which induced representatives of founders and benefactors to resume possession of their gifts about this period, see Froude's History of England, vol. iv. p. 486.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

It is clear that the will here recited, the date of which is not known, is not the will of Thomas Thorysby proved in 1510; and it would seem to refer to a subsequent will, either of the* first-mentioned, or of a second Thomas Thorysby. But if the pedigree of the Thorysbys in Blomefield's History of Norfolk is to be trusted, there are other difficulties which are not easy of solution.

1543, Oct. 20—The first document of real legal importance in this matter is a conveyance, dated 20th Oct., 35 Henry VIII., by Thomas Thorysby, the son, to the mayor and burgesses of King's Lynn of four pieces of pasture in the fields of Gaywood, on condition that they should appoint a fit priest to celebrate mass in the chapel in the Church of St. Margaret, called the Charnel Chapel, who should instruct six boys in grammar and plain song, without other reward; which boys should daily on their knees, &c. &c., and so on according to the terms of the indenture bearing date 1st Oct. 1543. It was provided in this indenture that on failure of such appointment or the performance of such services, the premises should revert to the son of Thomas Thorysby and his heirs.

The conditions named in this conveyance (which, if the corporation are now in possession of the lands at Gaywood or their equivalents, is *prima facie* their title deed to the property) are somewhat different from those named in the indenture of Oct. 1st, 1543, and they are essentially different from the terms of the will of Thomas Thorysby proved 23rd Oct. 1510, in that the specific rents of the lands are not devoted to the sole use of the charnel priest.

1546.—In 1546 the property of all chantries became vested in the King, by the provisions of 37 Henry VIII. c. 4. The Act 1 Edward VI. c. 14. confirmed the provisions of the above-named statute.

It is almost certain that Thorysby's gift and the other property belonging to the chantry were not† seized by the crown, and all

* If the will recited in the indenture of 1st Oct. 1543 be a subsequent will of the first-mentioned Thomas Thorysby, it would not necessarily have been proved, as it related only to realty.

† The Act 37 Henry VIII. c. 4. empowered the King to commission persons during his life to enter into the possession of all property belonging to guilds, chantries, &c., "to have and to hold the same to the King, his heirs and successors, for ever." The Act 1 Edward VI. c. 14. was to the same effect, but the appointment of commissioners was not therein limited to the lifetime of the existing sovereign.

These Acts of Parliament throw some light on the conditions attending the foundation of the grammar school. By section 12 of the latter Act the commissioners were required in every instance to deliver certificates showing the results of their proceedings. If such a certificate respecting the old chantry at King's Lynn could be found, it would, doubtless, supply valuable information; if it cannot, this is *pro tanto* evidence that the Crown never came into possession of the property.

There are provisions in both Acts against collusive transfers of guild and chantry property, all such transfers made after the year 1542 being declared void. I cannot help suspecting that the conveyance of 20th October 1543 was the result of an arrangement of this nature between Thomas Thorysby the younger and the corporation.

By section 6 of 1 Edward VI. c. 14. rentcharges payable to the Crown were to be created on all property charged with payments for superstitious uses, to

the evidence goes to show that the four pieces of pasture at Gaywood were not included in the grant to the corporation made by the charter of the 2nd of Edward VI. for the defence of the town.

The questions to be determined are:

(1.) Whether the corporation are now possessed of the lands at Gaywood, or their equivalents?

(2.) If so, whether such lands are clothed with a trust?

(3.) And if clothed with a trust, how is it possible or expedient to fulfil the conditions of the trust at the present time.

(1.) With respect to the first point, it is admitted that the corporation received the rents from these lands in 1553, and it is contended that the four pieces of pasture are included in a terrier of the corporation lands at Gaywood, made in 1577.

In 1836 Mr. Lane, the then town clerk, professed himself able to identify the school lands from the above-named terrier.

It is further admitted that in the 2nd of Edward VI. (1548) the corporation sold, of their own authority, the old school house and garden, the property of the dissolved charnel house. And in 1561, on an inquisition taken in 3rd Elizabeth, a presentment (now missing) made by the jury stated "that there did belong to "the charnel house certain lands and tenements lying and being "in King's Lynn, Wiggenhall St. Mary, and Gaywood, in the "tenure of divers men, whose names they knew not, to the "value of 10*l.* per annum."

All this property, which formed the endowment of the charnel house, and which included Thorysby's gift, is presumed to have remained vested in the corporation.

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the amount of any sum specifically paid to a priest for obits, &c. in any one of the five preceding years.

Section 8 enacts that the commissioners, or two of them at the least, shall have power to assign and shall appoint in every place where the priest of a chantry in esse the first day of the then existing Parliament should or ought to have kept a grammar school, lands, &c. of such chantry to remain and continue in succession to a schoolmaster for and towards the keeping of a grammar school.

The chantry at King's Lynn seems to be a case in point; and it is remarkable that whereas the same section provides for the application of guild property to the defence of towns "against the rages of the sea," the property of the Trinity Guild was actually granted by charter of King Edward VI. to the corporation of King's Lynn for this very object.

On the other hand, sections 30 and 34 of the Act seem to secure Thorysby's gift to the corporation against the rights of the Crown, if not against the claims of the donor and his heirs. They are as follows:—

Section 30. Provided also . . . . that this present Act or anything therein contained shall in nowise extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to the general corporation of any city, borough, or town within the realm . . . . nor shall extend to any the lands or hereditaments of them or any of them; anything herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Section 34. Provided also, that it shall not be lawful to any person . . . . . by reason of any remainder, use, or condition, to enter into, claim, or challenge any lands, &c. for the non doing, not naming, or non finding of any such priest . . . . . as is aforesaid, obit, anniversary, light, or lamp from henceforth to be founden or done; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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There is certainly a very strong presumption that the corporation are* either in possession of the four pieces of pasture at Gaywood or have received equivalents for them. It is more questionable whether they can be identified.

Since my first visit to Lynn a professional gentleman has been employed by the town council to examine and arrange the muniments and evidences of the corporation, and he reports as follows:—

"With reference to Mr. Lane's statement in 1836, that in consequence of a terrier of 1577 he felt certain of his ability to identify the school lands, I can only say that, on a careful inspection of that terrier, I am positively certain it affords no reliable data for doing so. The abuttals of all the corporation lands in Gaywood are given, but no information is there given of the source from whence they came into the hands of the corporation. If a sketch of a map by Mr. Lane, with the grammar school papers, be intended to show his idea of which were the school lands, he is most assuredly wrong in all but one instance." He then goes on to show that several mistakes, which he corrects, were made in the spelling of names in the hall book entries, and then adds: "I do not say that even with these corrections it is possible to identify these lands. The occupation in the first 50 years was constantly changing. But it possibly may be done on a patient and careful investigation of surveys, hall book entries, and descriptions in old expired leases."

(2.) Assuming that the lands are in the possession of the corporation and can be identified, a question arises whether they are charged with a trust.

It does not appear that the corporation have ever regarded the lands, which formed the charnel house endowment, as other than their absolute property, since the time of the dissolution of chantries. And with respect to the particular gift of Thorysby, which they consider to have been made for selfish and superstitious rather than for charitable or educational purposes, they maintain, as I understand, that it is held subject only to any claims of the crown to seize for superstitious usages, and of the founder's heirs to resume possession for condition broken.

(3.) It will be, of course, for a court of equity to decide this point, and also, if a trust be attached to the property, to direct how the conditions of that trust should be fulfilled.

But I am assured that the school would be pecuniarily damnified by the establishment of its claim to the property. Although it is very desirable that its existence should be secured by the possession of an endowment of its own, it appears from memoranda furnished to me, that the payments towards its support from the

* So far as can be ascertained at present, it would appear that the corporation are in possession of two of the four pieces of pasture, and not of the other two. Seeing that they at least have never regarded the land in question as trust property, they probably alienated some of it at some time or other.

town stock considerably exceed the rents from the Gaywood lands. So far as those lands can at present be identified, their rental would be about 55*l.* per annum; whereas the outlay of the town council on the school has, on an average of the last six years, exceeded 110*l.* per annum, not to mention the use of the school house and premises, which, however, according to Mr. Jacob's opinion, would, in case of the school being an endowed school, become part of the school property. In fact, the town is much indebted to the old corporation for keeping up the school and raising it from its original character at the time of the Reformation to its present standing and condition. The more intelligent and educated portion of the community are aware of this, and congratulate themselves that "Thorysby's unpromising germ has ripened, under the fostering "care of later and more enlightened times, into what they now have, "a thoroughly good public school at half charge." No impartial person, having examined the history of the foundation, can doubt the general truth of this statement. But there is evidently a strong party feeling in some quarters of the town, and the conduct of the town council has been harshly, and I think unfairly, criticised. I believe that they are most anxious to adopt any reasonable suggestion that will extend the usefulness of this school.

The management and administration of the school are vested in the town council by order of the Court of Chancery. It was alleged that this arrangement had been obtained by fraudulent collusion with the local charity trustees; but as the order was made by the court after hearing all parties interested, and as not an iota of evidence was adduced in support of the charge, it must be ascribed to the violence and inaccuracy of a partisan speech.

The local charity trustees, however, have in their hands the administration of certain small exhibitions tenable at different colleges in Cambridge. The master complains of this divided management of property, in which the school is interested, and suggests that the exhibitions should be consolidated and placed under the control of the town council.

The arrangements for the tenure of these exhibitions (which are of ancient date, and prove that the donors regarded the school, if not as an endowed school, yet as having a definite and permanent existence) are very objectionable. The accumulations are paid to any youth proceeding to college, and it has happened that a boy has gone to college, taken the accumulations, and then left after a few months' residence.

If the consent of the different colleges could be obtained, they might either be formed into one exhibition of from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per annum, tenable at any college or university, or could be redistributed in the form of prize premiums, to be held by boys at the Grammar school, preference being given to boys from the British and National schools, whose parents could not well afford to pay the Grammar school charge.

Both these modes of applying the funds were suggested, and the only objection made was by a legal gentleman, who thought

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it more important to carry out punctiliously the directions of donors than to extend the practical usefulness of the school by a misappropriation of their gifts.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. p. 25. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Possibly by will of Thomas Thorysby, who died about A.D. 1520, and gave four pieces of pasture in Gaywood to corporation, upon condition that they should appoint a priest to be master of the charnel in King's Lynn, being born in Norfolk or Suffolk, and M.A. at least. Mrs. Titley, by will 14 February 1595, gave to corporation 130*l.*, and by it, and a subsequent deed between the corporation and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, it is directed 8*l.* of interest be for two scholars at Emmanuel College, Alexander Hall, by will 27 July 1597, gave a warehouse to one William Hall, upon condition of his and his heirs for ever paying 40*s.* a year for seven years to a poor scholar born in the town proceeding to Cambridge. This Exhibition now paid by Lynn Paving Commissioners, who have acquired the property left by Hall. Rev. Thomas Hopes, by will, 3 March 1615, gave part of tithes in North Runcton and Middleton to Trinity College, Cambridge, and by a subsequent deed between Richard Hopes (the brother) and the College, it is directed, *inter alia*, 1*s.* 4*d.* a week be paid to a poor scholar. John Pierson, by will, 22 October 1623, founded an exhibition of 40*s.* a year for seven years at any college in Cambridge for a poor scholar from school. Dr. Thomas Thurlyn, by will, 2 September 1708, founded an exhibition of 6*l.* a year at St. John's College, Cambridge, for a poor scholar from school. Documents in custody of corporation.

School Property.—Corporation allow master to occupy school premises rent free, and pay him stipend of 75*l.* out of borough fund. Total charge to corporation, 110*l.* a year.

Titley's exhibitions now worth 5*l.* 10*s.* a year each; but College take 3*l.*, part of the 11*l.*, leaving 8*l.* only for the two exhibitions.

Exhibitioners appointed by the Municipal Charities Trustees, whenever any boy fulfils the conditions under which same are payable. There are accumulations available.

Buildings and site believed to be well adapted to their purpose. Master's house has accommodation for sixty or seventy boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Master to instruct six poor children in grammar and song without reward (Thorysby's will). Master bound to educate sons of inhabitants of borough (in prescribed subjects) at not more than five guineas per half year. As well boarders as foundation scholars eligible as exhibitioners (memorandum of conditions, A.D. 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and song (Thorysby's will). Classics, mathematics, French, German, elementary science, English literature, arithmetic, writing, drawing, and generally subjects prescribed by middle-class examinations of universities, examinations of Society of Arts, and competitive examinations of Government (memorandum of conditions).

Government and Masters.—Memorandum of conditions drawn up by corporation 11 August 1858.

Master appointed by corporation; must be experienced in tuition; holds office during good behaviour.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Master receives 75*l.* per annum from corporation, besides fees and profits of boarders; appoints and pays assistants.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-six, more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of professional men and tradesmen; all but one from town; pay for general work, under ten, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above ten, 10*l.* 10*s.* Drilling (optional), 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Seventeen (since risen to 28), all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Terms for board and tuition (according to age), 40 to 45 guineas. Seat at church, 10*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 808·2 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m.; retire 8½ to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly, and subordinately by English subjects. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction carefully undertaken by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks and examination combined.

Examination usually at Midsummer by graduates appointed by head master. Prizes given, besides gold medal by Prince of Wales, for which there is a special examination.

Punishments: impositions, restrictions of play hours, and for repeated misconduct or gross offences against discipline, corporal punishment; last by head master only, and generally before the school, very rarely used.

Playground 19 by 43 yards. Cricket field, seven acres.

Within the last five years four boys have gone to Cambridge, one to London University, two to Edinburgh, one to St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and one to Lampeter.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. Boarders 12 hours extra for preparation under charge of masters. Playtime about 20 hours in the week.

List of Trustees, &c.

Trustees:
The Corporation of King's Lynn.
Clerk to Trustees:
Thomas Goodwyn Archer, Town Clerk, King's Lynn.
Head Master:
Rev. Thomas White, M.A.

For Tables B. and A. see following pages.

Table C.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The present master can speak of *six* years only.

(*a*) Sizarships at St. John's College, St. Peter's College, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Scholarships at St. Peter's and Queens' Colleges; high places in college examinations at Corpus and Queens'; three Matriculations at London University, and Edinburgh; 1 at St. David's, Lampeter.

(*b*) Civil Service: 1 East India House; Cadetship in Royal Navy; ditto at Sandhurst; pass for direct Commission.

(*c*) 1 First Class *Honours* and 1 Second Class *Honours* in Cambridge Local Examination; 1 Second Class Honours in Oxford ditto; several preliminary examinations for the legal and medical professions; 1 Elland Exhibition; 1 Goldsmiths' Exhibition; 1 Fellowship of Astronomical Society.

TABLE B.—SCHO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
					yrs		hours		hours.			yrs
Religious Knowledge.	all	4	—	6	16	2	1	—	2	Greek Test., St. Matt., ch. viii.-xii.; Deman's Scrip. History.	10	15
Greek	22	4	—	5	16	5	1	3	5	Thucydides I., § 98-119; Homer, Il. vii. 1-100.	10	15
Latin	all	6	—	6	16	8	1	4	8	Virgil, Eclogues; Livy I., § 17-27.	10	15
French	all	6	—	6	16	4	1	2	4	Tarver's Exercises, all	10	15
German	20	4	—	5	16	2	1	1	2	Ahn's German Course, all	10	15
Arithmetic	all	6	—	6	16	1	2	2	2	Barnard Smith, all	10	15
Book-keeping.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swan's System	3	14
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3	14
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	27	4	—	6	16	3	2	2	6	Euclid; Algebra	10	15
Physics.	20	1	—	20	20	15	1	1	1	Mechanics and Hydrostatics		
History	all	6	—	6	16	1	1	—	1	Collier's British History	10	15
Geography	all	6	—	6	16	1	1	—	1	Hughes' Geography	10	15
English Grammar.	all	6	—	6	16	1	½	—	½	Deman's Analysis of Sentences.	—	—
English Literature.	all	6	—	6	16	1	½	—	½	Pope and Shakespeare	10	15
English Composition.	all	6	—	6	16	1	½	—	½	Walker's Essay Writing	10	15
Reading	20	2	—	6	16	—	—	—	—		10	15
Writing	all	6	—	6	16	1	1	—	1		10	15
Drawing.	30	4	—	6	16	1	1	—	1		10	15

STRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
urs.	—	hours. 2	St. Matt. ch. xiv.-xxvi. and in Greek, ch. viii.-xii. Ch. Catechism.	12	yrs. 11	1	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 1	Matth. ch. xiv.-xxvi.; Catechism.
	2	5	Xen. Anab., I., cap. i.-iv.							
	3	6	Virgil, Eclog. iv.; Æneid viii. 1-200.	6	10	5	1	3	5	Accidence.
	2	4	Tarver's Exercises (half) -	6	10	4	1	2	4	Hall's First Course.
	1	2	Ahn's Course (half).							
	2	3	Barnd. Smith to Cube Root	6	10	6	1	3	6	Colenso's Ex., Part I.
	—	2								
	1	2								
	2	3	Euclid and Algebra.							
	—	1	Collier - - - - -	6	10	3	1	—	3	Pictures of English History.
	—	1	Hughes' - - - -	6	10	2	½	—	1	Sullivan's Outlines.
	—	—	- - - -	6	10	2	½	—	1	Lennie.
	—	1	Constable's Dictation Book; Nelson's Reading Books; Shorter's Poetry.	6	10	6	½	—	3	Nelson's Reading Book; Shorter's Poetry Book; Constable's Dictation Book.
	—	1	Walker.							
	—	—	- - - -	6	10	2	1	—	2	
	—	2	- - - -	6	10	4	1	—	4	
	—	1								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Innkeeper.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer.	,, ,, - 2	Silversmith.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman.	,, ,, - 3	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 4	Mayor of Lynn.	,, ,, - 4	Horse Dealer.
,, ,, - 5	Schoolmaster.	,, ,, - 5	Town Clerk,
,, ,, - 6	Civil Engineer.	,, ,, - 6	Schoolmaster.
,, ,, - 7	Auctioneer.	,, ,, - 7	Chemist and Druggist.
,, ,, - 8	Gentlewoman.	,, ,, - 8	Shipowner (coals)
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman.	,, ,, - 9	Farmer.
,, ,, - 10	Brother of No. 4.	,, ,, - 10	Gentleman.

All from Lynn close to the School, except one from distance of 3½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Norfolk.	The Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Lace Dresser -	Nottingham.	
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman -	Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Miller - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman - -	Essex.	
,, ,, - 7	Physician -	Yorkshire.	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 9	Solicitor - -	Leicestershire.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman -	Florence.	
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor - -	Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 4	Bookseller -	Norfolk (Lynn).	
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Draper - -	Northamptonshire.	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman -	Herefordshire.	

Great Massingham School.

Mr. Hammond's Report.

In 1676 Charles Calthorpe by his will gave a rentcharge of 20*l.* per annum for the free teaching of 25 boys in English, Latin and writing; the boys to be children of inhabitants of Great Massingham, or, in default of a sufficient number from Great Massingham, from Little Massingham, Harpley and Rougham, in that order successively.

The master was to be an able scholar; and the testator expressed a hope that some others in time would "make additions to his comfortable support."

This hope has not been realized; and though a tradition exists in the village that Sir R. Walpole at one time used to attend the old school over the church porch, yet for many years and beyond the memory of living men no Latin has been taught.

As the most useful mode of employing the endowment, it is now applied as a payment in aid of the National school.

I visited the place, but finding that the National school was only attended by the children of the poor, I did not examine the scholars.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 78. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Charles Calthorpe, 5 May 1676, who gave 20*l.* a year, clear of all charges, out of all his houses and lands in Massingham.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 20*l.* a year.

Objects of Trust.—Free instruction of 25 children and scholars, children of inhabitants of Great Massingham, all to be males. After Great Massingham, a preference to Little Massingham, Harpley, and Rougham, in that order successively.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and writing.

Government and Masters.—Ministers of Great Massingham, Little Massingham, and Harpley, to appoint master. Master to be young, single, an able scholar (founder).

State of School.

An agricultural village school.

List of Trustees, &c.

Trustee, *ex officio*:—
The Reverend C. Grenside, Great Massingham.

Master:—
Edward Lowe, National Schoolmaster.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORWICH.—SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH'S FOUNDATION.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THE Great Hospital and Free School at Norwich were founded by letters patent of King Edward VI., bearing date 7th May 1547.

The objects of the foundation were threefold:—

(1.) The relief of 40 poor persons, and the erection of a place and house for their residence.

(2.) The maintenance of a chaplain for the poor of this house and for the parishioners of the parish of St. Helen's in Norwich.

(3.) The support of a master and usher sufficiently learned to keep a grammar school in the town.

The management of the charity was, by the grant, vested in the corporation of Norwich.

At a court of assembly, held 27th April 1566, there were ordered to be 90 scholars at the grammar school, sons of inhabitants of the city who should continually abide there; and the master was not to be charged with any more, saving that, in respect of friendship towards the rest of the shire, the court of assembly were contented to permit him to receive some other children at his pleasure. Every boy on admission was to be able to say his catechism, to read perfectly both English and Latin, and to write competently.

The scholars were to learn certain specified authors, Greek and Latin, and those of the first form were daily to write one copy or example for the better exercise of their hands.

The master was to be learned in Latin and Greek, and a student of some university. He was to nominate the usher, who was to be learned in Latin; and the usher so nominated was, upon due examination, to be elected.

Both master and usher were removable; the former, if not diligent in his calling, the latter, if found disobedient to the high master and not diligent to the scholars.

The school long continued to be a classical boarding school, practically under the direction of the head master, who was required to teach, by himself or his assistants, a certain number of boys gratuitously in Latin and Greek.

At various times, and especially under Dr. Valpy, it was a very flourishing grammar school.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners inquiry the number of foundation boys was limited to 24. Every such boy was required to be between the ages of ten and eighteen, the son of an inhabitant, and able to read and ready to be entered in the Latin grammar.

Besides the foundation boys, there were 20 boarders and 27 pay-scholars, or 71 pupils in all.

The pay-scholars were charged ten guineas per annum for instruction in the classics, and two guineas per annum for writing and accounts.

The foundationers were charged two guineas for writing and accounts.

All, whether foundationers or not, paid an extra charge for mathematics.

After the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the management of the conjoint charity passed into the hands of the local charity trustees.

In 1858 a new scheme was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery. By its provisions certain specified estates belonging to the conjoint charity were alienated and set aside for the sole support of the school. The old trustees remained possessed of the great bulk of the charity property, and were called the "Hospital trustees;" while the specified estates above mentioned were vested in a new body, called "the Governors of the School in Norwich founded by King Edward VI." By this scheme the freedom of instruction was abolished, and the school was divided into two departments, called severally "the Grammar School" and "the Commercial School."

In accordance with the scheme, these departments are held in separate premises and are virtually two distinct schools, administered from a common fund and managed by the same body of governors.

In the Grammar school the education is mainly classical, with such instruction in mathematics as is required by students preparing for the University of Cambridge; but English, French, German and drawing are also taught; and there is a modern sub-department in which students are relieved from the necessity of learning Greek and mathematics.

In the Commercial school the education is a general English course with Latin and French.

The capitation fee in the Grammar school is ten guineas per annum; in the Commercial school,* two guineas and a half. It is proposed, however, to raise this latter sum to four or five guineas per annum.

I inspected both schools, and examined the pupils in each, both *viva voce* and on paper.

At the Grammar school there were present 68 boys, aged from eight to eighteen. Of these, 35 were boarders in the head master's house.

The tests, to which the upper classes of the Grammar school were subjected, were of a higher and more complete character than could possibly be applied to any other school in my district.

Fourteen boys translated a continuous passage from English into Latin prose, and six or eight boys a similar passage into Latin verse. These exercises were done in school, without any assistance or books of reference.

* Since raised to 3 and 4 guineas per annum, according to the age of the scholars. It will probably be found necessary to raise the fees again. (1867.)

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At no other school in the district could boys have been found qualified to undergo any such examination.

The upper class answered a paper in English parsing and analysis, although these were subjects not specially learnt by them.

They were also examined on paper in Euclid, algebra and trigonometry, the questions set to them being more difficult, and requiring more original thought, than those furnished to any other school.

The intermediate classes answered questions in arithmetic, as did also the juniors, aged nine to twelve.

The youngest of all, aged eight to eleven, wrote a dictation exercise.

With the exception of the arithmetic of the juniors, which was very inaccurate and in some instances grossly bad, all the work was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Some of the upper boys are well-educated youths, far in advance of any other boys I have met with in the course of my inspection.

Viva voce, I examined the first form in the Odyssey; the first and second forms in the Ion of Euripides, the Epistles of Horace, in Euclid and in French; the third form in the Odes of Horace, the Greek accidence and English history; and the juniors indiscriminately in English history and geography.

As the performances of the boys throughout the school were in general creditable, and in some instances highly satisfactory, I will not enter into details, which would be of little practical use. All points of interest in reference to the examination of this school are noticed in my general report.

I will merely remark that, having commenced my labours with inquiries into this school, and with an examination of some of the written work done there, and having again examined it more thoroughly almost at the close of my inspection, I have found no school anywhere that can pretend to compete with it as a school preparing boys for the universities and learned professions. Still, it is not in the first rank of public schools, educationally speaking; and a boy of very great promise would be with advantage removed from it to some other school, such as Shrewsbury or Marlborough, before entering at either university. One fault was observable in the teaching which there was little temptation to commit at any other school in my district; viz., a tendency to push the boys on too rapidly to the more difficult authors and to the higher subjects in mathematics.

The older boys behaved in all respects like well mannered and well educated youths, but the junior classes, though not absolutely unmannerly, were not so easy to manage in large bodies as at the Commercial school and at Newcastle Grammar school. It seemed to me that a certain petulance, observable of late in youths coming to the universities from the larger public schools, had taken root in the school. The head master, to whom I complained of the behaviour of his younger pupils, addressed to them

in public and in my presence, a proper and judicious reprimand; but the old respectful distance between teacher and pupil seemed to me to have been lessened more than is expedient for the due breaking in of the boys. Otherwise they are described to me as honourable and straightforward lads, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of this description.

The schoolroom, which is the chantry above an ancient charnel house (just as the old schoolrooms at Morpeth and King's Lynn were formerly) is a large substantial building; and a gallery in it forms a sort of class room. But if the number of boys were to increase at all beyond 100, it would be necessary to add one or two class rooms. Indeed, the master ascribes the falling off of the numbers since his first appointment mainly to the want of proper accommodation for the numbers he had at first, about 120. The governors in general admit this defect; though some consider that a room which,* it is alleged, held 250 boys in Dr. Valpy's time, ought to be sufficient for present requirements; but such persons do not bear in mind that modern ideas of school accommodation are very different from what they were 50 or 60 years ago. The governors further suggest that the boarders' dining room should be used as a class room, but the master objects to this, and not without some reason.

The arrangements for boarders are of the most complete kind. No school that I have seen, except Beccles, can compare with it in respect of the dormitories and other accessories. Modern notions of comfort, cleanliness and decency have quite superseded the rough simplicity of former days, and the boarders of Dr. Valpy's time or Mr. Kidd's would be astonished at the luxuries which their successors enjoy.

There are two spacious dormitories with separate private cubicles for each boy, each cubicle containing 520 cubic feet.

Twelve studies are divided among 24 boys, each being appropriated to an older boy and his "chum." For the other boys there are two common rooms, in which lessons are prepared under the supervision of masters.

There is a good airy room, set apart as an infirmary away from the rest of the establishment. Night water-closets, baths and hot-water apparatus are at hand; and the whole of the buildings are warmed and ventilated by special contrivances in the most satisfactory manner.

The boys are, in fact, as well taken care of as they could be in a most indulgent home.

For their amusement there is a cricket field of six acres, with a large pavilion, rented from the dean and chapter. It is about five minutes' walk from the school.

The old charnel house or crypt furnishes a gymnasium 58 feet by 22½, which is much used; and there is a carpenter's shop, of

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* I cannot conceive that 250 boys were ever taught in this room, although it was so stated on apparently good authority. There cannot have been desks or appliances for writing in the school.

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which 15 or 16 boys avail themselves by paying one guinea per annum.

A library with 400 or 500 volumes is at the service of all the scholars, who pay 16*s.* per annum for its use.

One of the other masters has a house which he rents of the governors, who themselves hold it on lease. In it there are a few boarders, and the accommodation, which I inspected, is quite satisfactory. Three or four ladies keep dames' houses, with an average of four boys in each house. These are not recognized by the governors, nor are they under any supervision.

It will thus be seen that the number of inhabitants' sons attending the Grammar school as day boys is* not much more than 20.

Before examining the reasons for this neglect on the part of residents at Norwich to avail themselves of so useful an institution, I proceed to give an account of "the Commercial school."

This school was first opened in May 1862. At the time of my examination there were 202 boys, aged from eight to fifteen.

I examined different classes *viva voce* in the following subjects:

French;
Latin;
English history and geography;
Euclid and Algebra on the black board;
English grammar and analysis.

I also set papers to the juniors in dictation and arithmetic, to the 2nd class in arithmetic (a higher paper), and to the 1st class in Algebra; and I further examined other exercises in English history and composition, which had been sent up as school work or at the private half yearly examinations of the scholars.

With the exception of the English history, which was defective, the work was most satisfactory. The written papers were especially good, and the English grammar, parsing and analysis were, taken altogether, the best in my district.

In my general report there is a comparison of the teaching and its results in the three most important commercial schools visited by me, viz., this school, Framlingham College and Newcastle Grammar School. For all particulars I must refer to what is there stated. It is sufficient to observe that I consider this school to furnish, on the whole, the best general training for commercial pursuits that I have met with.

The answers of the master to the schedules of questions are very worthy of attention, the information therein given being concise, pertinent, and in no way overstated. I need scarcely say that the same value is not to be attached to all the answers returned to the commissioners.

The boys are under complete control without any apparent exertion of authority. The school and class rooms proceed with

* The number of day boys in the Grammar school has considerably increased. There are now about forty-five, and an equal number of boarders. (1867.)

their work in a most quiet and orderly fashion, very creditable both to teachers and learners. This is in a great measure owing to the excellent accommodation provided. The school is in this respect very superior to the Grammar school, and is only equalled by the college at Framlingham. There is a spacious and handsome schoolroom, with three separate class rooms, capable of containing altogether more than 250 boys. These premises are leasehold, being held of the Corporation for a long term of years.

The master is allowed to take boarders; but he has none, the house provided for him not being suitable for their reception. Some boys lodge in unlicensed and unrecognized dames' houses.

There is a gravel yard or playground of some extent contiguous to the school buildings. It is in the centre of the town, and, as the school is a day school, it is not very much used. In it there is a covered place in which the boys are drilled, and where they can play in wet weather.

Though the school was only established in the summer of 1862, 8 boys passed the Cambridge local examination in 1864 and 11 in 1865. No candidate from this school has ever been rejected. Of the 11 who passed last year 3 obtained honours.

The subject of the university local examinations brings me back to the Grammar school. Great dissatisfaction is felt in many quarters in consequence of the refusal of the Grammar schoolmaster to send in candidates for these examinations. It is alleged that the epithet "middle class" at first applied to the examinations gave offence to the master and to some of his boarders' parents; but there can be no good reason for excluding from the examinations the day boys, whose parents resident in Norwich wish them to compete. Educationally considered, the effect of sending in candidates would be particularly beneficial to the school, as it would correct its chief defect, viz., the tendency above noticed to force the boys and to push them on too rapidly in their subjects. No invidious comparison between the results of the Grammar and Commercial schools need be dreaded by the Grammar schoolmaster; for however efficient the teaching of the lower school may be, and it is most efficient at present, it could never pretend to compete with that of the Grammar school, at least in the higher subjects. The difference between the two schools is one of kind, not of degree; and the local examinations arewell adapted to test the quality of either kind of education.

The great success of the Commercial school has affected the numbers in the Grammar school. The governors do not admit this, but the Grammar schoolmaster is of a different opinion, and there can be no doubt that many boys, who in former days would have gone to the old Grammar school, are now sent to the cheaper place of education, where they obtain a sufficient general training for mercantile and commercial pursuits.

The governors are of opinion that the Grammar school is to be accounted a failure if there are not 100 day boys from the city

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attending it.* The master thinks that this is too large a number to expect since the establishment of the Commercial school. I am inclined to believe that the master is correct in his opinion, and that from 60 to 70 is the largest number of boys, whose parents would not be tempted by the low charges of the Commercial school, and at the same time cannot conveniently send their sons away to an expensive public school.

The head master has sent me a long statement, in which he points out what he considers to be defects in the existing scheme. As an application is to be made for the modification of some of its provisions, I merely give an abstract of his letter for the information of the commissioners.

After stating that the scheme was framed in a spirit of hostility to a former master, and that the result of this was the insertion of clauses, specially intended to curtail his powers, but in their general effects prejudicial to the well-being of the school, the master complains in particular,

(1.) That the establishment of the commercial department, as a rival instead of a subordinate institution, has created a mischievous duality in the school.

(2.) That the outlay on buildings has thus been very much increased, and that consequently the staff of masters is insufficient for the number of *forms* in the grammar department, and for the number of *pupils* in the commercial.

The master takes occasion to point out that in a single school two of the lower forms in the grammar department might be merged with advantage into the upper forms of the commercial department.

(3.) That the partnership in masters established by the scheme, which provides the same French and drawing masters for the two schools, requires immediate modification.

This is obvious, and the governors admit it. The master enters into details, showing more especially the absurdity of the arrangement with respect to the French master. French is learnt by all the Grammar school boys and by 120 commercial boys.

(4.) That the governors have the sole power of determining in the case of boys liable to expulsion, and that they can also object

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* In 1834, when there was no Commercial school, Mr. Kidd, an efficient master, had 51 day boys, including free boys. The population has increased by about one fourth since that time, and it must be borne in mind that some persons who in those days sent their sons to the Grammar school would not do so now that the facilities of travelling allow them to send their sons to the larger public schools. In 1566 90 boys were to be educated at the school. Probably the population has trebled itself since that time. Supposing, then, that 270 boys of all classes were to be provided for, 70 would represent the number not resorting to the Commercial school. But calculations based on figures derived from ancient times are of course very fallacious.

Practically at this moment (1867) there are about 260 or 270 day boys enjoying the benefits of King Edward's foundation; viz., 45 at the Grammar, and 220 at the Commercial school, the numbers in the latter school having lately increased.

to any boy being received or retained in the head master's house, and in his alone.

(5.) That the five subordinate masters in the Grammar school are entirely independent of the head master.

The evils of this arrangement are illustrated by cases stated to have actually occurred. On this point the governors profess themselves willing to leave the appointment of the assistants to the head master, subject to their veto.

(6.) That the qualification of residence required from a governor excludes from the board many county gentlemen and clergymen, who were educated in the school and feel an interest in it; and that such persons in general would be an acquisition to the body of governors, from their better acquaintance with the *régime* and management of a public school.

(7.) That the meetings of the governors are held too frequently.

At present they are held once a month; the master suggests quarterly meetings.

With respect to the first and second complaints, it is sufficient to observe that the schools are now distinct, and the outlay on the Commercial school buildings incurred, and that it seems therefore useless to reopen the question of two schools or one. The governors are further of opinion that social, no less than educational reasons, require the complete separation of the two departments. Whether this be so or not, the commercial department is at present so useful an institution that it is questionable whether the re-union of the schools, if it were possible, would be an improvement on the existing state of things. With respect to the second complaint, the governors are anxious to raise the capitation fee for the commercial department to four or five guineas per annum. The grammar department would thus be benefited by being relieved from the debt incurred on account of the Commercial school buildings.

The proposal to raise the Commercial school fee is unpopular in the town; but it seems to be necessary. The school is not paying its expenses. Relatively, however, the Commercial school education at five guineas would not be a cheaper education than the Grammar school education is at ten guineas.

As it seems probable that the two departments will in future be to some extent antagonistic institutions, each with its body of supporters in the town, I venture to think that at some future time the question will arise, whether they ought to be administered from a common fund and managed by the same body of governors. The interests of the higher kind of education provided at the Grammar school are likely to be placed in jeopardy, first, from the fact that its share of the endowment must necessarily be much larger than the share of the Commercial school; and secondly, because, however efficient and useful the Grammar school may be, the sympathies of a numerical majority of the population will always be with the other department. As, however, the school is at present in debt, and it is not easy to

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determine so soon after the establishment of the Commercial school what quota of the endowment should be appropriated to each, it is premature to settle, though it may be desirable to raise, this question.

Out of a clear income, derived from the endowment, of about 1,000*l.* per annum, a yearly sum of about 700*l.* is devoted to the Grammar school and 300*l.* to the Commercial school.

By section 33 of the scheme, three exhibitions are instituted for the benefit of Commercial* scholars, who may be desirous of entering the Grammar school. It is proposed to convert these exhibitions into gratuities for the best Commercial boys on leaving school. The Grammar master objects to this, partly because it severs the only connecting link between the two departments. On general grounds it would appear unreasonable and unmeaning to award the exhibitions except to boys intending to proceed to some higher course of study.

I have subjoined remarks to the master's third and fifth complaints. With respect to the others I have nothing to state except that the governors are opposed to any large infusion of a county element in their board.

Two provisions of the new scheme are not carried into effect, viz.:—

(1.) Lectures are not given in accordance with the directions of section 27.

(2.) The Commercial school has not been open to Government inspection.

In both these instances I consider that the governors have acted judiciously in not carrying the provisions into effect.

Though provision is made for the examination of the Grammar school, the examiner's reports are not required to be published. The master thinks that they should be published. The governors think not. I can see no satisfactory reason for their objection.

Three exhibitions, tenable at a university, or (with the sanction of the Governors) at some other place of education, are provided out of the endowment for the benefit of the Grammar school boys. There are also two exhibitions, founded by Archbishop Parker and tenable at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which are appropriated to scholars from Norwich, Aylsham, and Wymondham schools. The latter are worth 18*l.* and 24*l.* per annum with rooms, and are tenable for three years. The exhibitions provided out of the endowment are also tenable for three years, and may not be under 30*l.* or over 50*l.* per annum.

There remains but one point to consider in connexion with this important foundation, viz, its relations, former and present, with the Great Hospital. It was stated to me that the school was originally intended for the children of inmates of the hospital, and there are some grounds for this statement in the language of the charter itself; but as early as 1566 the school was recognized as being a school founded for the town. In course of time the

* No such scholars have hitherto proceeded to the Grammar school.

hospital swallowed up by far the largest share of the charity income, and it was not till 1858 that tardy justice was done to the educational part of the foundation. The division of the property then arranged is considered by most persons to be morally, though not legally, final. On such a question great difference of opinion naturally prevails. Among the governors themselves there is a strong feeling that any readjustment of the distribution of income is almost impossible. Some, however, think that, if possible, it would certainly be desirable; others think that it is not desirable in itself; and others again, that though perhaps desirable in itself, it is undesirable on account of the strong feeling of opposition it would excite.

I propose briefly to state the arrangement under the original charter, and to compare the provision therein made for the almspeople with the amount now expended on the same objects.

	£	s.	d.
At the time of the foundation in 1547 the yearly value of the estates with which the charity was endowed was - -	142	19	2½
Subject to a rent at the Court of Augmentations of - - - - -	9	0	0
Total clear rental value - -	£133	19	2½

The yearly outgoings specified were to be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For one chaplain -	6	13	4						
„ one Guildhall visitor	6	0	0						
„ four matrons -	6	13	4						
„ one steward -	2	10	0						
„ one collector of rents	3	0	0						
„ one porter and butler	1	16	8						
„ one cook, baker, and brewer -	1	16	8						
				28	10	0			
For one schoolmaster -	10	0	0						
„ one usher -	6	13	4						
				16	13	4			
							45	3	4
Leaving for the support of 40 inmates of the hospital - - - - -							£88	15	10½

Thus the almspeople's proportion was to be rather more than five times the amount appropriated to the masters' salaries.

The charity was from time to time enriched by subsequent bequests and gifts of lands, and these, with the single exception of some exhibitions founded by Archbishop Parker, were expressly intended for the sole advantage of the hospital.

It is impossible to estimate the exact proportion in value which the original endowment now bears to the subsequent benefactions, partly because in some cases it is not known by what title the

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lands are held, and partly because in other instances the lands comprised in the original gift have become intermixed with others subsequently devised to, or purchased by, the trustees. But it is stated roughly that in 1858, when the division of the property was made, about half the income of the conjoint charities was derived from the benefactions of individuals in favour of the hospital exclusively.

If this be at all a correct estimate, the school trust would have been entitled at that time to a twelfth part of the whole estates.

The rents of the specific estates vested by the scheme in the governors of the school, exclusive of the school house and premises, amounted to 1,278*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, which was more than a sixth part of the gross income of the charity at that period.

It would seem, according to this statement, that the school was not unfairly dealt with in the arrangements for the division of the estates.

But in some quarters it is still doubted whether the application of a net income of 5,000*l.* per annum towards the maintenance of a large body of aged and decayed pensioners is the most expedient use of the charity funds.

During the management of the Great Hospital trust by the corporation, it is stated that the hospital was the most convenient engine in the town for political jobbery and corruption, and that it was in consequence of this that the school was robbed of its fair share of the endowment. The institution is said to be no longer liable to the above charge; but some still consider that it offers a premium to improvidence and thriftlessness; that, at all events, the number of inmates (about 180) and the vast sums expended on them are out of all due proportion to the population of the town; and that the fact that individual trustees nominate in rotation is objectionable and demoralizing.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the condition of an inferior limit of age (viz. 65 years) for admission to the benefits of the hospital prevents the institution from encouraging improvidence; that it is now a useful and beneficial establishment, especially since the trading classes in Norwich contain an exceptionally large number of needy persons; and that as the original number specified in the charter was 40, and the hospital has been from time to time greatly enlarged by the benevolence of private individuals, it is not inconsistent with the intentions of the founder and of subsequent benefactors to maintain as many as 200 poor persons, decayed shopkeepers and others, in the hospital, regard being had to the increased population in the county of the city of Norwich.*

* It may safely be assumed that the population has trebled itself since 1547. I am aware that a different impression prevails among persons who place too implicit a confidence in the statements of Blomefield. But although Norwich at the commencement of the sixteenth century was no doubt the second largest city in the kingdom, the returns, obtained by actual enumeration in and since the year 1693, prove to demonstration that the statements alluded to can have no real foundation.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 492. A.D. 1863.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 7 May 1547, who granted to corporation (subject to a yearly rent of 9*l.* to the Court of Augmentations) then late Hospital of S. Giles, rectory and advowsons of St. Helen's, and several manors, rectories, advowsons, lands, and rents in Norfolk, Essex, and Norwich, all of which formerly belonged to St. Giles's Hospital; for a house for poor persons, with provision for a chaplain; with salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; visitor of prisoners, &c., with salary of 6*l.*, and a schoolmaster and usher, with salaries of 10*l.* and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* respectively. By deed 20 June 1554, representatives of Robert Jannys, in pursuance of his will, conveyed to corporation (they paying thereout 10*l.* a year to schoolmaster of Aylsham), for maintenance of poor of hospital, moiety of manor of Pakenhams, and of lands thereto belonging in Shropham, Snitterton, Wilby, Harham, Larling, Brettenham, Rockland, Stobedon, Hotham, Illington, and Breals, and other lands given by will of William Rogers. Thomas Codd, by will 12 Oct. 1558, left to corporation, towards relief of poor in hospital, premises in St. Benet's parish, besides a lease of premises in St. Peter per Mountergate, out of which he directed certain sums to be paid for superstitious uses. Archbishop Parker gave to corporation 200*l.*, in consideration of which, they, by deed 24 June 1568, granted to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a rent of 10*l.* out of manor and farm of Hethel-with-Carlton, as to 8*l.* thereof for exhibition of grammar scholars at the college, and residue for sermons, &c. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent 5 Feb. 1572, gave to corporation lands in Cringleford, Intwood, Hetherset, Cantley, Cantelow, and Colney, or elsewhere in Norfolk, for better maintenance of poor in hospital, repairs of buildings in manor of Cringleford given by King Edward VI., and for an exhibition. Thomas Cory, by deed 8 Nov. 1578, gave to corporation, for better support of hospital, reversion of an orchard in parish of St. George, Colegate. By deed 11 Jan. 1582, school premises were confirmed to corporation, subject to a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* to dean and chapter. Francis Rugge, by deed, 4 March 1608, gave 18 acres of land in Alderford and Swannington, after the death of himself and his wife, for maintenance of two poor persons in hospital. Henry Fawcett, by will 14 May 1619, gave three houses in parishes of St. Paul, St. Augustine, and St. George, Colegate, for maintenance of two persons in hospital, as in his will mentioned. Thomas Tesmond, by will 7 July 1626, gave lands in Bixley for hospital and children's hospital. Augustine Blomfield, by will 9 May 1645, gave all his lands in East Winch to hospital, which were, by deed 31 Jan. 1650, exchanged for a rent of 18*l.* charged thereon. Barnard Church, by will 15 Jan. 1685, gave 400*l.* as to 2*l.* 10*s.* of yearly produce for a dinner for inmates of hospital. Michael Smyth, by will 28 Jan. 1686, charged all his lands in parish of St. John Sepulchre with 30*s.* per annum in favour of hospital. Rev. Samuel Chapman, by will 24 May 1700, gave 200*l.* to be laid out in land for hospital. John Hart, by will 20 May 1706, gave, after death of his wife, his lands in Shropham for hospital. John Drake, by will 6 Oct 1712, gave 50*l.* for hospital. Lawrence Godwin, by will 22 March 1722, gave 50*l.* for hospital. Richard Suckling, before A.D. 1734, gave 40*l.* to hospital. Henry Jay, by note to his will 10 Feb. 1734, gave 50*l.*, after death of Ann Lewis, to hospital. John Spurrel, by will 14 April 1762, gave 1,355*l.* to corporation, as to 52*l.* of yearly interest, as in his will mentioned, for hospital. William Pagan by will, 26 June 1769, gave 500*l.* for hospital. Charles Maltby, by will 28 Nov. 1789, gave 100 guineas to hospital. Property given by various benefactors has been added to by purchases made by corporation. Some of lands given cannot now be identified. Deeds in custody of corporation.

School Property.—Under provisions of existing scheme, certain property comprised in schedule thereto, consisting of about 590 acres of arable and pasture land, and certain other land let on long leases for building, rentcharges, and 500*l.* in money, appropriated to purposes of a grammar and commercial school, and vested in separate body of trustees. Annual value of land and rentcharges at date of scheme, A.D. 1858, 1,278*l.* Trustees

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are also patrons of perpetual curacy of Repps-cum-Bastwick, which is at present held by the Rev. G. F. Hill. Average income of school endowment, estimated by trustees at about 1,300*l.* gross, about 1,150*l.* net, all applied to schools. Now about 1,558*l.* gross, and after all outgoings for repairs, &c., and charges of all kinds, net disposable income about 662*l.* No probable increase. School shares with Wymondham and Aylsham schools in a Parker exhibition of 18*l.* a year, and with Aylsham in one of 24*l.* a year, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, with rooms rent free. Also shares with Wymondham in four exhibitions of 5*l.* a year each (founded at the same College by E. Colman in 1659) in default of candidates of founder's name. Scheme provides for establishment of three exhibitions (tenable with or separately from Parker exhibitions) of from 30*l.* to 50*l.* each, open to boys educated for three years in grammar school or five years in grammar and commercial school, who are proceeding to Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, or Dublin, or any theological, naval, military, engineering, mining, or agricultural college approved of by governors; such exhibitions may be held for three years during residence. Three exhibitions, from 25*l.* to 18*l.* annual value, tenable in grammar school by boys educated for three years in commercial school established by scheme.

In grammar school additional class rooms and accommodation required Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

In commercial school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose. Residence for head master only.

Objects of Trust.—Master to be sufficiently learned for instructing boys in the art of grammar (letters patent).

By scheme of 1858, in grammar school, all boys of age of eight years and upwards able to read and write, of good conduct and not afflicted with any infectious, &c. disease, capable of admission. In case of insufficient accommodation preference to be shown to children of inhabitants of county of city of Norwich. No boy allowed to stay beyond vacation next after he shall have attained age of 19 years.

In commercial school all boys of age of eight years and upwards, able to read and write, of good conduct, and not afflicted with infectious, &c. disease, capable of admission. In case of insufficient accommodation, preference to be shown to inhabitants of county of city of Norwich. No boy allowed to stay beyond vacation next after he shall have attained the age of 16 years.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—In grammar school, English, Latin, French, Greek, German, arithmetic, mathematics, elements of physical science, history, geography, writing, and drawing.

In commercial school, English, French, rudiments of Latin, modern history and geography, writing, drawing, arithmetic, elementary parts of geometry and mechanics, and principles of science and art as applicable to trade and manufactures (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery A.D. 1858.

Governors, 21 residents within radius of ten miles from cathedral, five a quorum, chairman a casting vote; make rules, appoint in grammar school French, drawing, and head master, and with his consent, mathematical, German, and sub-master; in commercial school they appoint all masters; with 21 days notice any master in either school removable for immorality, inefficiency, or neglect of duty.

In grammar school, head, mathematical, and sub-master (and by order of Master of the Rolls any other master with their consent,) allowed to take boarders; the first 60, the mathematical and sub-master 20 each. Must be of Established Church; may not hold other appointment without previous written authority of governors. Head master must be in priest's orders. Mathematical master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London.

In commercial school master allowed not more than 20 boarders, except with governors' consent, may hold no other appointment without their written authority.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment, 200*l.*, from half quarterages (as originally fixed by scheme at two guineas) 254*l.* 2*s.*, besides profits of boarders; of mathematical master, from endowment, 80*l.*, from one-sixth quarterages, (as originally, &c.) 84*l.* 14*s.*, besides profits of boarders; and of sub-master, from endowment, 100*l.*, from one sixth quarterages, (as originally &c.) 84*l.* 14*s.* Head master contributes towards payment of two assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—30 (50 in 1867), more than a third between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, farmers, &c.; from a circuit of four miles. Pay for general work, 10*l.* 10*s.* [Since raised to 12*l.* 12*s.*] Private tuition, 6*l.* 6*s.*, in fifth form, 8*l.* 8*s.* Stationery, 1*l.* Drilling, &c., 8*s.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—30(45 in 1867) in head and mathematical masters' houses, and 7 in those of ladies, who, however, are not authorized. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board in headmaster's house, 52*l.* 10*s.* Chapel choir, 10*s.* Carpenter's shop (optional), 1*l.* 1*s.* School bills: highest, 98*l.*; average, 71*l.*; lowest (a clergyman's son's, 12 of whom are received at a reduction of 15 guineas*), 58*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms (on "cubicle" system) in largest boarding house, 569 feet per boy. Rise 7 or 7½ a.m., retire 8¾ to 9¾ p.m. No permission necessary for boarding houses not kept by masters.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics; classical school being sub-divided for classics and modern languages, modern history, &c. School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for certain studies, are intended for certain lines of life, or appear disqualified for any part of school work. Church catechism taught, two divinity lessons a week in winter half. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book and a portion of Holy Scripture.

Promotions partly by half-yearly examinations, partly by head master's monthly examinations, and separate for classical and mathematical schools.

Examinations monthly by head master, half-yearly by two university examiners appointed at Midsummer by governors, and at Christmas by head master. At monthly examinations "mark money" is given (to not more than four or five boys in each form), at half-yearly examinations prizes for classics, mathematics, modern languages, history, and geography, divinity, and English.

Punishments: impositions, detention, confinement to (*a.*) school gates, (*b.*) Cathedral Close gates. Caning rare, publicly, and by head master only. Expulsion by governors only.

Cricket field of six acres within three minutes walk. Town out of bounds. Drilling taught to boarders and such day boys as choose to pay.

On average of last five years, four boys have within one year of leaving school gone to some university.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week, besides time for preparation of at least three fourths of lessons. Playtime, about 26 hours per week.

State of Commercial School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master, from endowment 100*l.*, from one third quarterages (as originally fixed at 10*s.* 6*d.* by scheme), 148*l.* 1*s.*; of sub-master from endowment 90*l.*; from one sixth quarterages (as originally, &c.), 74*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Day Scholars.—202, a considerable majority between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of tradespeople, clerks, &c.; all from city and neigh-

* It is in contemplation to make this advantage depend on proficiency of this class of boys at examination.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

bourhood. Pay for general work, 2*l.* 12*s.* [Since raised to 3*l.* 4*s.* for boys under 11 years, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for boys above 11.] Stationery, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Some boys (chiefly farmers' sons) lodge without supervision, in town, either with friends or elsewhere.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by proficiency in English subjects chiefly, but separately for Latin and French. School course not modified to suit special cases, but Latin, French, and drawing are optional. Religious instruction forms a regular part of school work. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Liturgy.

Promotions by marks and examination chiefly, seniority also being taken into account.

Examination annually by examiners chosen by governors. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and, rarely, caning; last by head master only, and usually after school, before such boys as happen to be present; sometimes publicly.

Playground 112 feet by 81. Drilling taught.

No boy gone to any other place of education since school opened.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for YEAR ENDING MIDSUMMER A.D. 1865.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Quarterages, &c. (commercial)	553	7	6
„ „ (grammar)	632	12	6
Tithe rentcharge	535	6	10
Rents, &c.	717	7	11
Ground rents	166	10	7
Sale of timber	5	0	0
„ bark	89	9	9
Income tax returned (two years)	70	7	4
Mr. Woolsey (amount of covenants and half stamp on valuation)	423	2	6
Sundries	9	9	3
Deficiency	983	3	0
	£4,185	17	2

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d*
Deficiency	882	15	9
Examiners' fees	28	7	0
Prizes, &c.	10	0	0
Rent, &c.	24	8	4
Repairs, &c.	85	5	2
Rates, &c. (grammar school)	66	7	11
Coals, gas, cleaning, &c.	13	19	9
Printing	10	10	0
Exhibitions	67	10	0
Masters' salaries	667	10	0
„ shares of fees	423	10	0
Commercial school (934*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*):—			
Repairs, &c.	161	16	9
Masters' salaries	478	15	0
„ shares of quarterages	222	1	6
Sundries	14	10	4
Tradesmen's bills	2	14	9
Printing and advertising	4	17	6
Rent	19	9	2
Coals, cleaning, &c.	12	3	5
Rates, &c.	17	15	10
Debentures and interest	65	0	0
Bankers' interest	38	3	1
Tithes	140	0	9
Rates, taxes, &c.	48	14	7
Commission, &c.	47	11	11
Insurance	15	9	10
Rev. G. F. Hill's salary	150	0	0
Mrs. Shaw (amount of covenants and half stamp on valuation)	423	2	6
Sundries	43	6	4
	£4,185	17	2

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

1. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 1	Clergyman.	,, ,, - 1	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 2	Widow of manufacturer.	,, ,, - 2	Clergyman.
		,, ,, - 3	Banker's Clerk.
,, ,, - 3	Retired Commander in Navy.	,, ,, - 4	Farmer.
		,, ,, - 5	Land Agent.
,, ,, - 4	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 6	Clothier.
,, ,, - 5	Artist.	,, ,, - 7	Clergyman.
,, ,, - 6	Clerk.	,, ,, - 8	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Widow of a Surgeon.	,, ,, - 9	Solicitor.
		,, ,, - 10	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer.		
,, ,, - 9	Surgeon.		
,, ,, - 10	Clergyman.		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School			
,, ,, - 1	Clergyman - -	Covington, Hunts	All boarding in the School House.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Bromley, Kent -	
,, ,, - 3	Widow of Physician	Southampton -	
,, ,, - 4	Landed Proprietor	Ringstead, Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Huntingdon -	
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman - -	Longstratton, Norfolk	
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon - -	Reepham, Norfolk	
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Buckenham, Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 9	Solicitor - -	St. Neots, Hunts	
,, ,, - 10	Clergyman - -	Topcroft, Norfolk	
Boys lowest in School			
,, ,, - 1	Literary Man -	Esher, Surrey -	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman - -	Loddon, Norfolk	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Sparham, Norfolk	
,, ,, - 4	Landed Proprietor	Tring, Norfolk -	
,, ,, - 5	Engineer - -	Fakenham, Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 6	Landed Proprietor	Confederate States of N. America	Rev. E. D. Smith, Math. Master.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Mendham Priory, Norfolk.	
,, ,, - 9	Merchant - -	London - -	
,, ,, - 10	Clergyman - -	- - - -	Miss Beck.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS—*cont.*

2. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Banker's Clerk.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Printer.
„ „ - 2	Professor of Music.	„ „ - 2	Chief Constable.
„ „ - 3	Hotel Keeper.	„ „ - 3	Chemist.
„ „ - 4	Tailor.	„ „ - 4	Tailor.
„ „ - 5	Commission Agent.	„ „ - 5	Commercial Traveller.
„ „ - 6	Schoolmaster.		
„ „ - 7	Auctioneer.	„ „ - 6	Farmer.
„ „ - 8	Plumber & Glazier.	„ „ - 7	Commission Agent.
„ „ - 9	Builder.	„ „ - 8	Grocer.
„ „ - 10	Farmer.	„ „ - 9	Linen Draper.
		„ „ - 10	Shoe Manufacturer.

For Tables B. see pages 354-7.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last SIX years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

I have no means of making anything approaching to a correct return for any time previous to my own appointment as head master. No books were kept. No record taken. No register existed. I give, therefore, only those distinctions which have been gained by Norwich boys during the last six years. The list of distinguished degrees is necessarily small at present. When I came to Norwich, little more than six years ago, only a single Norwich boy was then in residence at either university. Far the larger number of distinctions have been gained during the last *three* years. (*Statement by head master.*)

University of Cambridge.—Classical Tripos.—Two First Class Men.
One Second Class Man.
Mathematical Tripos.—One Junior Optime.
Open Scholarships won by competition before residence - - - - Five.
Scholarships won by examination after residence - - - - Four.
College Prizes - - - - Eleven.

University of Oxford.—Open Scholarships won by competition before residence - - - Two.
Scholarships won by examination after residence - - - - - One.
(Post-mastership, Merton.)

Civil Service of India.—One.

Sandhurst.—One.
Direct Commissions.—One.
Naval Cadets.—One
Examinations at Apothecaries Hall.—Two.
Incorporated Law Society.—Nine.

2. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

This school has only been open for *three* years. At Christmas last, 1864, eight boys were sent up to the Cambridge Local Examination, all of whom passed, *three* of them being placed in the Honours Class, and three being classed as *specially* distinguished in English subjects.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867).

Governors:
Sir William Foster, Bart., Norwich.
Charles Evans, Esq., Norwich.
John Barwell, Esq., Norwich.
Donald Dalrymple, Esq., Thorpe, Norwich.
Francis John Blake, Esq., Norwich.
Robert Wiffen Blake, Esq., Norwich.
John Godwin Johnson, Esq., Norwich.
John Longe, Esq., Spixworth, Norwich.
William Birkbeck, Esq., Thorpe, Norwich.
The Rev. Joseph Crompton, Bracondale, Norwich.
Robert Willett, Esq, Thorpe, Norwich.
Osborn Springfield, Esq., Catton.
John Oddin Taylor, Esq., Norwich.
J. J. Colman, Esq., Bracondale.

Clerk to Governors:
P. E. Hansell, Norwich.

1. GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

Head Master;
Rev. Augustus Jessopp, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Mons. Carlier, French Master.
C. L. Nursey, Drawing Master.

2. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL:

Head Master:
T. Richmond Pinder, LL.B., B.A. Lond.

Other Foundation Masters:
T. W. Jones, Assistant Master.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	23	15½	2	1	—	2	Gospel of St. John in Greek; Procter's History; Prayer Book; Books of Kings and Chronicles.	15	14
Greek	31	4	—	8	17	5	1¼	3	6	Herod. Bk. I.; Plato, Crito; Æsch. Agamemnon; Euripides, Medea.	15	14
Latin	All	7	—	8	17	5	1¼	5	6	Juvenal, Sat. I. to VIII.; Virgil, Georgics III. and IV.; Virgil, Æn. VI.; Horace, Sat. II.; Cicero, in Vatin.	15	14½
French	All	5	—	13	15	4	1	2	4	Corneille Cid. Xavier de Maistre le Lepreux de la Cité d'Aoste; Boileau's Lutrin.	13	14
German	11	3	—	2	16½	2	¾	2	1½	Schiller's Neffe als Onkel; Hizig's Peter Schliemihl.	5	14
Arithmetic	All	5	—	22	15	3	1	—	3	Colenso's Arithmetic, the whole book.	18	13½
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	42	3	—	5	16½	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Bks. I. to VI. and Bk. XI.; Todhunter's Algebra, including Binomial Theorem; Todhunter's Trigonometry, including Solution of Triangles. One boy finished his Conic Sections (Analytical).	13	14
History	All	7	—	8	17	2	½	—	1	Smith's Hist. of Greec to the End of Peloponnesian War.—History is a subject which the VI. are required to get up for examination without much direct tuition; their reading is tested and directed in the lessons, and they are expected to be able to explain all historical allusions that may occur. The same holds good of the Geography.	15	14
Geography	All	4	—	8	17	2	½	—	1		15	14
English Grammar.	18	2	—	11	15	4	¾	—	3	Adam's English Language to the Syntax.	7	12
English Literature.	9	1	—	9	15½	4	¾	—	3	Chambers' English Literature. The Lesson is a kind of Lecture, of which notes are taken.	Only one	
English Composition.	All	4	—	19	15	1	1	1	—	- - - - - -	17	13
Writing	23	2	—	—	—	4	¾	—	3			
Music	All boarders 2 hours a week.											
Drawing	14	1	—									

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tatistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Book used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
ours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
1	—	2	14 Chapters of St. John, Greek and English; Ch. Catechism; Books of Judges and Samuel.	11	11	4	½	—	2	Books of Exodus and Genesis, and Church Catechism.
1	2	5	Hom., Il. I., II.; Eurip., Androm, and a little Lucian.							
1	3	5	Virgil, Æn. I., II.; Horace, Odes III.; Cicero pro Milone.	11	11	6	¾	3	6	Woodford's Cæsar, 60 Chaps.; Kennedy's Lat. Gr., to the End of Syntax; Muir; Henry's 1st Lat.
1	2	2	Voltaire's Henriade and about 100 pp. of Mignet's Hist. de la Revolution.	17	12½	2	1	2	2	Collis' Praxis Gallica; the Accidence; Ahn's French Reader, including the Anecdotes; Gasc's First French Course, about ⅔ of the book.
1	2	2	Tiarck's German Reader, about 60 pp.							
1	—	6	Colenso Arith., about ⅓rds of the book. In this subject boys are very unequally divided.	9	11	6	1	—	6	Thrower's Arithmetic to end of Vulgar Fractions.
1	—	4	Euclid, Bk. I. to III. (incl.); Colenso's Algebra, including Quadratics and Problems involving Quadratics.							
½	—	2	Liddell's Rome, the Punic Wars; Gleig's History of England, the Georges.	11	11	3	½	—	1½	Hist. of England, the Stuarts (Collier's School History).
½	—	2	Anderson's Geog., Europe and N. America.	11	11	3	½	1	1½	Anderson's Geog., Europe and British Isles. A map every week.
¾	4	3	Morell's English Grammar and Exercises.	See under Second Class.						
sh Literature Class.										
1	1	—	- - - - -	11	11	1	40 m.	1	—	A letter or an essay once a week.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per
					yrs.		min.		hrs.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	230	7	—	21	14	3	50	—	2¾	I. and II. Kings, Ezra, and St. Luke; Ch. Cat.	33	13	4
Latin - -	83	7	—	7	13¾	3	60	3	3	Ovid's Fasti, Bk. III., and portions of Cornelius Nepos.	11	13¼	3
French - -	120	6	—	26	14	2	90	2	3	Lamartine's Christophe Colomb; Boileau's Le Lutrin, Bks. I., II., III., and IV.; Gasc's 2nd French Book, Ex. 16 to 42.	12	13	2
Arithmetic -	230	7	—	21	14	3	45	2	2¼	Barnard Smith's higher Rules.	33	13	4
Bookkeeping -	88	3	—	21	14	1	60	—	1	Chambers' Book-keeping, Single Entry.	33	13	1
Mensuration -	Taught in conjunction with Arithmetic.												
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	36	2	—	21	14	3	45	—	2¾	Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations; Euclid, Bks. I. and II.	15	13¼	2
History - -	230	7	—	21	14	2	50	—	1¾	James I. to Anne, from Collier's British History, and oral Lectures.	33	13	3
Geography -	230	7	—	21	14	3	45	—	2¼	Darton's Geography, and oral Lectures.	33	13	2
English Grammar.	230	7	—	21	14	2	45	—	1½	Morell's Grammar, throughout.	33	13	2
English Literature.	Not taught as a *distinct* subject.												
English Composition.	193	6	—	21	14	1	60	1	1	- - - -	33	13	1
Reading -	230	7	—	21	14	1	30	—	½	Longman's Graduated Series, Bk. V.	33	13	1
Writing - -	230	7	—	21	14	2	30	—	1	- - - -	33	13	2
Drawing - -	72	3	—	17	13½	2	60	—	2	- - - -	29	12½	2

mercial School.)

stics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	hrs.			yrs.		min.		hrs	
—	2¾	Pentateuch and Joshua; St. Luke.	37	9½	4	45	—	3	Outlines of Pentateuch, and St. Matthew.
3	3	Eutropius, Bks. II. and III.; Arnold's 1st Bk., Ex. 47 to end,	12	11	3	60	—	3	Smith's Principia Latina, 20 exercises, Pt. I.
2	3	Ahn's Advanced Fr. Reader, 60 pp.	14	11½	2	90	—	4	Gasc's 1st Fr. Book, to Ex. 30.
1	2¾	Barnard Smith's higher Rules.	37	9½	9	45	—	6¾	Irish Arithmetic, simple rules.
—	1	Single Entry.							
—	1¾	Colenso's Algebra, Simple Rules.							
—	2¼	Collier's British History, Henry VII. to James II.							
—	1½	Darton's Geography, Europe and Colonies.	37	9¼	2	45	—	1½	General outlines, by oral teaching.
—	1½	Morell's Grammar, generally.	37	9½	2	45	—	1½	Morell's Small Grammar.
—	1								
—	¾	- - - -	37	9½	6	45	—	4½	S.P.C.K. 3rd Reading Book.
—	1½	- - - -	37	9½	5	40	—	4	
—	2	- - - -	26	10½	2	60	—	2	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORWICH.—NORMAN'S SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

ALDERMAN NORMAN by his will, bearing date 19th Feb. 1720, devised all his real property to trustees for the foundation, at the expiration of 60 years from the time of his death, of a hospital to be built at Catton, which hospital should eventually contain 120 boys. The boys were to be received, entertained, taught and brought up in one or more convenient houses to be erected for that purpose, and were to receive premiums and gratuities on being apprenticed and on setting up a trade. They were to be, in the first instance, descendants of relations of the testator and of his first wife; in the second instance, taken out of Ber-street or Conisford Wards, or Catton; and, finally, in default of a sufficient number from these sources, out of the neighbouring parishes in Norwich, at the discretion of the trustees.

Among the subjects of instruction, specified in various parts of the will, Latin and Greek are invariably mentioned, and the head master was directed to be a master of arts, regularly educated at one of the Universities.

Although the education was to be mainly for boys entering upon trade or intended for the sea, and none were to be kept, as a rule, beyond their fifteenth year, the trustees were empowered to continue one boy in every 15 till the age of sixteen or eighteen, and then to send him to the University of Cambridge, to be admitted as a sizar and educated for six years, and to be allowed 30*l.* per annum.

The directions of the testator, specifying the several buildings to be erected, and arranging all the details connected with the future charity, are curiously minute, and are based upon computations of the value of the property at the end of the period named in the will, and of the future expenses of the establishment.

Directions are also given for an interim management and application of the funds, whereby, at the end of 60 years from the testator's death, 30 of the 120 boys were to be already receiving their education out of the trust.

These 30 were to be placed in the new hospital as soon as it was erected, and other boys appointed, two, three or four every year, until the full number of 120 should be complete.

In 1784, the term of 60 years having expired, it was found that, partly owing to the defalcations of a former treasurer and to some mismanagement of the funds, and partly to the mistaken computations of the testator himself, the produce of the estates would not admit of the designs and intentions of the testator being carried out, except in an extended form of the provisional scheme. In consequence of this no hospital was built.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry, a person keeping a school on his own account had been appointed to in-

struct 37 boys at the terms usually charged in schools of the same description; and each boy's parents received 10*l.* per annum from the charity, to enable them to pay the schoolmaster's charges, and towards the boy's maintenance.

Afterwards the number of the master's private scholars having decreased on account of the admission of the charity boys, a salary of 10*l.* was allowed him; and finally, upon his giving up his private pupils and attending exclusively to the charity boys, the salary was increased to 30*l.* At that time the parents paid from 7*s.* to 10*s.* a quarter for each boy, according to the instruction given, the subjects being chiefly reading, writing, and arithmetic, with geography, &c., if required.

Since then a different system has been adopted by the trustees.

In 1839 a *schoolroom and master's residence were built, and the master now has from 60 to 70 scholars, all founder's kin, whom he teaches freely, in consideration of the use of the house and of a salary of 100*l.*, besides an allowance towards two pupil teachers.† About half the scholars are on the foundation; in other words, the parents of every such scholar receive a douceur of 8*l.* per annum, and the scholar himself has a premium of 15*l.* at the age of fourteen, on being bound apprentice, and a gratuity of 10*l.* at the age of twenty-two to set him up in trade.

With a few exceptions, the scholars who receive for themselves and confer upon their parents the above-mentioned benefits are named, without regard to merit, by the trustees in rotation.

The present instruction is that given in the National schools, with the addition of drawing, a little English grammar, history and geography. The master holds a certificate of merit.

The Charity Commissioners report that a boy was sent to Cambridge in 1742, and the trustees that only one boy has been so sent, and that that was in 1779.

I visited the school on two occasions, but did not examine the scholars, as they were preparing for a diocesan examination, and it was not worth while for the direct purposes of the commission to interfere with the arrangements of a school attended almost exclusively by the children of labourers and mechanics. Moreover, the school is under Government inspection.

The inspector speaks in very favourable terms of the teaching. Some of the scholars' papers in arithmetic and grammar written in their ordinary yearly examination and submitted to me by the trustee, who acted as examiner, were very creditable. I have no doubt that of its kind the instruction is quite satisfactory.

The schoolroom is a small modern building of the usual type, suited for the reception of 70 or 80 boys.

It is very desirable that a scheme should be obtained for the direction of the trustees in the management of this charity.

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* The premises are leasehold, held of the Great Hospital Trustees.

† Till the year 1865 this school, which is a very largely endowed school for the benefit of a limited number of families, actually received a Government grant for pupil teachers. It is still under Government inspection.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Neither the original intention of building a hospital for a number of boys not exceeding 120, nor the provisional * plan of keeping and putting to school 30 boys, is carried out, and the trustees have been left to their own discretion to apply the income of the charity, which is considerable, as they think best. In the exercise of this discretion they have no doubt wished to adhere, as far as possible, to the conditions of the trust. Still the payments to the children's parents and the absolute nominations by individual trustees in succession, though they may be justified under the terms of the will, are in themselves objectionable. It cannot be advantageous to the families themselves or to the public that any such patronage should be left at the disposal of private persons, one of whom, at least, as I happen to know, and many, as I am given to understand, have never read a copy of Norman's will.

The right to the benefits of the charity will in all probability be always confined to favoured families, but it would seem proper that a court of equity should determine on what principles the conflicting rights of the different families interested should be settled.

It will readily be imagined that the right is much valued by those who possess it. As it passes through female descendants, the possession of it by a young woman is accounted a kind of dowry. Registers of all persons entitled to it are now carefully kept.

For the great majority of candidates, qualified for admission to the school, a National school education is quite sufficient; but exhibitions tenable at the Commercial school would be a desirable and effective mode of applying some portion at least of the income. Supposing the payments to the parents to be discontinued, more than the full number of boys now taught at the school might, by means of such exhibitions, receive a higher kind of instruction than is afforded at present, and it would not be inconsistent with the testator's dispositions if an occasional exhibition were tenable at the Grammar school.

The testator was evidently a staunch adherent of the Church of England. The trustees are not behind him in this respect. Every boy is required to bring a certificate of baptism, and sometimes, to use the words of my informant, a family, in order to qualify, is "baptized in a batch." In other respects, however, the testator, if he could see the results of his benevolence, would be disappointed at the difference between his intentions and their present realization.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 601. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Norman, by will 19 Feb. 1720, after making some small charitable and other bequests, gave to trustees all his real estate in Great and Little Witchingam; premises in parishes

* The provisional plan did not require that the boys should be all sent to the same school, or that there should be a school building at all.

of St. Peter per Mountergate, St. John Timberhill, Catton, Spixworth, and Sprowston, and all his other real estate in Kent and in England, and all his residuary personal estate, upon certain charitable trusts, until the expiration of 60 years from his death (which took place 10 May 1724(when he directed a school and chapel should be built for the reception, entertainment, teaching, and bringing up of 120 boys, with apprentices fees of 15*l.* a piece, and fixed stipend of head master for teaching 40 boys at 50*l.*, with directions for appointment of an usher, with salary not exceeding 50*l.*, to teach rest of boys. Testator also gave 10*s.* per annum to poor of Catton. Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Consists of property of 365A. 2R. 27P., and 2,500*l.* consols. Average annual income from endowment 776*l.* gross, 537*l.* net, of which 405*l.* is applied to school. In 1864 income 803*l.* gross, 621*l.* net. No probable increase.

Buildings well adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For reception, entertainment, teaching, and bringing up of 120 boys. Majority of trustees to place in school two, three, or four boys yearly of testator's or testator's first wife's relations or their descendants, if they can be known or made out to trustees, and if not, sons of the age of eight and not exceeding ten years of inhabitants of Ber Street ward or Upper Conisford ward in Norwich, or in Catton if enough be there to be had; if not, out of the neighbouring parishes of Norwich, until the age of 14 or 15 years. Male children of strangers to be chiefly of such whose parents have been reduced by losses and have paid to church and poor (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, Greek, and Latin, according to boys' several capacities (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Twenty trustees (of whom founder directed that at first appointment, 60 years after his death, bishop, dean, and chancellor of Norwich, two parliament men for county, and two parliament men for city should be seven; and eight others chosen from Court of Mayoralty,) appoint and remove masters and other needful persons. Surviving trustees elect others to fill vacancies in the trust.

Master to be preferentially M.A., educated at one of universities.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master's stipend, 100*l.* from endowment, besides house. Two pupil teachers at 4*l.* per annum each.

Day Scholars.—Sixty-four; more than nine sixteenths between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of artisans, &c., from distances up to mile and a half. No fees. 29 receive gratuitous instruction; parents of remainder receive 8*l.* a head in lieu of maintenance, &c. Attend parish church on Sunday mornings. No Boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write from dictation, letters, and figures.

Summary of Balance Sheet for Year ending 31st Dec. 1864.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand	439	13	6
Dividends, consols	75	0	0
Income tax returned	3	9	3
Banker's interest	5	4	6
Rents	719	12	0
	£1,242	19	3

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Parents of boys	272	0	0
Apprentice fees	96	10	0
Benefactions to set up trades	30	0	0
Gratuities to boys	2	8	0
„ parents	12	10	0
Master, salary	100	0	0
„ rates, &c., coals	29	2	1
Pupil teacher	9	0	0
Stationery and books	7	3	4
Repairs, &c.	107	10	11
Purchase, 200*l.* consols	180	15	0
Sermons, &c.	3	12	6
Boys' treat	5	0	0
Insurance	8	19	2
Sundries	0	13	9
Land and income tax	2	1	3
Steward's salary	30	0	0
Poor of Catton	0	10	0
Balance	345	3	3
	£1,242	19	3

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School classified by general proficiency and separately for arithmetic and drawing. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Scriptures and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination by examiners appointed by trustees and by Government inspector. Prizes given, besides foundation scholarship, annually offered to competition of boys between 10 and 12 years of age.

Punishments: impositions chiefly; corporal punishment inflicted publicly.

No playground. Drilling taught.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours in the week.

FORM A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Bricklayer (Master).	Boys lowest in School 1	Whitesmith (Journeyman).
„ „ - 2	Shoemaker (Journeyman).	„ „ - 2	Gas Works do.
„ „ - 3	Tailor do.	„ „ - 3	Shoemaker do.
„ „ - 4	Leather Cutter do.	„ „ - 4	Waterman.
„ „ - 5	Bank Messenger.	„ „ - 5	Carpenter (Master).
„ „ - 6	Dealer, &c.	„ „ - 6	Sailor (Fisherman),
„ „ - 7	Bookseller and Agent,	„ „ - 7	Fishmonger(Master).
„ „ - 8	Cabinet Maker (Journeyman).	„ „ - 8	Butcher (Master).
„ „ - 9	Shoemaker do.	„ „ - 9	Weaver (Journeyman).
„ „ - 10	Turner (Master).	„ „ - 10	Brickmaker (Master).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of Norwich, Treasurer and Chairman.
The Lord Bishop of Norwich.
The Dean of Norwich.
Thomas Starling Day, Esq., Sussex Street, Norwich.
Sir Samuel Bignold, Norwich.
John Virtson, Esq., Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.
Henry Staniforth Patteson, Esq., Thorpe, near Norwich.
Edward Steward, Esq., Eaton Hall, Norwich.
Sir William Foster, Bart., Norwich.
John Henry Gurney, Esq., Catton Park, Norfolk.
The Rev. Jonathan Chase Matchett, Norwich.
Henry Kett Thompson, Esq., Great Witchingham Hall, Norfolk.
Robert Jonn Harvey Harvey, Esq., Crown Point Park, Norfolk.
The Rev. W. A. Ormsby, Smallburgh Rectory, Norfolk.
Frederick Elwin Watson, Esq., Norwich.
Henry Browne, Esq., Norwich.
John Godwin Johnson, Esq., Norwich.
The Rev. Henry Symonds, Precentor of Norwich Cathedral.
The Rev. William Cufaude Davie, Cringleford, Norfolk.
The Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, Canon of Norwich Cathedral, Norwich.

Clerk to Trustees:

C. W. Millard, Norwich.

Master;

Joseph B. Brown.

SCARNING FREE SCHOOL.*

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

WILLIAM SECKER, by his will dated 26th Oct. 1604, devised certain houses, lands and tenements to trustees, to dispose the profits and revenues coming and growing thereof towards the maintenance of a free school to be kept for ever in a house at Scarning.

In former times the school was, at least in part, a classical school, and the schoolmaster was a clergyman.

It has now been converted into a free parish school. This has been done by the trustees acting on their own interpretation of the terms of the will, without any sanction or authorization on the part of the Court of Chancery or of the Charity Commissioners. The benefits of the charity are thus at present almost confined to the children of the labouring classes.

The school is free to all children residing in Scarning. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and the outlines of geography. Of 128 children on the books 16 are children of small occupiers of land. The rest are children of mechanical and agricultural labourers. The number of boys and girls is about equal.

The endowment now yields a yearly income of about 200*l.* net. Out of this is paid the master's salary of 100*l.* He occupies a house rent free, but subject to rates and taxes; and he also provides coals for the school and pays a schoolmistress, who is engaged to teach the girls plain sewing, knitting and marking.

The residue of the clear rents is applied as a fund for supplying books, repairing premises and providing for the fines (arbitrary) on the admission of new trustees to the copyhold lands.

Negotiations have been opened for effecting an enfranchisement. In 1865 there was an accumulated balance of 355*l.*, which, with a yearly surplus of about 80*l.* per annum, will be applicable in the first instance to this purpose, and eventually to the further extension of the school.

The school is a Church of England school. I am informed that the poorest classes in this district all belong to the Established Church, and that the Dissenters would not desire the instruction given at an elementary school of this character.

There is a very good schoolroom, which can be divided into two compartments for boys and girls by means of folding doors.

The master is a man of experience in teaching, having been 44 years engaged in scholastic pursuits. From his conversation and correspondence, and from what I saw of the school, although I did not formally examine the scholars, I am satisfied that he is a very intelligent and competent person, and that the school is a useful institution.

But the district is not a poor one, and the same results might be obtained if a small capitation fee were imposed and some amount of local support enlisted in the service of the school. At all events, the surplus income might in future be advantageously employed in the form of exhibitions, tenable by natives of Scarning at some school, where a higher kind of education is imparted.

* Not a grammar school by foundation or by present practice. See p. 426.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SNETTISHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

IN 1708 Anthony Hall by his will devised, after the decease of two grandchildren therein named, certain lands and tenements situate in Snettisham, for a schoolmaster "to teach 20 poor boys to read, write, and cipher, and to learn them Latin." It was directed that the boys should have entered into their primers before they were sent to the school, that they should be educated freely, and that they should be children of parents not worth 20*l.* per annum, and not reputed to possess 400*l.* in goods, houses, lands and tenements, except in the case of founder's kin.

On the death of the last surviving grandchild named in the will, no school was established until an information had been filed in chancery by the Attorney-General, at the relation of certain inhabitants of Snettisham.

The result of the legal proceedings was, that the lands, freehold and copyhold, devised by Anthony Hall for the object aforesaid, were conveyed and surrendered to certain trustees, and a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1801.

By this scheme it was settled that the school should be established in Snettisham, as having been the residence of the testator; that the trustees should make rules for the good order and government of the school and for the management of the charity estate; and that the instruction should be in reading, writing, accounts and Latin, free to 20 boys, sons of inhabitants of Snettisham.

The school is governed by a body of rules drawn up in 1854. Provision is made for the payment of the clear rents to the master, after the necessary working expenses have been defrayed. Among these are included—

(1.) Repairs of school premises;
(2.) School fittings, maps and plans;
(3.) School books, slates, &c., for the use of the 20 free boys;
(4.) One pound per annum for the school library;
(5.) Rewards at the annual examination, not exceeding 1*l.* per annum.

The free boys are to be taught and treated in all respects like the master's private pupils.

They must produce certificates of baptism and attend church twice every Sunday.

The master, in case he has private pupils, must provide an assistant for every 20 scholars above the number of 5.

The school is to be examined by a Government inspector.

The subjects of education are to be,—

The Church catechism;
The Old and New Testaments;
Latin (not compulsory);
English reading, writing and grammar;
English history and geography;
Arithmetic, including fractions;
Vocal music.

Besides the above, the master is required to teach, if requested—
The first book of Euclid;
The first four rules of algebra;
Book keeping, mensuration, land-surveying and linear drawing;
Elements of chemistry and of natural philosophy.

None of the free boys learn anything beyond reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and the outlines of geography.

The school is not under Government inspection, but is examined by the master.

The free boys are admitted after an examination by some of the trustees, chiefly in the Church catechism. They are generally from seven to fourteen years of age.

The free boys belong to a class at least as humble as that which the founder intended to benefit. The other boys are chiefly the sons of farmers and respectable tradespeople.

I found 58 boys in attendance, viz.: the 20 free boys, 24 boarders and 14 pay scholars.

They are all taught together and divided into three classes. One boy professed to learn French, and four had begun Latin. The knowledge displayed in these subjects was of the scantiest description imaginable.

With the exception of the arithmetic, which was fair, the teaching of the school was indifferent. The grammar of the 1st class was meagre and unintelligently taught; while in the 2nd class, grammar, geography and spelling were all bad. The boys of the 3rd class could barely read and perform the simple processes of arithmetic.

The education is of a low character and not good of its kind. The discipline is effective.

There is considerable competition, whenever a vacancy occurs among the free boys, and so far the parents seem to value the benefits of the foundation. Regularity of attendance is enforced by a stringent regulation in the rules of 1854. Still it cannot be doubted that in a school under Government inspection a better education is provided for the children of the class to which the free boys belong.

There is a good schoolroom, built at a cost of 500*l.* by the present master, who, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, borrowed that sum and charged the trust estate with the payment of principal and interest, to be repaid within 20 years. A large dining-room for the boarders is used as a class room.

The master has also improved the accommodation for boarders, which is now very good of its kind, the rooms being conveniently arranged and well ventilated.

There is a playground close to the school, and a cricket-field for the boarders and other scholars who choose to subscribe to a club. The boys are taught drilling and vocal music; they have their own cadet corps of volunteers, with their own fife-and-drum band.

The school, as a commercial boarding school, is a success. The

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

boarders are the sons of a class who care for nothing beyond the practical and instrumental branches of instruction, but who are very particular about the way in which their children are fed and treated at school. To such persons the master's establishment offers every advantage desired at a low scale of charges. It is the counterpart of many Norfolk private schools, attended by the same class of scholars. Little attention is paid to the educational department of the business, but great pains are taken to ensure the health and comfort and (it is only fair to add) the good and orderly conduct of the boys.

I am informed that any attempt to abolish the existing freedom of instruction would be very unpopular, except among the class which furnishes the boarders and pay-scholars.

By the rule, which requires a certificate of baptism from every free boy, and which enforces the learning of the Church catechism, and attendance at church twice every Sunday, the Dissenters are subjected to a restriction which, apparently, was not contemplated either by the testator or the Court of Chancery.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 846. A.D. 1835.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Anthony Hall, 14 Sept. 1708, who left land and houses for a schoolmaster. School first established by order of Court of Chancery in 1801, approving scheme of management. School estate increased by awards of Inclosure Commissioners.

School property.—Land of 48a. 2r. 20p. in Snettisham to the annual value of 118*l.* From this, at present, 40*l.* deducted for debt on new buildings. Net income for school about 59*l.* Buildings well adapted.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach and educate 20 poor boys, to have entered their primers before being sent, without payment more than that specified. Schoolmaster to have no other employ, living, or curacy; and no other children to be taught free but such whose parents should not be worth 20*l.* per annum, or 400*l.* in goods, except those of founder's own family, they being of any worth whatsoever (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Reading, writing, ciphering, and Latin.

Government and Masters.—Vicar and nine other trustees elect master; and by rule of trustees of 1854, master has to provide an assistant for every 20 pupils after the first five, not counting the 20 free boys. Trustees appoint annually a standing committee of four to superintend the school, select books for library, &c.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master receives 62*l.* from estate, takes 26 boarders in rent-free schoolhouse, and pays assistant master.

Day Scholars.—Twenty poor boys, taken generally by merit in reading primer, free of all charge.

Boarders.—Twenty-six, from short distances mostly.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission, foundationers required to read primer.

School classified by group of subjects.

Promotion by merit proved at examinations.

Religious instruction according to the Church of England forms a distinct part of school work, and school is opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Latin taught to six boys; French to one. Corporal punishment rare; public when inflicted. School library open to all, and winter playground. Summer playground open to members of the cricket club and boarders only; three acres.

School time, 41 weeks. Study hours, 25; or for boarders, 36. Lessons learnt mostly out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School (foundationers) - 1	Labourer.	Boys lowest in School (non-foundationers) 1	Plumber, &c.
,, ,, - 2	Do.	,, ,, - 2	Chemist, &c.
,, ,, - 3	Do.	,, ,, - 3	Plumber, &c.
,, ,, - 4	Baker.	,, ,, - 4	Farmer.
,, ,, - 5	Tailor.	,, ,, - 5	Widow.
,, ,, - 6	Labourer.	,, ,, - 6	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 7	Do.	,, ,, - 7	H.M. Customs.
,, ,, - 8	Blacksmith.	,, ,, - 8	Trinity Lighthouse.
,, ,, - 9	Labourer.	,, ,, - 9	Farmer.
,, ,, - 10	Carpenter.	,, ,, - 10	Widow.

6 non-foundationers from villages beyond Snettisham, to distance of 6 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
,, ,, - 2	Do.	,, ,, - 2	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon and Merchant (Guardians).	,, ,, - 3	Surgeon and Merchant (Guardians).
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman & Merchant (Guardians).	,, ,, - 4	Farmer.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer.	,, ,, - 5	Draper.
,, ,, - 6	Brewer.	,, ,, - 6	Farmer.
,, ,, - 7	Chemist and Druggist.	,, ,, - 7	Butcher.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer.	,, ,, - 8	Farmer.
,, ,, - 9	Do.	,, ,, - 9	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Do.	,, ,, - 10	Do.

Head master only keeps boarding house.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

There are 46 boys in the school; all of whom are taught religious knowledge, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, English composition, reading and writing; 6 learn Latin; 1 French; 1 Euclid; 2 book-keeping; 2 music (piano); 3 mensuration and surveying; and 7 drawing.

Latin, French, music, and drawing are extras, 1*l.* 1*s.* each a year.

There are 24 boys divided into the first and second classes. Average age in first, 13 years; in second, 11 years. In the lowest class are 10 boys of the average age of 9.

Text books used:—

In the first class, History of British Empire (Collier); Guide to Science (Brewer); O. and N. Test. Histy. (Brewer); the Bible; Geography (Scottish School Book Association); History (by "a Lady"); Grammar (Lennie); Arithmetic (Melrose and Colenso).

In the second class: History of British Empire (Collier); History of England (Rodwell); Bible; Geography (Chambers); History (by "a Lady"); Arithmetic (Melrose, Colenso, and Walkingame).

In the third class: History of England (Rodwell); Geldart's Stories of England and 40 counties; Bible; Geography (Chambers); History; Grammar (Lennie); Arithmetic (Crossley, Melrose).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Henry Coldham, Esq., Anmer Hall.
John Davy, Esq., Ingoldisthorpe.
Rev. John Coldham, Vicar of Snettisham.
C. F. Neville Rolfe, Esq., Headsham Hall.
John Calthorp, Esq., Stanhoe Hall.
Hamon Styleman le Strange, Esq., Thurstanton Hall.
Rev. James A. Ogle, Vicar of Sedgeford.
Thomas Davies, Esq., Surgeon, Snettisham.
Rev. William Law Hussey, Rector of Ringstead.
W. C. J. Campbell, Esq., Snettisham.

Master:

Robert Lubbock.

THETFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

Sir Richard Fulmerston by his will, bearing date 23rd Jan. 1566, directed that provision should be made for the payment of a preacher in St. Mary's Church, Thetford, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, and for the relief of two poor men and two poor women.

These intentions not having been properly carried into effect by his executors, an act was passed (7 James I.) in 1610, whereby the preacher, schoolmaster, usher and poor people aforesaid were incorporated under the name of the "the Master and Fellows of "the school and hospital of Thetford, founded by King James "according to the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston;" the preacher being the master, and the schoolmaster, usher and the almspeople, fellows of the same.

By this act the property devised under the will of Sir R. Fulmerston was vested in this body corporate; but the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of Thetford were appointed governors, and all grants or leases made without their consent were to be void. The preacher, schoolmaster, &c. were to be governed by such ordinances as should be made by the mayor, burgesses and commonalty, with the approval of the Bishop of Norwich and judges of assizes for the time being.

	£	s.	d.	
The preacher was to have from the clear rents - -	30	0	0	per annum.
Schoolmaster - - -	26	13	4	,,
Usher - - - -	20	0	0	,,

And each of the poor people 2*s.* per week.

They were all to have buildings or rooms for habitation provided for them, and every three years all surplus income was to be divided between them, according to the discretion of the governors, who also had the right of appointment of the master and fellows of the said school and hospital.

Out of this endowment grew an ancient grammar school, which, according to Martin, the historian of Thetford, was "at first very "flourishing, though for many years past" (in 1779) "in a "declining condition, without any probability of its recovering its "former eminence."

The education in classics was, as usual, free; but the master and usher had each a house for the reception of boarders.

In 1740 it was ordered that no boys should be admitted to the school till they were able to read English, and fit to to be entered upon the "accidence."

That all sons of "foreigners" should pay an entrance fee of 10*s.*

That the usher should instruct all the boys under his care in writing and accounts three half days in the week, each boy to pay one sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* when he entered on these subjects.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In 1791 it was ordered that the usher should not be compelled to take any boy under eight years of age, and that he might charge 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for every boy taught by him, this payment not to include the charges for pens, ink and paper.

A scheme for the management of the school was approved by the Court of Chancery in 1817, but it does not refer to the subjects of instruction or to the class of foundation boys.

At that time the income of the charity had increased, so as to allow, *apparently*,* of all the payments made out of it to the preacher, schoolmaster, usher and almspeople being raised in the ratio of five to two.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
The preacher thus received	75	0	0†	per annum.
Schoolmaster	66	13	4	,,
Usher	50	0	0	,,

And each of the almspeople 5*s.* per week.

These salaries were confirmed by the scheme, but it was ordered that there should be no triennial division till the debt was liquidated and the preacher's house repaired. After that, the triennial division of surplus income was to be resumed according to the ratio of allowance prescribed by the Act of Parliament.

In 1822 it was ordered, among other things, with the approval of the Bishop of Norwich and of Lord Tenterden and Mr. Justice Gaselee, judges of assizes, that the foundation boys should be limited to 30, of whom not more than eight could claim instruction in classics;

That no boy under eight years of age or above fourteen should be on the foundation;

That the sons of freemen should have a first right to the foundation, and after them the sons of settled inhabitants;

That the foundationers should be charged only for pens, ink and firing;

That the nominations to the foundation should be made by the committee appointed by the corporation for the management of the charity;

That the master should have power to expel a boy for just and reasonable cause on reporting the case to the committee.

While these regulations were in force there never were eight free grammar scholars; but the number of free boys learning writing and accounts was nevertheless limited to 22.

In March 1834 there were under the schoolmaster one free grammar scholar, five pay-scholars‡ and seven boarders; and under the usher 21 free boys and 13 pay-scholars.

As reported by the Charity Commissioners, the school was then of little use to the town as a classical school.

After the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the government

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* The charity was considerably in debt at that time.

† In addition to about 35*l.* per annum in lieu of a residence.

‡ These boys were entitled to free instruction, but their friends preferred to pay for them.

of the school was transferred to the charity trustees of the borough.

In 1860 the Court of Chancery gave its sanction to a new scheme, whereby it is prescribed that the course of education shall be an English course, including arithmetic, mapping, land surveying and mensuration, and that any boy whose parents require it shall be instructed in the classics. The trustees are empowered to make provision for instruction in French, drawing, music, and other branches of education, as may seem good to them; and every boy between the ages of eight and sixteen is to pay a sum of 10*s.* per quarter in full for all instruction, including expenses of pens, ink and paper.

The master is to be a graduate of an English university.

I inspected the school and found in attendance 25 boys, of whom only 3* were foundationers paying 10*s.* per quarter.

Of the other 22, 6 were pupils of the usher and 16 pupils of the head master, paying to each respectively his own terms.

The usher's six pupils were one boarder, one day boarder, and four day boys.

The schoolmaster's sixteen were five boarders, one day boarder, and ten day scholars.

The three foundationers, not learning Latin, were taught by the usher with his other scholars. A French master, however, comes once a week, and teaches some of the schoolmaster's and some of the usher's boys indiscriminately.

I examined the majority of the boys in arithmetic, which was tolerably well done, though not so well or so rapidly as in many schools. The geography was very good. The dictation of the juniors was indifferent. The Latin, though far better than in most private schools, was not quite satisfactory. The French was in some instances decidedly good. The best boys are qualified to pass the Cambridge local examinations for juniors without honours; they could not go much beyond that. Although the scheme provides for an examination yearly or half-yearly, the trustees have never appointed an examiner, and the master has always examined and reported on his own boys. The papers set by him are printed with the examination lists, and are simple and judicious. The method of teaching in the school appears sound, but the results might be more effective.

The school is held in an old but substantial building, capable of containing 50 boys. There is a class room, the ancient chamber provided for the schoolmaster; but its services have not been required for more than a century.

Both the schoolmaster and usher have the use of houses more or less suitable for the reception of boarders, but of late years there have been but few.

For the schoolmaster's boarders there is a playground, not large enough for cricket, but none for the other boys.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that this school is not producing results commensurate with its endowment.

* In December 1865 there was only one foundationer.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The present scheme provides that no future preacher, schoolmaster, usher or inmate of the almshouses shall have any right to a share in the division of the* surplus income of the charity; but existing interests are reserved. When all such interests shall have determined, the preacher is to receive 75*l.* per annum and a residence, or an allowance in lieu of a residence; and the almspeople are each to receive 5*s.* weekly.

The schoolmaster is to have a salary of not more than 250*l.* per annum, and the usher a salary of not more than 150*l.* per annum, out of the endowment. They are also to share the produce of the capitation fees, which are not likely to be of any large amount.

The imposition of capitation fees has given rise to much dissatisfaction, and since my visit to Thetford the charities of the town have been made the subject of a special inquiry, in which the question of free education at the Grammar school was, among other matters, investigated by an inspector of charities.

The majority of the trustees are favourable to the new scheme. A minority, supported by a large body of the inhabitants, are urgent for the abolition or reduction of the school payments.

On the one side it is contended that the effect of the fee has been to drive away from the school those scholars who formerly went to the usher for writing and accounts, and that the burden of supporting a British school to do the work, for which the Grammar school is endowed, is thus thrown upon the inhabitants of the town.

On the other hand, it is argued that such scholars are better provided for at the British school, and that the fee is of use in preventing the conversion of the Grammar school into an elementary school; that the fee is not unreasonable, when the actual subjects taught, together with the option of instruction in classics, are taken into account; and that all persons who require such an education for their sons can well afford to pay it.

I venture, however, to doubt whether there will ever be a sufficiently important classical or semi-classical school in the town to justify the application of 400*l.* per annum (besides the use of boarding houses) to the payment of its masters; while, on the other hand, the expenditure of so large a sum on a mere elementary school would be positively mischievous.

A portion of the endowment might be given in aid of schools intended for the poor, and the balance devoted to exhibitions tenable at such schools as Norwich or King's Lynn Grammar schools, Norwich Commercial school or the college at Framlingham.

If the school is to continue on its present footing, the arrangements, by which the head master and usher are to a certain extent

* The present sum divided is about 150*l.* per annum; the master, usher, and almspeople receiving their proportionate shares. The preacher's dividend has been allowed to accumulate, but some of the trustees think that it should be divided between the master and usher. The master receives the *payment* apportioned to the preacher, by virtue of his holding that office.

independent of each other, will have to be reconsidered. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry some inconvenience had resulted from the division of the school into two schools, each under its own independent master (see 29th Report, p. 870); and though the subordination of the usher to the head master is now more complete, and no dispute has ever arisen in consequence of the arrangements made in section 9 of the scheme, any difficulty that might arise would be found difficult of solution, especially as there seems to be no provision whatever for the removal of either functionary.

The head master is of opinion that an infusion of the county and clerical element would be of advantage in the constitution of the board of trustees.

The present head master is also the preacher or master of the hospital and has a cure of souls in the town. If the school were really what it should be, this accumulation of offices in one and the same person would be most mischievous; at present the school is not much affected by it.

There is a well endowed charity in the town for apprenticing boys to trade. About 12 are bound apprentices yearly at the rate of 20*l.* each.

The general charities of the town, exclusive of the school and hospital, but inclusive of the binding charity and of the poor allotments, amount to about 600*l.* per annum.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 866. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Act of Parliament 7 James I., Sir Richard Fulmerston, by will 23 Jan. 1566, directed a demise to be made by his executors for a preacher in St. Mary's Church, gave premises in Thetford for residence for master and usher, site for school and a hospital for four almspeople, and gave to Edward Clere and his heirs an estate in parish of Croxton, upon condition that they settled other lands of 35*l.* clear yearly value towards maintenance of a preacher, &c.; and, in default of such settlement, gave Croxton estate to his executors upon trust to dispose of profits for above-mentioned purposes. Deeds at office of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Land 1435a. 3r., and Government stock 898*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Average annual income from endowment, about 746*l.* gross, 448*l.* net, of which about 250*l.* is applied to school. No probable increase.

Site and buildings well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school (Act of Parliament). All sons of inhabitants or deceased inhabitants of Thetford entitled to benefits of school. No boy admissible under eight years of age or who is unable to read English. No boy to remain in school after attaining age of 16 (scheme A.D. 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Act of Parliament), English education, including arithmetic, mapping, land surveying, and mensuration. Any boy whose parents require it to be instructed in classics. Trustees may, if they think fit, provide for instruction of boys in French, drawing, music, and such other subjects as they think fit. Religious instruction (subject to a conscience clause) according to doctrine and discipline of Church of England (scheme).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 15 Dec. 1860.

Master and usher, appointed by majority of borough charity trustees at a meeting duly convened, may, with their sanction, or sanction of committee of them appointed for general purposes of school, take boarders. Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A. of Cambridge, incumbent of St. Mary's, preacher, and chaplain to union. Average income from endowment, 128*l.*; from fees, about 5*l.* Usher's average income from endowment, 95*l.*; from fees, about 5*l.**

Day Scholars.—Twenty-three, all from town and immediate neighbourhood. Pay for general work, eight on foundation, 2*l.*; other boys 10*l.* 10*s.*, or without classics, 4*l.* 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Five; three and sometimes four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and tuition in head master's house, above 12 years of age, 50 guineas, under 12, 40 guineas; in usher's house, 25 guineas. Rise 7 to 7½ a.m.; bed 8½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundation boys must be able to read English on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course would be modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction based on Bible and Prayer Book chiefly. School work begins and ends with Rev. G. W. Kitchin's school prayers.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for YEAR ENDING 11th OCT. 1864.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Income Tax returned	69	17	11
Rent	745	0	0
Dividends on consols	17	14	7
	£832	12	6

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Stipends of preacher, master, usher, and almspeople	263	13	4
Sinking fund	20	0	0
Repairs, printing, clerk's salary, &c.	84	8	1
Insurance	7	13	3
Tithes and taxes	164	0	6
Master's, usher's, and almspeople's shares of returned Income Tax	48	7	6
Do. surplus income	154	12	2
Share of surplus income formerly paid to preacher, but now remaining with bankers	66	15	0
Returned Income Tax	21	10	5
Balance	1	12	3
	£832	12	6

* Scheme directs income of endowment to be thus applied :—

(*a.*) During existence of any of then (15 Dec. 1860) existing interests :—

Then preacher's salary 75*l.* with $\frac{225}{731}$ of surplus income.

Then schoolmaster's salary, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with $\frac{200}{731}$ of surplus income.

Then usher's salary 50*l.* with $\frac{150}{731}$ of surplus income.

Each then inmate of almshouse 13*l.* with $\frac{39}{731}$ of surplus income.

Any future preacher's salary 75*l.*

Any future schoolmaster's income from charity (not more than) 250*l.*

Any future usher's income from charity (not more than) 150*l.*

(*b.*) When all then existing interests have determined:

All division of surplus profits to cease.

Preacher's salary to be 75*l.*

Schoolmaster's salary to be (not more than) 250*l.*

Usher's salary to be (not more than) 150*l.*

NOTE.—Scheme fixes master's share of surplus *fees* (after providing for stationery) at four sevenths, and usher's at three sevenths.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination half-yearly hitherto by head master. Scheme provides for appointment of examiners by trustees. Prizes given by masters and their friends.

Punishments: impositions, deprivation of holidays, indulgences, etc., and occasionally caning; last publicly.

School yard about a quarter of an acre. Boarders and non-foundationers may also play in head master's field of half an acre with his leave. Field 50 yards off. Boarders may not go beyond bounds without master's permission.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half a day for boarders.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
,, ,, - 2	Solicitor.	,, ,, - 2	Miller.
,, ,, - 3	Grocer.	,, ,, - 3	Gardener.
,, ,, - 4	Merchant.	,, ,, - 4	Grocer.
,, ,, - 5	Widow.	,, ,, - 5	Cordwainer.
,, ,, - 6	Captain.	,, ,, - 6	Paper Manufacturer.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer.	,, ,, - 7	Builder.
,, ,, - 8	Miller.	,, ,, - 8	Stonemason.
,, ,, - 9	Solicitor.		
,, ,, - 10	Engineer.		

All from Thetford, except one from a distance of 4 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Manufacturer -	Selby, Yorkshire -	Rev. A. F. Smith.
2	Mercer - -	Cambridge - -	
3	Gentleman -	Croydon, Surrey -	
4	Farmer - -	Bridgham, near Thetford.	
5	Do. - -	Croxton - -	Mr. J. H. Gates.
6	Coffee Planter -	Near Candy, Ceylon -	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.
Religious Knowledge	All	–
Greek	7	2
Latin	17	2
French	12	2
German	2	–
Arithmetic	All	–
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	4	–
History	All	3
Geography	All	2
English Grammar	All	2
English Literature	All	–
English Composition	All	–
Reading	All	3
Writing	All	–
Drawing	3	–

Books used in the school:

Bible, Prayer Book, Whateley's Christian Evidences, Homer, Greek Testament, Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, Hutton's Principia Græca, Horace, Ovid, Cæsar, Henry's 1st Latin, Ellis's Exercises, Eton Grammar, &c.

In French: the Middle Class Exercises. Subject, Grammar, &c.

In German: the Middle Class Exercises. Subject, Grammar, &c.

Colenso. Barnard Smith.

Todhunter's Algebra; Colenso's Algebra; Lund's Algebra; Potts's Euclid.

Liddell's Rome; Student's Hume; Markham's History; Cornwell's Geography; Junior Geography; Morell's English Grammar; Shakespeare; Recitations from the Poets, &c. Themes and Letters. History of France, England, &c.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

At the last Cambridge Local Examination, in December 1864, one of the pupils passed the examination in the Third Class of Honours.

I have only held the Mastership about four years, and during that period this was the only boy old enough for me to send up to an examination. (Head Master.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Leonard Shelford Bidwell, Justice of the Peace for the county of Norfolk and also for the borough of Thetford.

Shelford Clarke Bidwell, Esq.
Henry Woodruffe Bailey, Esq.
Cornell Henry Fison, Esq.
James Cronshey, Esq.
} Justices for the borough.

Mr. Cornell Fison, Merchant, Thetford.
„ Henry Roberts Tyrell, Merchant, Thetford.
„ John Withers Gill, Farmer, Thetford.
„ George Wise Mackenzie, Surgeon, Thetford.
„ Edward Frost, Currier, Thetford.
„ James Colby, Ironmonger, Thetford.
„ William Watts Wickes, Aylsham.

Head Master:

Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith, M.A., Camb.

Usher:

John Henry Gates.

North Walsham.—Sir Wm. Paston's Free School.

Mr. Hammond's Report.

This school was founded in 1606, for a master and usher to instruct freely forty boys (sons of inhabitants of North Erpingham, Tunstead, Happing, East Flegg and West Flegg Hundreds) in the rules of grammar and the knowledge of the Latin tongue.

The charity is now governed by a decree of the Court of Chancery made in 1760; but no modifications were introduced by this decree either in the subjects of instruction prescribed or in the class of boys intended to be benefited by the trust. Till a late period the school has been a large classical boarding school, and but few boys from the favoured hundreds have applied for admission for a long time past.

In September 1832 there were 6 foundation boys and 56 boarders in the school house.

The present master has had between 30 and 40 boarders.

At present both foundationers and boarders have almost entirely deserted the school.

At the time of my visit there were eight pupils from the favoured hundreds, of whom three were boarders; besides these, there were three other boarders in the master's house.

I saw only seven pupils in the schoolroom. The others were young boys receiving instruction from the master's wife. One older boy was preparing for the Cambridge local examination, and has since passed, as a senior, without honours.

I heard the ordinary lessons in scripture and Latin. I also examined an arithmetic class and saw one boy's work in algebra. But the school cannot be treated as a public school; the master's functions are those rather of a private tutor. The boys were modest and unaffected; and the whole establishment had an air of quiet domesticity quite unlike that of a busy grammar school.

It will be seen from the above description that the persons mainly interested in the trust attach but little value to the education given at the school.

The schoolroom, erected in 1826, is a large substantial building, detached from the house, but standing in the same grounds. It has not been used for many years, and there is not a single unbroken pane of glass in it. School is held in a room in the master's house. The master's house is capable of receiving 35 to 40 boarders. One or two rooms only are occupied by the half-dozen boys at present there. The building is falling out of repair, having been externally painted twice only in 22 years. The whole place wears an aspect of decay and desolation.

The boys' playground is somewhat less than half an acre in extent; but the boarders play in the master's garden, which is larger.

The present state of this charity, of which the income is nearly 300*l.* per annum, with a prospect of increase, is most lamentable.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Some time ago the trustees were anxious to have a new scheme; but the master objected, and his interests are protected by Act of Parliament. There ought to be an usher on the foundation; but this functionary has disappeared, the trustees thinking it better to save his salary and add it to their accumulations, now that his services are not wanted. For similar reasons they decline to spend anything on the buildings beyond what is necessary for preventing them from going to absolute ruin. No one takes any interest in the place. One trustee told me that he had purposely kept away from the meetings for many years "from sheer despair and disgust," and I understand that a quorum is with difficulty collected to pass the annual accounts for the Charity Commissioners. Some attribute the collapse of the school to a want of energy on the part of the master; others think that he is too good for the requirements of the place; all agree that a classical school will no longer succeed, now that parents of a better class are sending their sons to the large public schools, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood do not require Latin or Greek.

The total population of the hundreds interested in the charity was, in 1861, 37,234; but they are scattered about in agricultural villages and parishes, the largest town being North Walsham, with a population of 3,000.

Under these circumstances, it is suggested either that the restriction imposed by the founder should be relaxed, or that the privilege of free education for 40 boys should be commuted for exhibitions tenable at this or some other school by selected scholars from the favoured districts.

At present the education of the foundationers is not absolutely free. It is interpreted that the master is required to give gratuitous education only in Latin. For other subjects, including Greek, mathematics, arithmetic and English, the foundationers are charged 8*l.* per annum.

The trust possesses the advowson of a small benefice, which should be sold for the benefit of the charity.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 318. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir William Paston purchased two acres of ground, and thereon built a schoolhouse, and by deed 1 Oct. 1606 gave, for maintenance of school, master, usher, and preacher, rectory with advowson of Horsey, lands in Horsey and Waxtonesham known as Fords, and containing 120 acres, and six pieces of land in Walcot, and directed surplus of profits (if any), after defraying all charges, to be for relief of poor. Original endowment augmented with four pieces of land containing nearly 38 acres under Horsey Inclosure Act, 52 Geo. 3. Rev. William Rees, 26 May 1818, gave a small piece of copyhold land to increase school site. Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Total acreage of lands, including school premises 217A. 3R. 8P. Average annual income from endowment, 297*l.* gross, 263*l*

net, of which 153*l.* is applied to school. In 1864, 305*l.* 13*s.* gross, 266*l.* net. On expiration of a lease for 21 years, from 11 Oct. 1850, an increase of income may be expected.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for training up, teaching, and instructing of youth. Forty scholars to be freely taught and instructed in the rules of grammar and the Latin tongue, children of inhabitants of hundreds of North Erpingham, Tunstead, Happing, and East and West Flegg (foundation deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed—Principles of religion; rules of grammar and the Latin tongue (foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery 16 Feb. 1760.

Governors, honest, able, and sufficient persons resident near town, and such of the name of Paston as for the time being enjoy founder's chief mansion house at Paston, have power to nominate and displace master and usher, there being no issue male of founder's grandson Edmund Paston or of Edward Paston in foundation deed mentioned. In practice appointment of usher is left to head master.

Master and usher must be sufficient, honest, discreet, and learned men.

State of School in Second Half-year 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment, 140*l.*

Day Scholars.—Six, all on foundation; five between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of tradesmen, &c.; all from town. Pay for general work, 8*l.*, or if not on foundation, 12*l.* French, drawing, and music, 4*l.* each.

Boarders.—Three, all in head master's house, one on foundation. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board: foundationers, 22*l.*, other boys, 23*l.* Laundress, 2*l.* School bills: highest, 44*l*; average, 40*l.*; lowest, 35*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1399·3 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for religious knowledge, English, classics, and mathematics. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Daily instruction for three quarters of an hour in Old and New Testament history, church catechism, and evidences of Christianity. Prayers taken from Prayer Book morning and evening.

Promotions by proficiency at discretion of master, and separate for every group of subjects.

Prizes given by master once a year.

Punishments: Impositions, and, very rarely, caning, all by head master only.

Playground 80 yards by 21. Boys walk out with master, and occasionally by twos and threes without him.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week; about half of lessons prepared out of school under a master's supervision. Playtime about 30 hours per week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for A.D. 1864.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents	191	0	0
Half-year's dividend on 426*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* consols	6	4	4
Half-year's dividend on 578*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* consols	8	9	1
	£305	13	5

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Lecturer's stipend	12	12	0
Master's „	140	0	0
Clerk's „	10	0	0
Insurance	3	4	8
Carpenter, bricklayer, &c.	6	3	7
Income Tax	5	8	6
Land „ (half a year)	0	18	9
Balance	127	5	11
	£305	13	5

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Draper - -	All of North Walsham.
2	Do. - -	
3	Ironmonger -	
4	Independent Minister	
5	Tailor - -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Retired Colonel -	Norwich.	The Master.
2	Surgeon - -	London.	
3	Clergyman - -	Edingthorpe.	
4	Clergyman - -	Edingthorpe.	
5	Miller - -	Burgh.	
6	Draper - -	London.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) 1862. One boy obtained a third class in honours with especial distinction in Latin at the Cambridge Local Examination held at Norwich.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Lord Suffield, Gunton Hall, Norfolk.
Lord Kimberley, Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.
Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart, Beeston Hall, Norfolk.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Colne Lodge, Crome.
John Berney Petre, Esq., Westwick Hall.
Henry Ramer Upcher, Esq., Sherringham Hall.
John Thomas Mott, Esq., Barningham Hall.
Rev. Thomas John Cooper, Mattishall.
Rev. Francis William Cubitt, Fritton, Suffolk.

Clerk to Trustees:
George Wilkinson.

Head Master:
Rev. Thomas Day, M.A.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Boys are formed.	Number of Classes into which those	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
						yrs. m.		hr. m.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs. m.			hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	11	3	—	1	1	16	6	—	—	4½	Old and New Test.; Church Cat.; Horæ Paulinæ.	6	12	6	1	6	6	Old and New Test. and Church Cat.	4	11	6	¾	6	4½	Old and New Test. Church Cat.
Greek - -	1	1	—	1	1	16	6	¾	3	3	Euripides, Phœnissæ; Acts of Apostles; Arnold's Exercises.			6	1	6	6	Smith's Principia Lat., Part III; Ellis's Ex.; Latin Grammar.	4	11	6	¾	6	4½	Latin Grammar; Henry's 1st Lat. Book.
Latin - -	10	3	—	1	1	16	4	¾	3	3	Virgil, Georgic iv.; Livy xxi.; Arnold's Exercises, P. II.	6	12	6	1	6	6		4	11	6	¾	6	4½	
French - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2	12	6	½	6	3	Colenso's Fractions -	4	11	4	1	—	4	Colenso's 1st Part.
Arithmetic -	11	4	—	—	1	16	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Fractions and Decimals; B. Smith's do., and Stocks.	3	14	4	1	—	4								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	1	—	—	1	16	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Books vi. and xi. B. Smith's Algebra, Quadratic Equations, Progression, Variation.														
History - -	11	3	—	—	1	16	2	1	2	—	Collier's British Empire Cornwell's Geo.; Mapping	6	12	4	⅓	—	—	Collier's British Empire Cornwell's Geography.	4	11	6	½	6	3	Collier's Brit. Emp. Gaultier's Geo.
Geography -	11	3	—	—	1	16	2	1	2	—															
English Composition.	1	1	—	—	1	16	1																		
Reading -	11	3	—	—	1	16	1	—	—	—	- - -	6	12	6	¾	—	3	Various - - -	4	11	6	½	—	3	Various.
Writing -	11	3	—	—	1	16	4	—	—	—	- - -	6	12	4	½	—	2	- - -	4	11	4	½	—	2	
Music - -	1	1	—	—	1	13	4	1	4	—	- - -	1	13	4	1	—	4								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LITTLE WALSINGHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school was founded in 1650, in pursuance of the will of Richard Bond, bearing date 5th Nov. 1639.

The instruction intended by the parties to the deed of trust was most elaborately set forth in a schedule thereto annexed. In it was enumerated a long list of Latin and Greek authors; and writing, arithmetic and navigation were included in the course.

The master and usher were both required to be skilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and the former was to be a graduate of one of the universities.

The class of scholars was so far defined that children of the meaner sort born in the town, or of parents who had resided three years together there, were to be preferred, and the sons of poor men to the sons of rich men. The number of free boys specified was 30, who were to be taught freely, if able to read well.

Pay-scholars from the town and from a distance were recognized as an element of the proposed school; but those from the town, that is to say, all Walsingham boys in excess of the 30 free boys, were to pay not more than 20*s.* per annum.

It would thus appear that the school was intended for the benefit of all classes, but that the free education was, in the first instance, to be the privilege of the poorer inhabitants of Little Walsingham.

The unsatisfactory state of the school at the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry is described in the Report; but it afterwards grew worse, and for some time before the appointment of the present master there was neither usher, school, nor pupils, the master's place being a sinecure of about 100*l.* per annum.

On the election of the present master there was, for a time, a certain resuscitation of the school. I am informed by him that at one period he may have had 30 pupils (say 12 free boys, 10 pay-boys, and 8 boarders), some of whom proceeded to a university. But as it became apparent that the education prescribed by the deed of settlement was not required by the inhabitants of the town, the trustees obtained a scheme from the Court of Chancery in 1861. The master complains that this was done without his knowledge, and, in a certain measure, against his wishes.

The new scheme does away with the free education and fixes a capitation fee of 16*s.* per annum for every pupil under the age of sixteen. Of the amount thus raised one half is paid to the master and one half to the trustees.

The subjects now taught are practically reduced to reading, writing and arithmetic.

At the time of my inspection there were 14 boys in the school, of whom one was just beginning the Latin grammar. The only

subject in which the boys acquitted themselves with any credit was the arithmetic. Everything else was unsatisfactory, and the discipline was not effective.

The master complains of great irregularity of attendance, the boys being detained at home by their parents on slight occasions. He also considers that the trustees should not admit boys grossly ignorant. Some of the scholars, he assures me, cannot read a verse of the New Testament on their first coming to the school.

There is no schoolroom, master's house, or playground. In addition to a salary of 70*l.* per annum, the master is allowed 30*l.* per annum towards hiring a school house, and he is permitted to take eight boarders, a privilege which will not be continued to his successor.

It is intended, so soon as the accumulations of surplus income amount to 1,500*l.*, to build a school. But before this is done, it would be well to consider whether this will not be money thrown away. Next door to the house hired by the present master is a National school, which would satisfy the chief requirements of the town as well as, and (if properly inspected) much better than, the so-called Grammar school. It was suggested to me by the rector that the most useful application of the school income would be to pay a subscription out of it to the National school, and to convert the residue into exhibitions tenable at a school or schools in other parts of the county. The circumstance that there are no school buildings makes such a plan comparatively easy to be carried out, and the fact that there is no middle-class private school at Walsingham goes to prove that there is not even the pretence of a general demand for any education beyond the very lowest.

About 120*l.* per annum would be available for exhibitions or prize premiums of the kind suggested by the rector, supposing the subscription to the National school were fixed at 40*l.* per annum.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. Pt. 1. 670, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Richard Bond, 5 Nov. 1639, who left 500*l.*, and a share of his residuary estate to be laid out in lands for maintenance of a free school. The 500*l.*, and 540*l.* more out of residue, bought house and 69½ acres. Additions made by inclosures.

School Property.—Lands let at gross rent of 189*l.* Spent on school, 108*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

Surplus income invested with view to building school.

No school buildings at present.

Objects of Trust.—To teach free of all charge 30 scholars of Little Walsingham; children of poor people preferred. To maintain for that purpose schoolmaster and usher. Schoolmaster to be well learned in the Greek and Latin tongue, a graduate. Usher skilled in Greek and Latin. To provide two learned preachers annually to examine the scholars, how they profit in their learning; and the schoolmaster and usher as to their orderly course in teaching (schedule to trust deed, 11 Feb. 1650).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek and Latin authors, other profitable books, as approved in the best schools; knowledge of God, as well as humane learning; arithmetic too, and sea-cards (schedule to trust deed).

Greek and Latin (when required), algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and also such other languages, arts, and sciences as the trustees may from time to time direct (scheme of 1861).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1861. Incumbents of Great and Little Walsingham, with guardian of the poor, and two churchwardens of Little Walsingham, are *ex-officio* trustees; seven others from the neighbourhood.

Master appointed by trustees, who by scheme are not bound to appoint a graduate for the future.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Receives 105*l.* per annum, with capitation fee of 2*s.* per quarter from each scholar.

Day Scholars.—Thirteen, sons of persons employed in trade or agriculture living within half a mile.

Boarders.—None. Present head master allowed to take eight. New scheme allows no boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children required to read well on admission.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and by other subjects subordinately.

Religious instruction forms part of school work.

School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion according to attainments.

Examinations yearly, by examiners appointed by the trustees. Small prizes of books after the examination.

No playground. No school library.

Master lends books at his discretion.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week. Most of the lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

- Perpetual Curate of Little Walsingham
- Peapetual Curate of Great Walsingham
- The Guardian of the Poor of Little Walsingham
- Tne Churchwardens of Little Walsingham

} ex officio.

- Henry J. Lee Warner, Esq., Walsingham Abbey.
- Samuel Waters
- Peter Hudson
- John Gamble

} of Little Walsingham.

- Rev. R. E. Brooke, Great Walsingham.
- Rev. J. C. Platten, North Barsham Rectory.
- Wm. Brooke Adcock.

Master:

Robert Leeder.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - -	1	Cordwainer.
„ „ -	2	Station Master.
„ „ -	3	Labourer.
„ „ -	4	Shoemaker.
„ „ -	5	Police Superintendent.
„ „ -	6	Farmer.
„ „ -	7	Tailor.
„ „ -	8	Baker.
„ „ -	9	Coachman.
„ „ -	10	Foundry-man.
Boys lowest in School - -	1	Carpenter.
„ „ -	2	Servant.
„ „ -	3	Station Master.
„ „ -	4	Cordwainer.

All resident in Walsingham, not more than a mile from schoolhouse.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WYMONDHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school, the foundation of which is referred to the reign of King Edward VI., is an ancient grammar school, in which the Latin and Greek languages were formerly taught gratuitously, the master charging his own terms for other subjects of instruction.

It is now governed by a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1826. By the provisions of the scheme the master is required to be a clergyman of the Church of England, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and qualified to teach Latin and Greek.

In consideration of a salary of 60*l.* per annum, and of the use of a house which is kept in repair by the charity trustees, he is to teach, in person and by his assistants, all such sons of inhabitants of the parish of Wymondham as the governors shall approve of, in reading, writing, arithmetic and the learned languages, without fee, reward or gratuity; and no boy is to be admitted under eight years of age or above thirteen, or to continue at the school after eighteen years of age.

The present practice is to charge the Wymondham boys a capitation fee of 2*l.* per annum for the subjects above specified, French, German and drawing being accounted extras. Other pupils are charged 6*l.* per annum for general work, under which head French is included.

At the time of my inspection there were present 49 boys, of whom 25 were boarders. From 12 to 15, on an average, are foundationers, and the rest are day boys, who come from a distance varying from two to five miles.

Only one boy is returned as learning Greek.

I examined the scholars *vivâ voce* in Latin, arithmetic and dictation. The first class translated Cæsar with more spirit and accuracy than is usual in schools of this description. The Latin of the lower classes was relatively not so good. The arithmetic was particularly good throughout the school. The dictation varied very much; some of the boys were very indifferent and some very good. The country boys at this, as at other similar schools, are said to be very ignorant on their first admission, and this school contains a large proportion of this class of pupils. For some time French has been very successfully taught, the master having secured the services of a superior resident teacher.

Boys from this school have passed the Cambridge local examination with considerable credit, and the general education appeared to me to be very satisfactory of its kind.

The school is held in a large dining room lately added to the master's house. This room is not adapted to, or large enough for, this purpose, and in hot weather it can scarcely be healthy. It is very desirable that the large handsome building, known as

Beckett's Chapel, should be fitted up and employed, as in former times, for the purposes of the school. This suggestion has already been made in a report by Mr. Boase, Inspector of Charities, dated 11th March 1864; and as the charity trustees hold a large cash balance sufficient to cover the outlay, as estimated by an architect who has prepared plans, considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in consequence of an apparent reluctance on the part of the trustees to carry out the work. The plans include the restoration of the schoolroom and the provision of a classroom adjoining.

In other respects the master's house is convenient and well suited for the reception of a large number of boarders. Close to his residence there is a playground of about an acre in extent.

With the above exception, every one seems satisfied with the working of the school, and it is justly considered a useful institution for the town.

There is no separate school trust, several local charities, of which the school is one, being administered conjointly under the name of the "town lands." The total income is about 200*l.* per annum, out of which the master receives his salary of 60*l.* The largest annual payments are for coals for the use of the poor. They have been of late years as follows:—

1861	140*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*	1863	93*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*
1862	174*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	1864	118*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

It has been the practice of the trustees to hold large cash balances in hand, and until the year 1864 no interest has been paid in respect of them.

This school, in common with Norwich and Aylsham schools, enjoys a preference to one of the Parker exhibitions at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, but no scholars have proceeded from the school to the university for some years.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 639. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir William and Sir Thomas Wodehouse gave, by deed 14 May 1550, messuage known as Guildhall and 11 acres of land belonging thereto. William and Elizeus Kett, by deed 20 Oct. 1577, gave Becket's Chapel, then schoolhouse, Abbey steeple, part of St. Margaret's chapel, aisle and vestry on south side of parish church, and other adjoining premises lately belonging to dissolved monastery of Wymondham. Stephen Agas, 11 Oct 1636, gave for grammar school, copyhold lands in Silfield, Kyds Hyrne, Kyds Falgate, and all lands in Wymondham known as town lands, formerly held for St. Peter's Guild. Thomas Taylor, by will 24 July 1670, gave all his real estate in Wymondham, for poor of parish. Robert Dey, by will 22 Jan. 1672, gave 40*l.* to be laid out in land for apprenticing once in three years a poor child of parish, and also gave a house in Chapel-gate Street for schoolmaster's residence. Rev. John Ellis, 9 May 1737, gave for schoolmaster's maintenance premises known as town lands, copyhold of manor of Wymondham, Cromwell's, a pightel at Ingham, and other premises in Wymondham. Trustees also in possession of four acres of land in Wattlefield known as Blyth Meadow. Under Commissioners award, 15 June 1810 (appointed under Enclosure Act, 46 Geo. 3.) divers of charity lands (including Dey's land and Blyth Meadow) exchanged and allotments received. Deeds in custody of trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment, 253*l.* gross, 191*l.* net, of which 60*l.* as master's salary, besides expenses of repairs, are applied to school. It is in contemplation (if consent of Charity Commissioners be obtained) to sell part of property, to enfranchise copyhold portion, and to restore Becket's Chapel. School has a claim, together with Norwich and Aylsham schools, to an exhibition of 18*l.* a year at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, founded by Archbishop Parker in 1569, and also, in default of candidates of founder's name, to two of four scholarships, of 5*l.* annual value, tenable until B.A., founded by will of Edward Colman, 13 Dec. 1659.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing and teaching boys or young people and other pious and necessary uses in town (Agas' gift). Such of male children of inhabitants of parish as governors at any one of their quarterly meetings approve to be educated in prescribed subjects without any fee. No boy to be admitted for the first time under the age of eight or above 13. nor to continue after attaining the age of 18 (Scheme A.D. 1826.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School apparently founded as a grammar school. Reading, writing, arithmetic, the learned languages, and other useful learning (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master in Chancery, A.D. 1826.

Trustees, 12 freeholders or copyholders of Wymondham.

Governors, vicar *ex-officio*, resident trustees, and so many resident members of Church of England who are not lessees, assignees, or occupiers of any part of charity property, or are partakers or parents of partakers of charity, as with them make up the number of 15; seven a quorum; vicar, if present, chairman, with a casting vote; have power, with concurrence of six of their number, to appoint, and, with not less than three nor more than six months' written notice, to remove master in the event of his becoming in opinion of four governors incapable of conducting school by accepting any other office or employment, or through negligence or misconduct or otherwise. No governors have been appointed.

Master must be a clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and qualified to teach Latin and Greek languages. May, with not more than six nor less than three months' written notice to vicar and three governors, resign office at Midsummer or Christmas-day. May not hold vicarage or curacy of Wymondham.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master, statutable salary of 60*l.* (less income tax) from endowment, 78*l.* from fees; no profits from boarders, other sources of income uncertain. Second master's salary, 60*l.* with board lodging, all at head master's expense. French master's salary 21*l.*, with board, lodging, washing, and travelling expenses at head master's expense.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for A.D. 1864.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Rents (97a. 3r. 13p.)	224	1	6
Dividends on stock (679*l.* new 3 per cents.)	19	16	4
Interest (about)	19	0	2
	£262	18	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Insurance	2	7	11
Under sheriff (for allowance of Wymondham charter)	1	11	6
Quit rents	1	15	9
Dey's Charity	12	6	6
Mr. Burroughes (one year's rent of Blyth Meadow)	7	6	0
Land and Property Tax	4	19	6
Master's salary (less Income Tax)	58	8	9
Repairs	17	17	7
Books of account, &c.	3	12	0
Allowed tenants	13	18	9
Coals for poor	118	4	5
Receiver	10	0	0
Balance	10	9	4
	£262	18	0

Day Scholars.—Twenty-three; chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of farmers principally; from distances up to three miles generally; 13 on foundation. Pay for general work 2*l.*, French 4*l.* 4*s.*; general work, non-foundationers, 6*l.* 6*s.*; no charge for French. German and drawing (extra for all) 6*l.* 6*s.* each.

Boarders.—Twenty-seven; all in head master's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and tuition, 20 to 40 guineas per annum. School bills; highest, 53*l.*; average, 33*l.*; lowest, 24*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 308 feet per boy. All except brothers have separate beds. Rise, 6½ a.m.; retire about 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No examination on admission.

School variously classified according to subjects. School course modified to meet parents' wishes. Religious instruction under entire direction of head master. School work begins and ends (for boarders at least) with family, extemporaneous, and other prayers.

Promotions according to proficiency.

School never examined. Boys are, however, prepared and sent to Cambridge local examinations. No prizes at present, there being no available funds.

Caning and impositions only punishments.

Playground more than an acre.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Day scholars in school 30 and boarders 51 hours in the week. Playtime 21 hours in the week.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Several boys have passed the Cambridge Local Examinations. One in 1863 gained the Local French Prize, and was in the Second Class in Honours. One in a previous year was in the Second Class in Honours, and was specially distinguished.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees:
John Mitchell, Esq., Wymondham.
Edward Palmer Clarke, Esq., Wymondham.

Ex-officio Governor:
The Vicar of Wymondham.

Clerk to Trustees:
Caudell Clarke, Wymondham, Norfolk.

Head Master:
Rev. Joseph Grisdale.

Second Master:
Mr. Copley (1867).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Wymondham.	
,, - - 2	Merchant - -	Do.	
,, - - 3	Clerk - - -	Do.	
,, - - 4	Gentleman -	Do.	
,, - - 5	Farmer - -	Burnham Broom -	5 miles.
,, - - 6	Stationer - -	Wymondham.	
,, - - 7	Merchant - -	Barningham -	27 do.
,, - - 8	Gardener - -	Kimberley - -	2 do.
,, - - 9	Silversmith - -	Wymondham.	
,, - - 10	Gentleman -	Downham Grove	do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Hotel Keeper -	Wymondham.	
,, - - 2	Farmer -	Burnham Broom -	5 do.
,, - - 3	Do. - -	Great Melton -	3 do.
,, - - 4	Do. - -	Do. -	3 do.
,, - - 5	Do. - -	Do. -	3 do.
,, - - 6	Do. - -	Suton - -	2 do.
,, - - 7	Do. - -	Silfield - -	2 do.
,, - - 8	Tradesman -	Wymondham.	
,, - 9	Farmer - -	Wattlefield - -	3 do.
,, - - 10	Do. - -	Wicklewood -	2 do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Bridgham Rectory	Rev. J. Grisdale.
,, - - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
,, - - 3	Farmer - -	Crownthorpe -	
,, - - 4	Merchant - -	Norwich - -	
,, - - 5	Farmer - -	Carleton Rode -	
,, - - 6	Merchant - -	Norwich - -	
,, - - 7	Farmer - -	Mundesley - -	
,, - - 8	Banker - -	E. Dereham -	
,, - - 9	Vet. Surgeon -	Fakenham - -	
,, - - 10	Farmer - -	Billingford -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Runhall - -	
,, - - 2	Miller - -	Cringleford -	
,, - - 3	Surgeon - -	Loddon - -	
,, - - 4	Merchant - -	Bradford (Ykshre.)	
,, - - 5	Farmer - -	Kimberley - -	
,, - - 6	Merchant - -	Hartlepool -	
,, - - 7	Farmer - -	Mundham - -	
,, - - 8	Do. - -	Rondham -	
,, - - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	
,, - - 10	Gentlewoman -	Old Buckenham -	

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended 1864.
			Gs.		yrs.				hrs.			yrs.				hrs.							hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	5	—	10	13	Uncertain: boarders more especially instructed.				Catechism; Lewis' Catechism; Whateley, Riddle's Comp.														
Greek	1	1	—	1	13	6	30m	—	—	Valpy's Gr. Del.; Wordsworth's Gr. Grammar.														
Latin	30	3	—	10	13	6	40m	4	5h.	Ovid's Fasti; Cæsar, 1 bk.; Cor. Nepos; Virgil, 1 bk; Arnold's Exercises.	12	12	6	40m	4	7	Cor. Nepos, 6 lives; Arnold.	8	12	6	40m	4	7	Arnold's Henry; Delectus; Valpy's Latin Grammar.
French	14	3	4	Nine do not pay; some pay by special agreement. A lesson is given to each class every morning, averaging an hour.																				
German	1	1	4	Lesson every afternoon.																				
Arithmetic	50	An hour before breakfast; otherwise unoccupied time in the morning: the afternoons, minus writing lessons, given to sums.																						
Book-keeping	1	Whenever time can be found a lesson is given.																						
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	The same may be said of these subjects.																						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso, Lund, & Euclid.														
Chemistry	We have lately declined, it being too expensive.																							
History	50	3	An hour every morning to history, &c. and reading, in the Latin classes. Two hours or more are devoted to the English subjects mentioned, by an able master of great experience and industry, who manages to have lessons in English history, &c. in the after noon, and occasionally lessons in geography.																					
Geography	50																							
English Grammar.	50	Attended to in the morning.																						
English Literature.	50	Ditto.																						
English Composition.	50	Once a week an especial lesson in dictation.																						
Reading	50	Every day.																						
Writing	50	Do.																						
Music*	3	—	4	Vocal music well taught half an hour every evening.																				
Drawing	5	—	One lesson a week by visiting master. Time allowed to prepare, every day, under supervision.																					

* The Masters receive their charges without any deduction, to induce them to come.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GREAT YARMOUTH GRAMMAR AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

FROM the time of the Reformation till the year 1797 there was a grammar school at Great Yarmouth, supported, as would appear from the Charity Commissioners' Report, by a voluntary grant from the corporation funds. This grant was discontinued in the year above mentioned, probably because there were no free scholars attending the school.

In 1863, the trustees of the municipal charities being of opinion that the system of boarding, lodging and clothing a number of poor children in the Children's Hospital was working badly, obtained the sanction of the Charity Commissioners to a scheme for the application of a portion of the hospital funds to the establishment of a school, which should provide a good and useful education for the sons of inhabitants of the town. The school is called the Grammar and Commercial School, and, unlike the endowed school of King Edward VI. at Norwich, is a single establishment, in which an attempt is made to combine classics with commercial subjects of instruction. The latter, however, predominate. Latin, French, Euclid and Algebra are taught; and, besides these, the ordinary English and commercial course, including drawing. The sons of inhabitants of Great Yarmouth pay 6*l.*, and those of inhabitants of Southtown and Gorleston 8*l.* per annum. All other boys pay 10*l.* yearly for all the instruction given at the school. An annual sum from the hospital revenues, amounting to about 300*l.*, is applied to meet the deficiency in the receipts from the capitation fees of the scholars.

At the time of my inspection there were about *70 scholars, who were undergoing the ordinary half-yearly examination; but nevertheless I took the different classes in Latin, French, arithmetic, history, geography, and dictation. In all these subjects the work was quite satisfactory. Some of the drawing, which is taught by the Master of the School of Design, was particularly good. The Latin, in the case of the higher boys, would entitle the school to be considered as a classical† rather than as a commercial school; but little or no Greek is taught. Viewed as a commercial school, the school in respect of its best boys is even superior to the Commercial School at Norwich; but it probably has a larger infusion of scholars preparing for some professional pursuit. No boy, however, is allowed to remain beyond the age of 16, a regulation which contracts the scope of the education given, and prevents the school from ever becoming one which can prepare boys directly for the universities.

* Since increased to 100. The present master has about 15 boarders, although no residence is provided for him. (1867.)

† The school is now divided into two departments, the classical and the modern. Both the departments are conducted in the same premises, and are under the control of the head master. (1867.)

Though but lately established, the school has been very successful at the Cambridge local examinations. It sent up five candidates last year, all of whom passed, while one obtained a first, and one a second, class in honours. The working staff of the school seemed particularly efficient. The boys, while under the eyes of their master, were very orderly; but one class, which I took privately in a class room, was rather difficult to manage. There is, of course, no school tone, all the boys being day boys, who may occasionally meet together in play hours for a game of cricket or football on the Denes. There is no playground or master's house. Although the masters may take boarders, there are only one or two living with the third master. The school premises—one large and two smaller rooms, with offices—are confessedly of a temporary character. Their cost, about 650*l.*, was defrayed from the hospital revenues. They will accommodate about 100 to 110 boys.

It is intended at some future time to erect a permanent building; but as the discontinuance of the old charity arrangements is regarded in some quarters as an injustice to the lower classes, and was not effected without considerable opposition, it is impossible to say when this intention will be carried out. There is little likelihood of a master's residence being built; and if boarders are to be taken by the head master, it is suggested that the best plan will be to grant him an allowance towards the expense of hiring a suitable house.

That such a school was needed is proved by the circumstance that there is only* one other school of a similar description and with equal numbers in this large town. This latter school, which is a private establishment kept by a certificated master, is one of the best commercial schools in the county; but the Latin instruction is decidedly inferior to that given at the Grammar and Commercial School. The remaining schools are either limited in their numbers or humble in their character.

The development of the school into one of a more pretentious character is prevented by the regulation which imposes the maximum limit of age. Even its existence in its present form is somewhat precarious as long as it has no specific endowment assured to it. The enlightened portion of the community is in its favour, and to judge from the numbers and enthusiasm of the company at a public distribution of prizes which I attended in 1865, and which afforded a strong contrast to a similar meeting at Norwich for the distribution of prizes to successful candidates in the local examinations, the school has already established itself in the good graces of the middle classes. But probably a numerical majority, consisting partly of benevolent and partly of ignorant persons, would prefer the old philanthropical objects to the modern educational scheme. The intervention of the Charity Commissioners is the best guarantee that the school will not be sacrificed

* This school has also increased since my visit. It contains at present 90 boys, of whom 30 are boarders. (1867.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to mere popular or local caprice, and that its existence is assured against every contingency except the palpable and acknowledged failure of its objects.

The Children's Hospital, which has now been converted into a day school for the children of the poor, is attended by about 180 boys and 100 girls. Besides the usual elements, the boys receive some instruction in navigation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 334. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Old grammar school supported by corporation as early as 1612, with salary to master amounting in 1646 to 20*l.*; afterwards increased to 50*l.*, provided master had nine free scholars. In 1797 payment to master, which was entirely voluntary, discontinued. Present school established in connexion with the Children's Hospital by scheme of Charity Commissioners in 1862.

School property.—Trustees of Children's Hospital at liberty to apply a sufficient part of yearly income of that charity in support of school. Average annual income of whole charity, 943*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* gross (in 1867 it was 974*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*); 777*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* net. Trustees applied to school in 1864 267*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, and in 1867 the amount was 239*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* from endowment, apart from school fees. Buildings good; erected in 1863 at cost of 718*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain "The Great Yarmouth Grammar and Commercial School," for boys from 8 to 16 years of age; with preference to Yarmouth boys, in case accommodation be not sufficient for all applicants.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, French, German, and Latin languages, history, geography, and navigation, writing, drawing, arithmetic, comprising book-keeping and the elementary parts of algebra; geometry and mechanics, surveying and measuring work, and the principles of science and art as applicable to trades and manufactures.

Government and Masters.—Trustees of Municipal Charities appoint, and by majority at special meeting may dismiss, master. Assistant masters appointed by master, with approval of trustees. Master and assistant masters are to be members and communicants of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from trustees 150*l.*, and from scholars' payments 2*l.* a year for each boy.

Assistant master receives from trustees 150*l.*, and no other income.

English master receives from trustees 100*l.*, and from scholars' payments 1*l.* a year for each boy.

Other teachers for French, German, and navigation.

Drawing taught by Master of the School of Art.

Day Scholars.—Sixty-three. Pay 6*l.* school fees, if children of inhabitants, otherwise 10*l.*

Boarders.—Six in house of assistant master. Eight not in masters' houses.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading and writing to a certain extent practically required on admission.

Proficiency in Latin determines a boy's place in English and French; but in mathematics there is an altogether different classification. Promotion by merit in work of half year and examination.

Head master supreme over discipline; sole inflictor of corporal punishment, which is generally private. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy, and others of a special character.

No playground. No gymnasium. No drilling at present. School time, 41 weeks a year. Study, 30 hours a week.

Midsummer examination by university men of distinction; after which 10*l.* granted to be expended in books for prizes.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH, for year ending December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1, 1867.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	340	2	1
Dividend on 1,500*l.* consols	45	0	0
Interest on bonds (1,800*l.*)	73	0	0
Rent of Irish estate	100	0	0
Town rentals	745	19	0
Alienation fines	8	13	0
Payments by adult school	0	10	0
Bank interest	1	5	10
	£1,314	9	11
Cash from Grammar School (*i.e.*, amount of school fees, less portion due to masters)	394	8	1
	£1,708	18	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General—						
Land tax	10	11	6			
Rentcharge to corporation	91	3	6			
Insurance	3	4	0			
Rates of Irish estate	5	18	9			
				110	17	9
Hospital—						
Painter, carpenter, bricklayer, ironmonger, haberdasher, carter	26	0	7			
Water, fires, lighting, &c.	38	5	11			
Surgeon	5	0	0			
Drilling boys	5	2	0			
Garden	10	0	0			
Books and stationery	11	3	6			
Schools of Navigation and Art	14	7	6			
Salaries	349	2	0			
Allowances	24	10	6			
New works	35	0	0			
Incidents	9	4	5			
Income tax	2	17	8			
				530	14	1
Grammar school—						
Salaries and examinations	535	7	0			
Stationery, books, and advertisements	67	19	9			
Fires, lighting, rent, water, rates, insurance	19	2	11			
Repairs and incidents	11	6	10			
				633	16	6
Balance in hand				433	9	8
				£1,708	18	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia.
Sir Edmund Henry Knowles Lacon, Bart., M.P.
William Johnson, Esq.
Charles John Palmer, Esq.
Thomas Brightwen, Esq.
Benjamin Jay, Esq.
John Wilton Shelly, Esq.
Edward Harbord Lushington Preston, Esq.
William Norton Burroughs, Esq.
Charles Cory Aldred, Esq.
Charles Cory, Esq.
Richard Hammond, Esq.
William Postle Dowson, Esq.

Head Master:

The Rev. J. J. Raven, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Assistant Master:

Mr. R. Charlton Harding.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Wine Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Ship Agent.
,, ,, - 2	Schoolmaster.	,, ,, - 2	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 3	Chemist & Druggist.	,, ,, - 3	Baker.
,, ,, - 4	Shipbroker.	,, ,, - 4	Government Clerk.
,, ,, - 5	Chemist & Druggist.	,, ,, - 5	Fish Salesman.
,, ,, - 6	Corn Factor.	,, ,, - 6	Stationer.
,, ,, - 7	Tavern-keeper.	,, ,, - 7	Cabinet Maker.
,, ,, - 8	Shipbroker.	,, ,, - 8	Chemist.
,, ,, - 9	Lieutenant, N.A.M.	,, ,, - 9	Hotel Keeper.
,, ,, - 10	Retired Tradesman.	,, ,, - 10	Ironmonger.

All from Great Yarmouth, except two from distance of two miles each.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	68	6	—	13	14	1	1½	1	1½	Introductory Evidences of Christianity.	11	13	1	1½	1	1½	Text of the Bible - -	11	10	2	1	—	2	Text of the Bible.
Greek -	8	1	—	8	14	3		1	2¼															
Latin -	60	5	—	13	14	6	¾	3	4½	Ovid's Fasti II.; Cornelius Nep., Lives of Miltiades, Themist., Alcibiades, Hannibal.	12	13	6	¾	3	4½	Edward VIth. Gram.; Delectus.							
French -	48	4	—	13	14	2	1	2	2	Christophe Colomb; Boileau, Le Lutrin.	12	13	2	1	2	2	Ahn's French Gram. and Course.							
German -	11	1	—	11	14	2	1	2	2	Tiark's Grammar.														
Arithmetic -	71	6	—	8	14	2	1½	—	2½	Barnard Smith's -	11	13	2	1½	—	2½	B. Smith's and Colenso's	11	10	6	1¼	—	7½	Colenso's small Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	15	2	—	7	13	2	1	—	2	- - - -	8	12	2	1	—	2								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	2	—	8	14	4	1¼	—	5	Euclid, Bk. I.–IV.; Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations.	11	13	4	1¼	—	5	Euclid, Bk. I., beginning of Algebra.							
History -	60	5	—	13	14	2	¾	—	1½	The Student's Hume, Wm. & Mary–Geo. II.	12	13	2	1	—	2	Ince's Outlines - -	11	10	2	1	—	2	
Geography -	60	5	—	13	14	2	¾	—	1	Cornwell's - - -	12	13	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell's - - -	11	10	2	1	—	2	
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	11	10	4	1	—	4	
English Literature.	25	2	—	13	14	1	1	—	1	Selections from Shakespeare, &c., for repetitn.	12	13	1	1	—	1	Twell's Selections of Poetry.							
English Composition.	47	4	—	13	14	1	—	1	—	- - - - -	12	13	1	—	1									
Reading -	71	6	—	13	14	1	½	—	½	- - - - -	12	13	2	½	—	1	- - - - -	11	10	6	½	—	3	
Writing -	60	5	—	12	13	2	½	—	1½	- - - - -	12	13	2	½	—	1½	- - - - -	11	10	4	½	—	3	
Drawing -	30	2	—	12	13	2	1	—	2	- - - - -	18	12	2	1	—	2								
Navigation -	9	1	—	9	13	3	3	—	3															

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 89.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow't: Deeds and ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta-
								£	£	£	
Classical—Schools—											
Holt - -	1,635	Mixed -	Fishmongers' Hall, London.	Extracts accessible.	Modified, A.D. 1858.	Good rebuilt 1857	Fishmongers' Company.	524	500	All	Inc.
King's Lynn -	16,170	Trading, seafaring, and agricultural.	Corporation muniment room.	Yes	Modified, A.D. 1858.	Good	School-buildings only.	—	—	75 from Boro' Fund.	—
Norwich -	74,891	Trading and manufacturing.	City corporation.	Yes	Scheme, 1859. Can be varied by Master of Rolls.	Inad. accom.	By Governors and clerk.	1,300	1,150	1,150 to two schls.	Stat
Semi-classical Schools—											
Hingham -	1,605	Farming -	Deeds with mortgagees.	Copy accessible.	Scheme, 1856	Good	Trustees	224	171 11*s.*	All	Stat
Norwich - (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.)	74,891	Trading and manufacturing.	City corporation.	Yes	Scheme, 1858	Good	Trustees	1,300	1,150	All to the 2 schls.	Stat
Thetford -	4,208	Farming and manufacturing.	With clerk to trustees,	With Trustees' consent.	Scheme, A.D. 1860.	Good	Trustees	746	448	250	Stat
N. Walsham -	2,896	Farming -	Custody of Governors.	With consent of Trus.	Modified by Court of Chancery, 1760.	Good	Trustees	297	263	153	Inc. 187
Wymondham -	2,152	Farming -	Documents of title with Trustees.	To parties interested	Scheme, 1826	Good	One of the Trustees.	253	191	60	—
Yarmouth, Great.	34,810	Seafaring	Trustees' clerk.	Yes	Scheme, 1862	Good	Trustees	943	777	542	Inc
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Attleburgh -	2,221	Farming -	- - -	—	School merged in village school.	—	Trustees	21	20	20	—

(*Continued on p.* 410.)

NT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
1	20	—	—	Fishmngrs.' Compy.	—	Master	Yes	By charter, no limitation By stat., neighbourhood of Holt.	Boys	Preferential	- -	Stat. 50	Classical -	None
6	24*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes	Poor boys - (Thorysby's will.)	Boys	Absolute as to sons of inhabitants.	Pay 10*l.* 10*s.* a year.	—	Classical -	None
6	170	—	—	Local	—	Master	No	Norwich boys.	Boys	- - -	Order of Governors.	Rather dim.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	County, Rector ex. off.	—	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Capitation fee.	—	Semi-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Master	Yes	Norwich boys.	Boys	Preferential	Order of Governors.	Inc.	Semi-classical.	None
one	—	None	—	Borough Charity Trustes.	—	Trustes.	—	Unrestricted.	—	Sons of inhabitants, &c. absolute.	- -	Dim.	Grammar	Almshouse, &c.
—	—	—	—	County	—	Master	—	40 scholars from neighbouring hundreds.	Boys	- - -	Application.	fallen low.	Semi-classical.	None
4	20	—	—	Local	—	Master	Yes	Male children of Wymondham.	Boys	- - -	Application.	—	Classical -	Coals; apprenticing.
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Master	Yes	Sons of inhabitants.	Boys	Preferential	Trustees admit.	Inc.	Semi-classical.	Children's hospital.
—	—	—	—	Local	—	- -	—	Inhabitants	—	Residence -	- -	—	Non-class.	—

Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical—Schools—										
Holt	3	Governors.	Governors	Master	Master	Graduate of English University.	Master.	Both	- -	—
King's Lynn	1	Corporation.	Corporation in case of misbehaviour.	H.M.	H.M.	Experience in tuition.	H.M.	Both	Conterminous with Borough.	
Norwich	6	Governors.	Governors Feoffees and Charity Commissioners.	Governors.	Governors.	Fit person, Ch. of Eng., in priest's orders.	H.M.	Both	No change.	
Semi-classical Schools—										
Hingham	2	Trustees.	Trustees -	Trustees.	Trustees.	Originally graduate in Eng. Univ.; now member of Ch. of Eng.	1	6 B. 20 D.	Was classical; is commercial.	
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.)	5	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	Fit and proper person.	1	D.	School only opened May 1862.	
Thetford	H.M. and usher.	Majority of Trustees.	Trustees for just cause.	- -	- -	Graduate of English University of Church of England.	H.M. and usher.	5 B. 23 D.	- -	
N. Walsham	2	Trustees.	- - -	Trustees.	- -	Discreet and learned man.	1	Both	- -	
Wymondham	3	Trustees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman and graduate, to teach Lat. and Greek.	H.M.	Both	- -	
Yarmouth, Great.	3	Trustees.	Trustees -	H.M. with consent of Trustees.	Trustees.	Member and communicant of Ch. of Eng.	None	Both	- -	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Attleburgh	Rector is nominal H.M.	Rector, churchwardns, overseers.	Same -	- -	- -	Well learned and sober graduate (found.)	—	D.	- -	

(*Continued on p.* 412.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional } A. Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
-	- -	1	$\frac{3}{5}$	H.M. -	Master and ladies.	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	General supervision.	—	1
45 A. 55 B.	65 A. 35 B.	1	1	H.M. alone may keep one.	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	59	—	50	(*a*) 6½ a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	By 3 resident masters.	800	—
All A.	70 A. 30 B.	4	Not stated	Governors.	H.M., math. master, 2 ladies.	No cntrl. of H.M. exc. in sch. house.	Yes	97	71	58	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9¾ p.m.	Prefect, and supervision of H.M.	600	16
20 A. 80 B.	95 B. 5 C.	2 in 5 yrs.	1 in 5 yrs.	Statutes	Master -	Master.	Yes	36	31	27	6·30 a.m. 8·30 p.m.	Master -	620	—
-	10 A. 90 B.	—	—	Scheme of 1858.	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 A. 50 B.	44 A. 44 B. 12 C.	—	1	? None necessary.	H.M. and usher.	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7–7½ a.m. (*b*) 8½–9 p.m.	By senior boy.	—	None
66 A. 33 B.	All B.	—	2	Statutes	Master -	Master.	Yes	44	39	34	7·0 a.m. 9·30 p.m.	Master -	1,400	—
20 A. 80 B.	10 A. 90 B.	—	—	Statutes	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	53	33	23	6·30 a.m. 9·0 p.m.	Supervision	310	—
-	10 A. 90 B.	—	—	- -	Assistant Master.	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	Master of house.	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
Classical Schools—											
Holt	40	28	Reading and writing.	Mixed	Marks for lessons and for examination.	⅔ in School	—	—	—	—	—
King's Lynn	40	28	Read and write English.	By classics chiefly.	Marks for lessons and for examination.	Mostly out of School. (*b*) boarders. (*c*) day boys.	43	22	43	20	—
Norwich	40	26	Reading and writing.	Separate	Marks of examination.	(*a*) one fourth. (*b*) boarders. (*c*) day boys.	90	31	90	11	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Hingham	40	24 to 29	Slight knowledge of reading.	By groups of subjects.	Marks for lessons and by examination.	Most (*a*). Some (*b*). Very little (*c*).	9	2	15	—	—
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.)	42	28	Read and write.	Mainly by English subjects.	Marks for lessons and by examination.	- - - -	83	—	120	—	—
Thetford	40	Abt 27	Reading	Separate	Mark and examination.	Boarders 1½ hrs. per diem (*b*).	17	7	12	2	—
N. Walsham	40	28	Reading, writing, and first 4 rules in arithmetic.	Separate	Master's judgment.	(*a*) (*b*) equally	11	1	2	—	—
Wymondham	40	D 30 B 51	- - -	Separate for each group of subjects.	Proficiency	B. all in School D. all at home.	30	1	14	1	—
Yarmouth, Great.	41	30	Reading and writing.	Division by mathematics, division by languages.	Marks of half-year and of examination.	Upper boys learn ½ out of School.	60	8	48	11	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Attleburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 414.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*q*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematic; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
(*a*) No. (*b*) Yes, or notes.	Yes P.V.	Yes P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*) Yes. (*b*) Yes.	—	—	(*a*) usually; (*b*) (*c*) occasionally.	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*) for juniors. (*b*) & (*c*) senrs.	—	27	All three ways	3	3	20	—	—	Lectures; experiments by tutor.
Mostly without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*) for juniors. (*b*) & (*c*) for seniors.	90	42	All three ways	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Big backward boys given a translation. All given help.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Exercise books	25	1	Text books	7	12	15	15	15	Very elementary.
Grammar and dict. only.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	130	36	Chiefly text books.	88	130	—	—	—	" " "
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences chiefly.	All	4	All three	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
Aid of tutor	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Text books generally.	11	1	Text books generally.	—	—	—	—	—	" " "
Tutors may help.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	50	8	All three methods.	1	4	—	—	—	" " "
Translations; other aid not discouraged.	P.	—	P.	P.	No original composition.	71	19	All three methods.	15	—	—	—	—	" " "
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—												
Holt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.	-	-	Examiners appointed by visitors.
King's Lynn	43	43	43	43	43	20	43	30	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.	-	-	Examiners appointed by head master.
Norwich	90	90	18	9	90	—	23	—	36	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; C.; T.M.; P.M.	-	-	H-M. monthly, Governors Mids., H.M. Christmas.
Semi-classical Schools—												
Hingham	25	25	25	13	13	25	25	7	—	-	-	Master	-
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.)	130	130	130	—	193	130	130	72	—	D.F.; D.N.; C.	-	-	Appointed by Governors.
Thetford	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	3	—	None as part of system.	-	H.M. half yearly.	-
N. Walsham	11	11	—	—	1	11	11	—	1	None	-	-	-
Wymondham	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	5	3	?	-	-	-
Yarmouth, Great.	60	60	—	25	47	71	60	30	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.	Navigation, 9.	-	Appointed by Master with sanction of Trustees
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—												
Attleburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—

(*Continued on p.* 416.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who now eligible for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
-	Yes -	- - -	—	None	Master and usher.	Book of C.P.	All	Rector	One -	Twice, if members of Ch. of Eng.
es -	Yes -	- - -	43	Open to all.	H.M.	Book of C.P.	All do come.	H.M. -	No set lessons.	Boarders, twice.
es -	Yes -	Yes - -	90	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Book of C.P.	All	H.M. for boarders.	Two for boarders.	Thrice, for boarders only.
-	- - -	On parents objecting.	25	Open to all.	Master.	Book of C.P. before and after school.	All attend.	Master -	One -	Boarders only.
es -	Yes -	- - -	130	Open to all.	Master.	Book of C.P.	Dissenters exempt. But all come practically.	Parents and parochial clergy.	None -	Parents control.
es -	Yes -	Yes - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Mr. Kitchen's, before and after school.	All	Minister of parish.	No regular lessons.	Boarders.
-	Yes -	- - -	11	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Book of C.P.	All at morning prays.	Master -	- - -	Boarders at church twice.
-	Yes -	- - -	50	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Book of Prayer by S.P.C.K.	Boarders.	H.M. -	- - -	Boarders. Day boys are with parents.
es -	Yes -	- - -	68	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Liturgy chiefly.	All	H.M -	- - -	Boarders with house master. Day boys are at home.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Holt	Yes	Public	Cane	None	-	—	Half acre.	Adjoining.	All
King's Lynn	Yes	Generally public.	Corporal	-	In charge; or out on leave.	30	Large cricket field; small play-ground.	Adjoining.	All
Norwich	Yes	Publicly	Corporal	Certain privileges; not fagging. Punishments with H.M. subsequent visor.	Not constant.	26	Small, Close by adjoining. Also, within ¼ mile, 6 acres for cricket.		All
Semi-classical Schools—									
Hingham	Yes	Public	Corporal	None	Supervision.	38 for meals and play.	Half an acre.	Adjoining.	Bot
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.)	Yes	Public	Cane	-	-	—	112 ft. × 81 ft.	Contiguous.	No boarders
Thetford	Trustees expel foundation boys.	Public	No express regulation.	Merely report misconduct.	None	—	¾ of an acre.	Close	Bot
N. Walsham	Yes	Public, but rare.	All	-	No rule.	30	80 yds. by 21.	Adjoining.	All
Wymondham	Yes	-	Caning and impositions.	-	Masters.	21	Full acre.	Close by	All
Yarmouth, Great.	Yes	Generally in private.	Corporal	-	-	—	None	-	-
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Attleburgh	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 418.)

-	- Recreation.			Opinions of Head Master.				
mnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
o -	Occasional	—	All -	Classics espec. Latin; math. espec. Euclid; mod. lang.; &c.	Latin, French, arithmetic.	Excellent Cambridge examiners do examine now.	Not beyond present curriculum.	Deficiency of teaching power.
any gymastic appliances.	Yes, as extras.	Yes	Boarders only.	Classics, math., Eng., French.	Content with present course.	Expedient, by some national authority.	Slight bias may be given, but professional training should come later.	—
es -	Yes - -	Town forbidden.	Boarders.	For universities, Woolwich, &c., those in use.	As at present, except Greek and German.	Expedient, by non-local authority.	Unquestionably possible; probably expedient.	Want of school accommodation.
mnasium	No -	—	- -	Present course.	Commercial -	Expedient -	Inexpedient.	Ignorance of boys on entrance.
one -	Drilling -	—	- -	Present course; Eng. Lat., math., French, &c.	Unambitious and immediately practical.	Expedient -	Inexpedient.	Parents view of education, as valuable only for immediate results.
one -	Drilling when an instructor can be had.	Yes	None connected with school.	Classical and commercial.	Classical and commercial.	No great advantage.	Both possible and expedient.	Defective nature of parts of scheme.
-	- - -	—	- -	Thorough Eng., Lat., Fr., math., and natural sciences.	Same as H.M.	Decidedly expedient. By government of Universities.	Impracticable.	—
ne -	- - -	Yes	All -	French, Lat., thorough Eng., drawing, surv., and geom. with alg.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Expedient -	Universities.	None.
ne -	- - -	—	All -	English, French, math.	Same as H.M.	Inexpedient, unless grammar and commercial schools distinct.	University syndicate.	In knowing how to mix up a grammar school with commercial school education.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow— Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Aylsham	2,388	Farming	- - -	—	School merged in parish school.	—	None	10	10	10	—
Cromer	1,367	Agricultural and seafaring.	- - -	—	Obsolete	—	Goldsmiths' Company.	10	10	120	—
Feltwell	1,553	Agricultural.	Sec. 10, Ch. Com. Office.	—	Chancery Scheme, 1846.	Good	Trustees	—	—	70	—
Grimston	1,300	Farming	Iron chest in church.	Yes	Varied by different authorities.	Good	Rector, who is Treasurer	98	94	40	—
Harleston	1,302	Farming	Copy with Archdeacon Ormerod.	—	Varied by original authority.	—	Rent-charge.	—	30	30	Stat.
Great Massingham,	934	Farming	- - -	—	- - -	—	Rent-charge.	—	30	30	Stat.
Norwich (Alderman Norman's School).	74,891	Trading and manufacturing.	Will of Founder in Registry, Norwich.	Yes	Funds inadequate for whole plan.	Good	Trustees	775	536	404	Stat.
Snettisham	1,173	Farming	Founder's will with attorneys at Lynn. Other documents in iron chest in S. H.	Yes	Scheme, 1854	Good	Trustees	118	112	72	—
Little Walsingham.	1,069	Farming	Copy of indenture of 1650, with Governors.	Yes	Scheme, 1861	None	Trustees	189	108	108	Stat.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£													
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Natives -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	Goldsmiths' Cmpny.	—	Some control by Goldsmiths.	—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Trustees.	—	Inhabitants	—	None -	- -	Stat.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	County	—	Master under Trustes.	—	Children of parish.	Boys	All parishioners free.	Claim, and pay 5*s.*	Stat.	"Grammar, writing, and ciphering."	Taxes, rates, reprs. of ch., &c.
—	—	—	—	Emmanuel Coll., Camb.	—	- -	No	Neighbours	Boys	- - -	- -	—	"Useful learning."	—
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Village and neighbours	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
)ne le- gn- l by ıdr.	30	—	—	County Gentry and Clergy.	—	Chiefly Master.	Yes	Founder's kin.	Boys	Preferential	Trustees appoint from Founder's kin.	Slight inc.	Classical	Feed, clothe, apprentice, &c.
—	—	—	—	County	—	Master	Yes	20 poor boys	Boys	Poverty, pref. for merit in reading primer.	Certif. of baptism; entrance exam.	Stat.	Semi-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	7 local; 5 ex. off.	—	Chiefly Master.	Yes	Inhabitants	Boys	Absolute -	Admission by Trustees.	Slightly inc.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master. By whom Appointed.	Head Master. By whom Dismissible.	Assistants. By whom Appointed.	Assistants. By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character: School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	Character: School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
Non-classical—and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Aylsham	One	By Committee for Trustees.		H.M. appoints monitors.		Well learned in grammar (found.)	One	D.	-	2½
Cromer	One	Goldsmiths' Compy.	Goldsmiths' Company.	-	-	Priest cunning in grammar.	—	D.	Class of scholars.	4
Feltwell	One	Trustees.	-	-	-	Member of Ch. of Eng.	Master.	D.	No change	2
Grimston	1	Lord of manor.	Feoffees and Charity Commissioners.	-	-	None specified	1	8 B. 27 D. [7 D. in 1867.]	Scholars greatly dim.	4
Harleston	One	Master and fellows of Emm. College, Camb.	-	-	-	-	—	D.	-	—
Great Massingham.	One	-	-	-	-	-	—	D.	-	—
Norwich (Alderman Norman's School.	One	Trustees.	Trustees	-	-	M.A. (founder's will), now member of Ch. of Eng.	Master.	D.	No	1½
Snettisham	2	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	No other employ, living, or curacy.	1	Both	-	3
Little Walsingham.	1	Trustees.	Trustees	-	-	Knowledge of Latin and Greek; graduate.	None	D.	-	½

CHOOL.				Boarding Houses.										
upation of Parents le numbers indicate proportion per cent. ulculated on the 10 ghest and 10 lowest Scholars. endent ssional antile ers, Shopkeepers, B. ins, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
ceat.	Per cent.													
-	- -	—	—	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
-	25 B. 75 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. B.	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	No authority given.	Master -	Master.	Yes	—	22	—	(*a*) 6·30 a.m. (*b*) 8·45 p.m.	Master -	620	—
-	B. C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	10 B. 90 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. B.	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	- -	Master -	Master.	Yes	34	32 10*s.*	20	6·30 a.m. 8·30 p.m. in summer.	Master at hand.	560	—
-	30 B. 70 C.	—	—	None by new scheme.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Instruction - Knowledge necessary on Admission	Instruction - Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Instruction - Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Instruction - Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School; under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn Latin.	Number of Scholars who learn Greek.	Number of Scholars who learn French.	Number of Scholars who learn German.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Aylsham	46	30	Letters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromer	44	27½	None	Uniform	Proficiency; examination quarterly.	Mostly in school a few home lessons daily.	—	—	—	—
Feltwell	43	27	Alphabet	Uniform	Proficiency	—	—	—	—	—
Grimston	41	27 to 35	Read, make figures, write alphabet.	Separate for each subject.	Proficiency	Latin and Fr. out of School, under sup., rest in School.	4	—	7	—
Great Massingham.	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich (Alderman Norman's School.)	42	27	Read and write letters and figures.	Separate for arithmetic and drawing.	Marks for lessons, and for examination.	Mostly in school. Home lessons daily.	—	—	—	—
Snettisham	41	36 to 25	Read in primer.	Group of subjects.	Examination	Mostly in School. Few out of Sch., under sup.	6	—	1	—
Little Walsingham.	43	25	Able to read	Chiefly by leading subject.	Promotion by attainments.	Mostly in School, none under sup. out of School.	6	—	—	—

Instruction														
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— — —	—	—	—	—	— — —	All	—	Text books and blackboard.	—	—	—	—	—	None.
— — —	—	—	—	—	— — —	—	—	Text books and oral dictation.	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Aid of master.	P.	—	P	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	32	—	All three	—	—	—	—	11	Johnson's agricultural text book.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	60	19	Mostly text books or orally.	20	20½	20	—	—	By lectures.
(*a*) No. Mostly with use of grammar and dict.	P.	—	P.	—	From exercise books.	46	1	All three methods.	2	3	—	—	?	Chemistry by lectures.
Aid of master	P.	—	—	—	Sentences from exercise books.	13	—	All three methods.	—	—	—	—	—	— — —

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Aylsham	20	20	20	—	—	148	100	—	—	-	-	-	-
Cromer	30	60	60	—	30	All	All	60	30 singing.	-	Navigation	Quarterly	Trustees and vicar examine.
Feltwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	None	-	-	Diocesan inspector.
Grimston	16	16	16	—	16	32	32	16	32	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; P.M.	-	-	-
Great Massingham.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Harleston	—	—	—	—	—	50	40	—	—	None	-	-	H.M. inspector.
Norwich (Alderman Norman's School.)	40	60	60	19	40	60	60	45	40	G.D.; P.; D.F. D.M.; TM.; P.M.	Domestic economy, especially with regard to sanitary matters.	-	By Trustees.
Snettisham	46	46	46	—	46	46	46	7	2	G.D.; P.; C.	-	Masters	-
Little Walsingham.	13	13	13	6	—	13	13	—	—	-	Dictation, 13.	-	Appointed by Governors.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
how ti- for ain lies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
-	- - -	- - -	All	—	Vicar	Common Prayer morning and evening.	—	Vicar.	—	—
s -	Seafaring	No - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	—	—	—
-	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayers by S.P.C.K.	All	Curate -	Sunday school morn. and even.	No rule.
-	Yes -	- - -	32	Open to all.	Master.	Book of C.P. before and after school.	All	Rector -	- - -	Boarders to church. Days boys wherethey please.
-	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	- - -	—	Rector.	—	—
-	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Archdeacon.	Com. Prayer	—	Archdeacon.	—	—
-	No - -	No - -	60	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book	—	— -	—	—
-	Yes -	- - -	46	Ch. of Eng.	—	Book of C.P.	All will be.	Vicar and H.M.	Three -	Whole school, except private day scholars.
-	- - -	- - -	13	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Book of C.P.	All	Minister of parish.	None -	With parents.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Aylsham	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	25 yds. by 35.	Adjoining school.	—
Cromer	Yes	Public	All	Report to master.		—	Small	Adjoining.	
Feltwell	Yes		Yes			—	None		
Grimston	Yes	Public	Master	None		27	Boarders ½ acre. Day boys 12 perches.	Close	Private property. Boarders only.
Great Massingham.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich (Alderman Norman's School.)	Yes	Publicly	All			—			
Snettisham	Yes	When inflicted, which is rare, publicly.			Supervision.	26	3 acres	Adjoining.	Boarders.
Little Walsingham.	Yes	Publicly	All			—	None		

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
rmnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	Bishop of diocese.	—	—
o - -	Drilling -	—	No library	- -	- - -	Examiners are appointed by Goldsmiths' Company.	Yes; especially navigation.	None.
o - -	- - -	—	Open to 1st class.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	No views -	- - -	Yes - -	Irregular attendance.
arn -	- - -	—	- -	Thorough Eng. with Fr., Latin, chemistry.	Plain English	Expedient -	To some extent expedient or possible.	Irregular attendance. Gang system of labour.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	—	All - -	Good plain English.	Same - -	Inexpedient	No - -	—
o -	Drilling -	No	All - -	Thorough Eng. plain education.	Read, write, cipher.	Uncertain -	—	—
one -	- - -	—	- - -	1st. Thorough English. 2nd. Latin, Greek, Fr., mathematics.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin.	Examined already.	Inexpedient.	—

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[See Explanatory Note on p. 111.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb (in 186 unde Instruct Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
BAWDESWELL -	515	John Leeds -	1728	49*	29	—	No -	1d. to 4d. (7 boys and 5 girls free).	Farmers, tradesmen, and agricultural labourers.	50	
BEESTON -	645	Rev. Wm. Barnwell.	1806	6	6	1	Yes -	1d.	Labourers and small tradesmen.	22	
BLOFIELD -	1 155	Rev. Chas. Reve.	1727	16 (mixed charity)	10	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	3	
BRANCASTER -	1,002	Robert Smith	1596	94 (mixed charity)	40	—	Yes -	None	Field labour -	20	
BRANDON PARVA	208	A. Costivel -	1692	1	(As returned in 1834). No endowed school (Return 18						
BRESSINGHAM -	596	Elizabeth Barker.	1735	16	16	—	Yes -	1d.	Small farmers and labourers.	32	
BURNHAM THORPE	427	Rich. Bunting	1601	44	44	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly labourers.	30	
COLTISHALL -	978	John Chapman	1719	?	20	—	Yes -	(2s. a qrtr.)	Chiefly agricultural.	19	
COLTON - -	228	Rev. Henry Rix. 1726 E. Brown - 1732		8l. 8s.	7l. 8s.	1	No further information.				
LITTLE CRESSINGHAM.	243	Wm. Farrer -	1809	9	9	—	No -	1d.	Labourers, farmers, tradesmen, &c.	29	
DICKLEBURGH -	895	H. Kett -	1813	29	29	—	No -	1d.	Generally labourers.	63	
NORTH ELMHAM	1,251	Rich. Milles -	1813	40	40	—	Yes -	(14 or 15 pay 5s. a qrtr.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	72	

* Part of income belongs to school at Foxley.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number of (in 1867) Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A.; 1 boy M.B.	None	Two	Rector, churchwardens, and overseers.	Neither	No	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rectors of Beeston and Mileham.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Min. and churchwardens.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 M.B.	None	Rector and two churchwardens.		Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Chancellor of Norwich and rector.	Neither	No	Two
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and 2 churchwardens.		Neither	Yes	Two, mist. and sister.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Rector with trustees' assent.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V. and churchwardens.	Vicar as manager.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Five.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
HAPPISBURGH - -	584	Vicar of Happisburgh.	1820 about	9	9	—	Yes (mist.)	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	41	36
HEVINGHAM -	838	John Hall -	1729	12	10	2	Yes -	(Ten free.)	Agricultural labourers.	25	13
MARTHAM: Free School -	1,092	Christopher Amis.	1622	18	15	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	15	—
"		Mrs. Creasy -	—	12	6	—	No -	None	Labourers -	—	7
		Mrs. Bowman	—	9	6						10
MILEHAM -	546	A. Elwyn -	—								
"		Rev. C. Ward	1743	17	(As returned in 1834.)		No further information.				
		Rev. C. Barnwell.	1773								
NORTHWOLD -	1,370	Mrs. Holder -	1827	10	10	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural.	(No information.)	
NORWICH: Boys' Hospital School.	74,891	Alderman Anguish.	1617	1,430	120	198	Yes -	None	Industrial classes.	76	—
Girls' Hospital School.		"		907	30	332	Yes -			—	36
Old Meeting British School.		Bartholomew Balderston.	1761	40	20*	—	No -	None	Mostly mechanics and hucksters.	14	6
Presbyterian Charity School.		Joanna Scott and others.	1709	206†	134‡	—	No -	(2*s.* a qrtr.)	Various -	80	123
ORMESBY ST. MARGARET WITH SCRATBY.	1,086	Rev. James Symonds.	1843	2	2	—	No -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Agriculture and fishing.	50	25
PULHAM ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.	863	Wm. Pennoyer	1670	25	25	—	No -	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	16	6
REDENHALL WITH HARLESTON.	1,736	John Dove -	1712	80	63	—	No -	1*d.*	Labourers and very small tradesmen.	63 average.	—
RINGLAND -	360	Ann Le Neve -	1718	28	28	—	No -	None	Labourers -	14	14
ROUGHTON -	412	Rev. Robert Brown.	1694	45	45	—	Yes -	None	Husbandmen	23	12

* Half gross income absorbed in pension to late master. † Net 163*l.* ‡ Besides 20*l.* pension to former maste

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
ys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
–	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Vicar	Mist. cert.	Yes	Four.
0	—	—	—	None	None	Two ch. wardens and two overseers.		Neither	No	Master.
–	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
–	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
–	—	—	—	1 boy L.; 1 boy E.A.	None	One	Rev. C. Norman.	Neither	No; diocesan.	Three.
5	—	—	—	None	Sixteen	Twenty-one.	Trstees	Neither	No	One.
–	36	—	36	None	(Several rewarded)			Mist. cert.	No	Mist. and matron.
–	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trst. with comm. of Brit. Sch.	Mast. cert.	Yes (boys' school).	Mast. and 2 mist.
–	—	—	—	12 boys B.; 40 boys N. Sc.	None	Seven	Trustees (mast.), ladies' committee. (mist.)	Mist. cert., mast. not.	Yes (girls' school).	Mast. and p. teacher; mist. and 3 p. teachers.
–	—	—	—	6 boys M.B.	None	One	Vicar	Neither	No	Two.
–	—	—	—	None	None	One	Governors of Christ's Hospital.	Neither	No	One.
–	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Nat. Sch. managers.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
–	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
–	—	—	—	None	None	Lord Suffield.		Neither	No	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number in 1867 under Instruct	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
SAHAM-TONEY -	1,286	Mr. Goffe - / Rev. R. Terry	1612 / 1622	56	50	—	Yes -	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	85	
SCARNING -	693	Wm. Seckar -	1604	211	110	—	Yes -	None	Farmers, mechanics, labourers, &c.	58	
SHIPDHAM -	1,644	Thos. Bullock	1735	70	70	—	Yes -	3*d.* and 1*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers.	84	
SPORLE WITH-PALGRAVE.	806	Sir M. Holdworthy.		32†	All	—	No further information.				
SWAFFHAM: Hamond's School.	3,559	Nicholas Hamond.	1725	22	22	—	Yes -	(21*s.* to 15*s.* a qrtr.)	Farmers and tradesmen.	21	
TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT.	2,303	Subscription -	1818	7	7	—	Yes -	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	120	
THORPE NEXT NORWICH.	1,453	Sam. Chapman, D.D.	1706	55	39	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Small shopkeepers and labourers.	49	
WALPOLE ST. PETER.	1,252	Anthony Curton.	1705	120*	70	—	(Rented by Trust.)	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Chiefly farm labourers.	80	
WEST WALTON -	950	Mary Dales -	1793	23	23	—	No -	None	Labourers -	12	
WELNEY - -	1,101	Wm. Marshall	1661	(Mixed charity)	77	—	Yes -	None	Farmers and labourers.	70	
GREAT YARMOUTH: Children's Hospital.	34,810	E. Owner -	1650	1,055	670	—	Yes -	None	Mechanics and fishermen.	170	1
Charity School.		Subscription -	1713	230	150 about.	92	Yes -	None	Principally fishermen and sailors.	100	
Old Meeting School.		J. Carter and others.	1719	13†	13	—	No further information.				

* Subject to mortgage, &c.

† Information furnished by Charity Commission.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. trained.	No; diocesan.	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees (mast.), mast. with trustees, approval. mist.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	16 boys and 8 girls M.B.	None	Eight	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees and rector.	Neither	Yes	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Master assisted by his family.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	B.A. (clerk.)	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	—	Nineteen	Feoffees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two mast. and 2 mist.
100	48	—	—	None	(Bible given to those who leave.)	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Master.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

WALTHAMSTOW.—FOREST SCHOOL (IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1834.

Constitution.—Originally proprietary. In A.D. 1848 trustees transferred their interest to a trustee who died September 1864, and trusteeship is now vested in head master. School has a foundation for twenty four boys nominated by twelve vice-presidents, each of whom has two nominations. If nomination be not filled up within three months after a vacancy it is offered for competition. It is understood that boys so nominated will complete their education in school, unless elected at Eton, Winchester, or on other foundations. Boys on foundation may compete for exhibitions, and remain until nineteen. Candidates for nominations must be under fourteen; sons of clergymen and professional men who need assistance preferred.

Exhibitions.—One of 40*l.* for any boy elected from school to an open scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge. Three exhibitions of 20 guineas and three choral exhibitions of 30 guineas, all tenable at school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Doctrines and duties of religion in conformity with the teaching of the Church of England, Latin and Greek classics, with English, Latin, and Greek compositions, geography, history, modern languages, and course of mathematics preparatory to Universities and Naval and Military schools (King's College calendar), and professional and commercial pursuits.

Government and Master.—Council of King's College governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Seven resident, (three of Oxford, three of Cambridge,) five non-resident and occasional. Head master, D.D., Oxford; income 500*l.* to 600*l.* Second master has privilege of boarding one boy in five, and educating such boarders free in school; receives also school payment of one boy in five. Salaries of other masters, third 200*l.* and capitation fee of 2*l.* per boy above sixty; lower 100*l.* with rooms and board; mathematical, 180*l.* with board; composition, 150*l.* with rooms and board; drawing 80*l.* besides dinner; French 90*l.* besides dinner; other masters paid according to time.

Day Scholars.—20 (average) from distances up to one or two miles; pay for general work 21*l.* Elementary drawing 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; special drawing 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; German 6*l.* 6*s.*; drilling 15*s.*; stationery 10*s.* 6*d.*; library 9*s.*

Boarders.—78 (average) in houses of head, second, third, and composition masters, and a master's widow. Three meals a day; besides slight supper, and a piece of bread and butter at 11 o'clock a.m. Meat once; twice, if ordered. Terms for boys on the foundation, under fourteen 52*l.* 10*s.*, above fourteen 63*l.*; for boarders not on foundation, 70 guineas under 14, 80 guineas over 14 years. Cubical contents of bed rooms in largest boarding house 700 feet

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

on an average per boy. Rise 6¼ to 7 a.m.; retire 8½ to 10 p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading, writing, and usually some knowledge of Latin required from boys on admission.

School variously classified according to subjects. School course modified to suit special cases. On week days head master catechises from time to time. Boys who do not learn Greek instructed in New Testament separately. School work begins and ends (for boarders) with prayers taken from Liturgy. A school chapel since 1857.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination; and, except from lower to upper school, separate for every group of subjects.

Examination every term, at Midsummer by head master of King's College school or others appointed by council of King's College. Prize given to head boy by King's College; other prizes given out of school funds.

Punishments:—All under regulation; impositions, confinement to bounds; corporal punishment very rarely employed; then by head master, in presence of a monitor; if case be very flagrant, publicly.

Playground small gravel ground, besides large open green before school. Racquet court. Swimming bath (also hot baths). Master always present, usually two, at bathing times. Bounds prescribed. Drilling taught.

On average of last five years, two boys have within one year of leaving school gone to University. In the years 1864–8 four boys annually on an average have proceeded to Universities; three of the 16 have gained open scholarships; about three annually to Winchester, Harrow, Rugby, Marlborough, and Haileybury.

School open 39 weeks in the year. In summer elder boys in school 44 hours and a half in the week and younger boys 38 and a half; in winter half an hour less three days a week. All lessons prepared in school, except by monitors. Playtime 27 hours and a half in the week.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Scholarship at Oxford (St. Mary Hall).
Denyer prize at Oxford.
Scholarship at Queens' College, Oxford.
Postmastership at Merton College, Oxford.
Exhibition at St. Edmund Hall.
Eveleigh prize at Oriel College, Oxford.
Two gold medals at London University.
First-class matriculation, do.
Second-class matriculation, do.
Second-class matriculation, do.
First-class, classics, Oxford.

(*b*) Woolwich, by two boys; Engineers and Artillery.
Staff College.
Three direct commissions.

(*c*) Two boys elected on foundation at Westminster.
Two boys elected on foundation at Winchester at head of competitors from schools.
One boy elected on foundation at Winchester.
One boy elected on foundation at Bradfield, head of the roll.
Three Royal Navy.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders, deceased.	Walthamstow -	One mile.
„ 2	Clerk in Orders -	Wanstead -	Do.
„ 3	Business - -	Walthamstow -	Do.
„ 4	Merchant - -	Walthamstow -	Do.
„ 5	Lawyer - -	Wanstead -	Do.
„ 6	Sec. to Hospital -	Stratford -	3½ miles.
„ 7	Banker - -	Woodford - -	One mile.
„ 8	Banker - -	Woodford - -	Do.
„ 9	Esquire - -	Woodford - -	Do.
„ 10	Merchant - -	Walthamstow -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Esquire - -	Woodford - -	One mile.
„ 2	Esquire - -	Woodford - -	Do,
„ 3	Merchant - -	Wanstead - -	Do.
„ 4	Merchant - -	Wanstead - -	Do.
„ 5	Business - -	Wanstead - -	Do.
„ 6	Business - -	Leytonstone -	Do.
„ 7	Widow - -	Woodford - -	Do.
„ 8	Esquire - -	Snaresbrook -	¾ mile.
„ 9	Agent - -	Woodford - -	1¼ mile.
„ 10	Agent - -	Woodford - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Merchant - -	Manchester -	Head master.
„ 2	Merchant - -	Levenshulme, Manchester.	Do.
„ 3	Esquire - -	Butterton Park, Staffordshire.	Do.
„ 4	Esquire - -	Hurst, near Reading-	Do.
„ 5	Merchant - -	Manchester -	Do.
„ 6	Business - -	Leicester - -	Do.
„ 7	Esquire - -	Manchester -	Do.
„ 8	Business - -	Portsmouth -	Do.
„ 9	Clerk in Orders (deceased).	Oxford - -	Do.
„ 10	Clerk in Orders.	Derby - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Esquire - -	London - -	Second master.
„ 2	Merchant - -	Sicily - -	Head master.
„ 3	Architect - -	Sydenham - -	Do.
„ 4	Business - -	Clapton - -	Second master.
„ 5	Merchant - -	Barbadoes - -	Do.
„ 6	Merchant - -	Clapton - -	Do.
„ 7	Merchant - -	Lisbon - -	Head master.
„ 8	Clerk in Orders -	Rochford - -	Do.
„ 9	Merchant - -	Sicily - -	Do.
„ 10	Lawyer - -	London - -	Second master.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious knowledge.	All	7	—	6	17	2	—	1	2	Judges; Ruth; I Samuel to c. xii., St. Luke's Gospel c. 7. to end.	18	15	2	1	—	2	Same as first - -	13	10	2	¾	—	2½	Genesis.
Greek - -	68	—	—	6	17	4	—	2	4	Thucydides, lib. 2. Prom. Vinctus; Eumenides; Odyssey, lib. 21.	—	—	5	1	1	—	Prts. of xiii., xiv., Homer Il.; Euripides, Medea, 408-1419; Sophocles, Antigone, 1-630; Major's Praxis Græca.	Nil						None.
Latin -	All	7	—	6	17	6	—	3	6	Tacitus Hist., lib ii., Horace Epistles, lib. ii., Ars Poetica; Virgil Æneid, 4., 5.; Juvenal Satire, 3.; Persius 1-4.	18	15	6	1	3	—	Sallust Jugurtha, 31-64; Horace Odes, I., from III., 23, to end of IV.; Virgil's Æneid, V.; Georgic, lib. II.	13	10	9	¾	6	12	Kennedy's Gram.; Allen's Delectus, 24 Exercises and Henry's 1st Book.
French -	All	7	—	10	17	2	1	2	2	Repertoire, Delille (parts of),	14	15	2	1	2	2	Brasseur's Gram.; Repertoire.	13	10	2	1	2	3	Ahn's Exercises; about 14.
German	14	2	—	9	16	2	1	2	2	Ahn's 1st Grammar and Exercises; Chambers' 1st and 2nd Reading Book.	5	13	2	1	2	2	Chambers' 2nd Gram. and Reading Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Spanish -	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Gil Blas, ii. lib.; Delmar's Reader.														
Arithmetic -	All	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Algebra; Arith.; Eucl. lib. I.-VI.	10	10	6	1¼	—	—	7½ hours at Arith.
Book-keeping	none																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	62	5	—	12	16	9	1	—	9	Arith.; Alg.; Euclid I., VI., and XI.; Trigonom; Geometric and Analytic Conic Sections (Elementary).	—	—	—	—	—	—								

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Physics	15	1			Y.		H.		H.															
Natural History.	15	1	45*s*	—	13	1	1½																	
Chemistry	15	1																						
History	All	7	—	6	17	1	1	—	—	Grecian History, Smith, c. 18–27; Roman Hist., Schmitz, 1–14., 29–34; Eng. Hist., Stuarts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as 1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	History, Kings of England; Collier's Geography.
Geography	All	7																						
English Grammar.	12	1																						
English Literature.	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Essays and Translations	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as 1st.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Composition.	12	1																						
Reading	All	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Recitations of English	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	Four reading aloud.
Writing	*	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	Three writing lessons per week.
Music	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	One Music.
Drawing	All	5	gs. 1½	14	15	1	1	—	1	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	One Drawing.

The gross time of preparation is not given. With 1st class it occupies about 2½ hours 4 days a week for classics, and 1½ hours 2 days a week; but boys are encouraged to prepare irrespective of fixed times.

* All lower school.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

SAHAM-TONEY.—COLLEGE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1852.

Constitution.—School premises vested in present rector of parish, and occupied rent free by master, who receives whole of income.

Objects.—To impart a thoroughly good and religious education (prospectus). Improvement of the education of the sons of farmers, tradesmen, and others of middle class.

Subjects of Instruction.—Holy Scriptures and Liturgy of Church of England; mathematics, including arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, practical land surveying, book-keeping, and mental arithmetic; elements of natural philosophy and agricultural chemistry; usual course of English instruction, including grammar, elocution, composition, derivation, geography, maps, globes, history, drawing, and vocal music; Latin and French; drilling (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—School carried on under supervision of rector.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head and two assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—15; five between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to five miles; pay for general work, from 8 to 12, 1*l.* 15*s.*; from 12 to 15, 2*l.* per quarter.

Boarders.—20, all in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, under 12, 25*l.*; above 12, 28*l.* Washing 2*l.* 8*s.* School bills; highest 36*l.*, average 30*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 332 feet per boy. Rise 6 to 7 a.m., retire 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write from dictation, and work simple sums in arithmetic.

School various, classified according to subject, boys being sometimes grouped together for oral lessons. Boys who show special aptitude for certain studies, or are intended for certain lines of life, allowed to work privately; the master examining work so done during playhours or after other boys are gone to bed. Daily instruction in Bible. School work begins with hymn, portion of Scripture read by head master, and prayers from Prayer Book, whole occupying about 10 minutes.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination occasionally by examiners appointed by Cambridge syndicate providing for the examination of schools. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, *i.e.*, pieces of poetry, &c., to be learnt, or sums to be worked. Caning rare, and inflicted publicly before the school. Only *one* instance known.

Playground two acres. Master always present. Boys, except seniors, not allowed to go beyond school premises.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 36 to 38 hours in the week, besides time for preparation.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor - -	Watton, Mitford. Norfolk.	1 mile.
„ 2	Tailor - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ 3	Tea Merchant -	Do. - -	Do.
„ 4	Farmer - -	Stow Bedon, Attleborough.	5 miles.
„ 5	Do. - -	Ashill, Watton -	3 do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Miller - -	Saham Toney, Watton	½ mile.
„ 2	Farmer - - -	Ovington, do. -	2 miles.
„ 3	Farmer - - -	Ashill - -	3 do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - - -	Shouldham Abbey, Downham.	With Head Master.
„ 2	Shoe Manufacturer -	Norwich - -	
„ 3	Solicitor - -	Swaffham - -	
„ 4	Clergyman - -	Marsham - -	
„ 5	Retired from London	Wymondham -	
„ 6	Surgeon - -	Shipdham - -	
„ 7	Corn Merchant -	Thetford - -	
„ 8	Timber Merchant -	Lowestoft - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Paper Manufacturer -	Norwich - -	
„ 2	Builder - -	Norwich - -	
„ 2	Solicitor - -	Lynn - -	
„ 4	Farmer - -	East Bradenham -	
„ 5	Do. - -	Saham Toney -	

For Table B., see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil Services; (*c*) or at the Middle Class Examinations.

At the Civil Service Examinations the boys have always come off 1st or 2nd position.

At the Middle Class Examinations (Cambridge) boys have passed in both Senior and Junior Divisions. One boy from the school at the Norwich Centre has taken the highest position of any junior boy in the Eastern Counties; having obtained 1st class in honours, distinguished in Scripture, English, Mathematics, and French.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys*).

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.
Religious Knowledge	55	4
Latin	22	4
French	34	4
Arithmetic	55	4
Book-keeping	25	2
Mensuration and Surveying	10	1
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	20	2
Physics } as Lectures	55	1
Chemistry } as Lectures	55	1
History	55	4
Geography	55	4
English Grammar	55	4
English Composition	55	4
Reading	55	4
Writing	55	4
Vocal Music	55	4
Drawing (books) (Rest on Slates)	24	2

Dancing and Piano Forte, 1*l.* 1*s.* extra each.

The 1st and 2nd classes work together, when possible, as do the 3rd and 4th classes.

There are 16 boys in 1st class, average age 14½ years; 16 in 2nd, average age 13½; 15 in 3rd, average age 12·2; and 8 boys in 4th, of the average age of 11·1.

In the 1st and 2nd classes the subjects for second half-year of 1864 were—

Scripture.—St. Matthew's Gospel, Acts of the Apostles, and chief prophecies of the Bible.

Latin.—Class 1st. Cicero, about 500 lines; Virgil's Æneid, part of 6th book; Henry's 2nd Latin Course; Grammar, &c.

Latin.—Class 2nd. Grammar, whole of Henry's 1st Latin book, and three lives from Cornelius Nepos.

French.—Class 1st. Hall's 2nd Course, the whole of L'Avare, and Marie Stuart.

French.—Class 2nd. Hall's 2nd Course and Reader.

History.—From William I. to Victoria, outlines, particularly from Henry VII. to the death of Queen Anne.

Geography.—British Isles, Europe and North America.

Algebra to Simple Equations.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Stocks, Interest, &c.

In the 3rd and 4th classes—

The same English subjects as in 1st and 2nd classes, only less advanced.

Latin.—Class 3rd. About 200 lines of Eutropius; 1st Latin book; Grammar.

Class 4th. Grammar and 1st Latin book, and Delectus.

French.—Class 3rd. Hall's Course, whole book, and Grammar.

Class 4th. Part of the same course.

Geography, *History*, *Dictation*, and *Composition*, &c., as the 1st Classes.

Arithmetic not so advanced.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

WALTHAMSTOW MISSION SCHOOL (for daughters of missionaries).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1838.

Constitution.—Partly supported by subscriptions, in part self-supporting.

Objects.—To relieve anxieties of foreign missionaries of all denominations during necessary separation from their children, to aid them pecuniarily, and to prepare pupils either to return to their parents in India and elsewhere, or, when necessary, to fit them to provide for themselves as governesses. No child admitted under five years of age nor above twelve, nor retained after seventeen, except in special cases to be agreed on by committee. (Rules, December, A.D. 1861.)

Course of Instruction prescribed.—Education and arrangements carefully planned with a view to foreign services, whether strictly missionary or not; music an extra; education to be liberal and respectable; attention to domestic affairs to be taught at a suitable age. (Rules.)

Government and Teachers.—All arrangements, domestic and educational, under direction of committee of 26 ladies chosen by annual general meeting of subscribers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—French, music, drawing, singing, and English subjects usual subjects of instruction; German learnt by 14 pupils, Latin by 6.

Teachers.—Three resident and four non-resident, besides matron and needlewoman. Head teacher's salary 100*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—50. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms not to exceed 12*l.* per annum for children under 10 years of age, or 15*l.* above; clothing 5*l.* extra; music 3*l.* (Rules.) Every scholar has not a separate bed. Rise, 6 to 6½ a.m.; retire, 7½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils usually come from home-teaching.

Pupils classified as far as possible by general proficiency. Bible classes held every morning. Family worship night and morning.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination.

Examination once a year by a gentleman appointed by committee, by a master and a French lady. Prizes given.

Loss of marks general punishment; younger pupils sometimes obliged to sit still during play-hours or sent to bed.

Large garden attached to school. Callisthenics taught as part of system.

Schoolrooms warmed and ventilated by fires and windows. Not all seats provided with backs.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 45 hours in the week. About 12 hours in the week allowed for exercise.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.				
Religious Knowledge.	50	2	—	30	14	6	½	1	3	- - - - -	Included in the first.						- - -	7	8	6	½	—	3	
Latin - -	6	2	—	2	16	1	1	1	1	Henry's 2nd Latin Book to Ex. 20.; Jacob's Reader from p. 72 to End.	4	14	1	1	1	1								
French - -	47	4	—	8	15	3	1	2	3	Noïl and Chapsal's Fr. Gram. p. 100–119. Exercises, Noïl & Chapsal, and Delille. Horizons Prochains to p. 120.	10	14	3	1	2	3	Grandineau's Conversations, p. 175–194; Noïl and Chapsal's Gram., p. 20–47; De Pain (Mair) 1–57; Bouchée.							
German -	14	2	—	5	15	2	½	1	1	Tiark's Ex., p. 7–36; Schiller's Jungfrau, p. 35–129.	9	15	2	½	1	1	Eulenstein's Ex., 9th Ex. to 13 and 41–48; Sonnenschein's German, 39–52 and 92–105.							
Arithmetic -	50	5	—	4	16	2	½	—	1	Colenso and Barnard Smith—Stocks.	9	15	2	½	2	1	Colenso—Fractions.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Taught with the Blackboard.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	—	4	16	1	½	—	½	Euclid, 1st 6 problems.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.
Natural History.	30	2	—	7	16	1	1	—	1	Brewer's Guide to Science, p. 162–192.	23	13	1	½	—	½	Brewer's Guide to Science, p. 32–44.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
History - -	50	4	—	14	15	3	1	—	3	Keightley's Eng. Hist., Chas. II. and Jas. II.; Macaulay for same period; Burnet, Hist. in all ages, p. 105–135; Gibbon's Reigns of Theodosius & Honorius.	16	13	3	1	—	3	Markham's Eng. Hist., Will. I. to Henry II.; Goldsmith's Greece, p. 65–198.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Corner's History of England, Henry II. to Edward I.; Maps of Scotland, Norway, and Sweden.
Geography -	50	4	—	14	15	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's Geography, p. 206–224.	16	13	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's Geography—England.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oral instruction.
English Grammar.	50	4	—	7	16	1	1	—	1	Kennion's Grammar, from p. 130.	10	14	1	1	1	1	Kennion's Gram. to p. 86.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Literature.	17	2	—	7	16	1	1	—	1	Angus's Handbook, p. 47–89.	10	14	1	1	1	1	Angus's Handbk, p. 1–12.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Composition.	30	3	—	Variable.						Write Essays, &c.	10	14	1	1	1	1	Cornwell's Young Composer, p. 1–27.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reading -	50	5	—	Do.						Macaulay's History.	—	—	—	—	—	—	McCulloch's Second Reading Lessons.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dublin 3rd Reading Book.
Writing -	50	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2															
Instrumental Music.	47																							
Vocal Music -	50	2	—	30	14	1	1	—	1															
Drawing -	50	6	—	6	16	2	2	—	2															
Callisthenics -	50	3	—	14	15	1	1	—	1															
Needlework -	50	3	—	14	15	3	2	—	6															

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?
65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

9. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

22. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTERS or MISTRESSES of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XIV.

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the South-Western Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools are all by C. H. Stanton, Esq. The counties of Devon and Somerset included in this division form the subject of Mr. Stanton's General Report, which will be found in vol. vii. pp. 1–101.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of endowed schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools

referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and, therefore, the statements in the Digests and appended Tables apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the Authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been corrected for the present year by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

November, 1868.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

The South-Western Division contains five counties, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. It has four towns with a population of more than 20,000 people, 32 towns with from 20,000 to 5,000 people, and 38 towns under 5,000; in all 74 towns. The remaining rural population is 1,218,893, making in all for town and country 1,836,736.

Of these 74 towns, 35 with a population of 308,100, including Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, have, with the exception of 70*l.* a year paid by the corporation of Plymouth, no public endowments or building for secondary education.

The total number of towns having grammar school endowments is (without Plymouth) 38; of other places not counted as towns 21, making in all 60 places having grammar school endowments.

The gross income of these foundations, some of which embrace other objects than these schools, has been computed in vol. i. at 16,693*l.* per annum.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance, in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 7,760*l.*, besides 2,870*l.* for exhibitions, making a total of 10,630*l.*

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:—

	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar Schoool Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Wilts - - - -	1,649	1,233	1,301
Dorset - - - -	4,556	1,503	160
Somerset - - -	3,326	2,171	155
Devon - - - -	6,778	2,500	1,178
Cornwall - - - -	384	353	76

There are 24 classical schools, (not including Marlborough College, which gave information to the Nine Schools Commissioners,) with 1,184 scholars; 10 semi-classical, with 446 scholars; 14 non-classical, with 600 scholars. The income of six is paid over to parish schools; seven are in abeyance; the income of two is paid to private schools; and one is united to the Proprietary College School at Taunton. Of the 24 classical schools which have, including exhibitions, 7,600*l.* a year, six only are entitled by the age of their scholars to rank in the first grade; the whole number of scholars in these six schools is 518. The total number of scholars in all the schools excluding the elementary, and also excluding Marlborough College, is returned as 2,252. Of these 22 are taught at the Taunton College and the two private schools (Plymouth and Penzance).

There are also endowments for exhibitions, amounting to 1,030*l.* a year, which belong to this division, but are not attached to any particular school.

There are only two endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls. The sum of their incomes amounts to 450*l.* a year.

Hence the aggregate net income of the endowments for secondary education in this division may be set down at over 12,000*l.* a year.

Of the endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor, of which there are in this division at least 180, the richest (besides one at Fisherton Anger and Yeovil, which belongs partly to Romsey in Hants,) appear to be in Somerset, Bruton Hospital

(930*l.* gross income), and in Devon, Hayward's school at Crediton (gross income 530*l.*), the Blue School, Exeter (gross income above 1,000*l.*), the Workhouse school at Plymouth (gross income 528*l.*), and Lady Hannah Rogers' school also at Plymouth (gross income 845*l.*)

The aggregate gross annual income of these foundations amounts to about 14,214*l.* and the net annual sum applied to education may be computed at 6,053*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at above 18,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.
(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other educational endowments of each county.

COUNTIES OF WILTS, DORSET, SOMERSET, DEVON, AND CORNWALL.

POPULATION - - - 1,990,829

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

County of WILTS.—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Salisbury - *Choristers' School.*	12,278	712	—	27	7	27	6	15	—	Trowbridge -	9,626	60	—	19	6	—	—	—
Marlborough -	3,684	—	851	518	*	*	*	*	*									
(1) *College*																		
(2) *Grammar School.*		218	450	93	42	84	14	84	—	Warminster -	3,675	30	—	44	44	10	44	—

Remaining Towns:—	
Chippenham -	7,075
Malmesbury -	6,881
Devizes - -	6,638
Westbury -	6,495
Bradford-on-Avon.	4,291
New Swindon -	4,167
Melksham -	2,452
Wootton Bassett	2,191
Wilton - -	2,000

* Gave information to Nine Schools Commissioners.

Endowment of 23*l.* a year paid to National School.

School in abeyance: Salisbury Grammar School, with endowment of 24*l.* a year.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Marlborough (College).	Classical	A.	518	—	Warminster -	Classical -	A.B.	30	13
„ *(Gr. Sch.)*	Classical	A.B.	34	59	Salisbury - *(Choristers' School).*	Classical -	A.B.	12	15

Population, 249,311.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek. either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of Endowment.	Net annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Calne - -	5,179	50	—	48	21	1	—
West Lavington.	1,589	60*	—	60	—	—	18
Amesbury -	1,138	55	—	16	3	—	—

* Increased to 247*l.* by Mercers Company.

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
per-centage not being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Amesbury -	Non-classical	C.	—	16
Calne - -	Non-classical	B.	6	42
WestLavington	Non-classical	B.C.	—	60
? Trowbridge -	Semi-classical	B.	—	19

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**One Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Net annual Income from Endowment.	Number of Boarders.	Number of Day Scholars.
Salisbury (Godolphin School).	406	24	—

b.—**Forty-nine Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Farley - - -	188	10	8	11
Fisherton Anger* -	840	50	10	—
Mildenhall - -	106	75	35	45
Wilton - - - -	192	51	20	—

And *forty-five* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

*Includes two other branches, the income given applying to the three.

COUNTY OF **DORSET.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£															
Dorchester -	6,823	101	—	23	11	23	12	11	—									
Sherborne -	5,523	463*	160	187	168	187	81	154	—									
Blandford -	3,857	150	—	55	25	44	26	17	—									
Wimborne Minster.	2,271	521	—	86	45	86	86	86	—									

Remaining Towns:—		
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	11,383	
Poole - -	9,759	
Bridport - -	7,719	
Wareham - -	6,694	
Shaftesbury -	2,497	Endowment of 12*l.* per annum. School in abeyance.
Lyme Regis -	2,318	

* Besides 600*l.* a year paid in discharge of interest on debt incurred for new buildings.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Blandford	Classical	A. B.	37	18	Dorchester -	Classical -	A.B.	9	14
Sherborne	Classical	A.	150	37	Evershot -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	47
					Wimborne Minster.	Classical -	A.B	29	57

Population, 188,789.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of Endowment.	Net annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Netherbury -	1,875	110	—	42	—	—	—
Broadwinsor -	1,538	25	—	28	—	—	—
Evershot -	595	70	—	47	4	—	—
Litton Cheney	501	25	—	28	—	—	—

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
per-centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Broadwinsor -	Non-classical	B.C.	3	25
Litton Cheney	Non-classical	C.	—	28
Netherbury -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	42

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**One Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Net Income from Endowment.	Number of Boarders.	Number of Day Scholars.
	£		
Blandford (Milldown School).*	25	—	10

b.—**Twenty-seven Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Beaminster - -	212	66	114	—
Gillingham - -	277	87	65	—
Shaftesbury - -	262	70	20	—

And *twenty-four* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL Schools.											SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning						Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.				School Endowment.	Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£										£	£					
Bath	52,528	485	—	77	11	77	19	28	?										
Taunton	14,667	85	—	Income paid to Proprietary College.															
Bridgwater	11,320	28	—	33	8	29	—	7	—										
Crewkerne	3,566	386	28	60	29	60	29	22	—		Shepton Mallet	4,868	33	—	98	23	52	14	32
Chard	2,276	7	—	29	8	23	6	11	—										
Bruton	2,232	334	60	31	31	31	10	14	10										
Ilminster (*Grammar School.*)	2,194	616*	52	42	28	35	18	35	18										
											Langport Eastover.	1,133	70	—	42	12	—	1	—

Remaining Towns :—	
Wells	4,648
Wellington	3,689
Glastonbury	3,496
South Petherton	2,031
Martock	3,155

* Including the amount spent on Commercial school.

Endowment of 15*l.* a year. School in abeyance.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their
the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the
number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bridgwater.	Classical	A.B.	2	31	Bath	Classical	A.B.	4	73
					Bruton	Classical	A.B.	14	17
					Chard	Classical	A.B.	11	18
					Crewkerne	Classical	A.B.	18	29
					Ilminster (*Gram. Sch.*)	Classical	A.B.	11	31
					Langport Eastover.	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	35
					Shepton Mallet.	Classical	A.B.	49	49

Population, 444,873.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Frome - -	9,522	6	Income paid to Parochial School.				
Yeovil - -	7,957	132	—	24	—	—	—
Somerton -	2,206	26	Income paid to National School.				
Ilminster - (*Commercial School.*)	2,194	*	—	116	—	—	—
Keynsham -	2,190	20	Income paid to National School.				
Trent - -	512	92	—	18	—	—	—

* See Ilminster Grammar School.

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
per-centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Frome - -	Non-classical	Income paid to Parochial Sch.		
Ilminster - (*Comml. Sch.*)	Non-classical	B.C.	—	116
Keynsham -	Non-classical	Income paid to Nat. School.		
Somerton -	Non-classical	Income paid to Nat. School.		
Trent - -	Non-classical	C.	—	18
Yeovil - -	Non-classical	C.	—	34

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Thirty-eight Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Bridgwater (Morgan's).	120	55	120	—
Bruton Hospital -	930	75	15	—
Cutcombe and Timbercombe.	274	50 85	47 28	54 —
Frome (Blue Coat) -	298	133	27	—
——Asylum for Girls	374	54	—	17
Stanton Drew - -	195	35	30 and infants.	20
Wells (Blue School) -	464	155	40	20

And *thirty* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of DEVON.—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£		[private school.							£	£					
Plymouth	62,599	70	—	10*	Income paid to					Exeter (Hele's Sch.)	41,749	204	—	150	94	29	—	—
Exeter Gr. Sch.	41,749	105	532	50	38	50	38	50	—									
Barnstaple	10,743	13	—	16	?	?	4	5	—									
Tiverton	10,447	695	543	100	86	109	63	88	1									
Tavistock	8,857	4	50	66	24	62	26	36	8									
Bideford	5,742	60	—	21	11	21	12	7	21									
Crediton	4,048	700	—	53	17	50	—	41	—									
										Totnes	4,001	54	—	22	15	9	9	13
										South Molton (Latin school).	3,830	65	—	20	—	—	—	—
Honiton	3,301	10	—	63	43	62	26	18	—									
										Ashburton	3,062	82	68	27	19	13	4	—
										Ottery St. Mary	2,429	23	20	6	6	—	—	—
Chudleigh	2,108	30	—	8	?	?	—	—										
Uffculme	2,020	42	—	19	16	19	7	19	10									
										North Tawton	1,849	—	—	24	5	—	7	—
Plympton	1,591	156	—	7	5	5	—	—	—									
Kingsbridge	1,585	111	—	25	9	18	3	7	—									
Remaining Towns:—																		
Devonport	64,783																	
Torquay	16,419																	
Teignmouth	6,022																	
Exmouth	5,228																	
Newton Abbot	5,221																	
Dartmouth	4,444																	
Brixham	4,390																	
Dawlish	3,505																	
Torrington	3,298																	
Ilfracombe	3,034																	
Topsham	2,772																	
Paignton	2,628																	
Sidmouth	2,572																	
Cullompton	2,205																	

* Besides private pupils.

Endowment 27. 12*s*. (contingent only). School long in abeyance.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their
the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the
number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars
Exeter (Gr. Sch.)	Classical	A.	12	43	Ashburton	Semi-classical	A.B.	4	23
					Bideford	Classical	A.B.	1	18
					Crediton	Classical	A.B.	9	44
					Honiton	Classical	A.B.	49	14
Tiverton	Classical	A.	43	57	Kingsbridge	Classical	A.B.C.	4	29
					Plymouth	Classical	A.B.	—	10*
					Tavistock	Classical	A.B.	29	37
					Totnes	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	22

* Besides private pupils.

Population, 584,373.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of Endowment.	Net annual Value of Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
South Molton (writing sch.)	3,830	77	—	56	—	—	—

the age up to which they retain their scholars.

whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole per-centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Barnstaple	Classical	B.	12	7
Chudleigh	Classical	—	4	4
Exeter (Hele's Sch.)	Semi-classical	B.	—	150
North Tawton.	Semi-classical	B.	9	15
Ottery St. Mary.	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	6
Plympton	Classical	—	2	5
South Molton (1) Latin sch.	Semi-classical	?	?	?
(2) Writing school.	Non-classical	B.	—	56
Uffculme	Classical	A.	18	1

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Fifty-one Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz. :**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Ashburton	120	75	145	70
Barnstaple (Horwood's).	106	40	—	30
Crediton (Hayward's)	530	275	231	181
Exeter (Blue Maids)	142	25	—	25
——(St. John's Hospital English School).	cir. 1,281	?	?	—
South Molton	101	55	28	13
Plymouth (Orphans' Aid).	344	7	12	—
—— Workhouse School.	528	?	17	—
—— Grey School	162	75	75	65
—— Lady Rogers	845	120	—	52
St. Budeaux	119	80	76	61
Silverton	160	160	65	—
Tiverton (Blue Coat)	376	102	40	38
Walkhampton	243	100	40	20

And *thirty-seven* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of CORNWALL.—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular

By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Truro - -	11,337	25	60	24	—	—	—	—	—									
										Penzance -	9,414	15	—	3*	Income paid to private school.			
										Helston - -	3,843	13	16	14	11	14	13	10
										Launceston - (Grammar School.)	2,790	26	—	27	17	24	23	—

* Besides private pupils.

Remaining Towns:—		
Redruth - -	7,919	
Camborne -	7,208	
St. Ives - -	7,027	
Falmouth - -	5,709	
Bodmin - -	4,809	Endowment of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. School in abeyance.
Liskeard - -	4,689	Endowment of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year. School in abeyance.
St. Austell -	3,825	
Penhryn - -	3,547	Endowment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. School in abeyance.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Penzance -	Semi-clas.	Private school.		3*	Helston - -	Semi-classical	A. B.	1	13
					Launceston - (Gram. Sch.)	Semi-classical	A. B.	2	30
					„ (Horwell's School.)	Non-classical	B. C.	7	17
					Truro - -	Classical -	A. B.	4	20

* Besides private pupils.

Population, 369,390.

kind of instruction given. —
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Saltash - -	3,287	6	Paid to National School.				
Launceston - (Horwell's School.)	2,790	166	—	24	4	6	—
Probus - -	1,449	10	—	—	—	—	—
Fowey - -	1,429	80	—	60	16	9	—

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
per-centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Fowey - -	Non-classical	B. C.	7	53
Probus - -	Non-classical	Income paid to Nat. School.		
Saltash - -	Non-classical		Do.	

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Fifteen Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Landrake - -	?	113	44	8
Lanivet - - -	157	50	?	?
Madron - -	107	73	53	20

And *twelve* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

Exhibitions not attached to particular Schools.

There are four endowments for exhibitions which belong to this division, but are not attached to any particular school, viz. :—

Ten Stapledon scholarships (arising from fellowships converted by Oxford University Commission) at Exeter College, Oxford, each of the annual value of 70*l.*, tenable for five years, by any persons born in the present diocese of Exeter (*i.e.* counties of Cornwall and Devon), or educated for at least three years preceding election in some school within that diocese.

Two How exhibitions (founded 1831), at the same college, each of the annual value of 35*l.*, tenable till of standing to take the M.A. degree, to which preference is given in the first place to heir of founder (Rev Thomas How), then to sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon, needing assistance at the University.

One Symes exhibition (founded 1710), at the same college, of the annual value of about 60*l.*, tenable for eight years, by a person needing assistance at the University, and born or educated in the counties of Somerset or Dorset.

Four Dyke scholarships at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, each of the annual value of 50*l.* (with a prospect of gradual increase to 75*l.*), tenable for four years, by persons born in one of the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, or resident within those counties for three years ending on the thirty-first of December last preceding the day of appointment, or educated at a school in those counties for two years ending with such thirty-first day of December, being under twenty years of age and not more than four terms from matriculation.

The examinations for all are competitive, and held in the college or hall.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Amesbury.—Rose's Free School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

Rose's free school was founded in 1677 for the teaching of grammar, writing, cyphering, and the casting of accompts, for which purpose an estate was vested by the founder in the occupiers of certain specified farms and in the incumbent of Amesbury, amounting altogether to six persons. The master was to receive 30*l.* and teach 20 boys of the parish gratuitously, and if there was any overplus, it was to be applied towards the maintenance of a second school, to teach 20 poor children to read and learn the Catechism; the master of which was to receive 20*l.* and any surplus to go towards an apprenticing fund. At present these two schools are united, and the master receives 50*l.* a year, and is allowed to take pay boys and boarders. The endowment also provides him with a small house, an excellent garden, and with a school-room which adjoins but is separate from the house, and is a moderate sized room about eight feet high. He also fills the office of postmaster, the post office being in the house, to the duties of which his wife generally attends.

The actual number of the school, I was told, was 14, eight being free boys, and six pay boys at 21*s.* a quarter. When I visited the school half of them were absent at the agricultural show at Salisbury, and of the seven present, six were free boys. The free boys may come at 9 and stay till 15. The boys whom I examined were very ignorant; with the exception of one boy, could not write down the simplest piece from dictation without making egregious blunders, could read but very imperfectly, and could not do a sum in the multiplication of money without a mistake. They had no examinations; were not marked either for merit or attendance, the latter being, the master informed me, most irregular.

Three of these boys were 9, two were 11, and two were 12. Three of them were sons of labourers, one of a groom, one of a sawyer.

The free boys have not for years exceeded 10 or 11 in number. The present master was appointed in 1860. The consent of the bishop is required for his appointment. The farmers at the last vacancy appointed a native of the parish, said to have been a very incompetent person, to the post; this appointment was

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

upset by the exertions of some influential persons, the vacancy duly advertised and the present master obtained.

This school, though the instruction never seems to have risen beyond a very elementary character, has been occasionally attended by farmer's sons, though more so formerly than now. When the boys leave, they may be apprenticed with a premium of 20*l.*, payable in two instalments; and it not unfrequently happened that after the payment of the second, the boy discontinued the trade to which he was bound.

There is also in Amesbury another school, called Spratt's, endowed with 50*l.* a year, where 50 children, boys and girls, all very young, are gratuitously educated, according to the terms of the foundation, in reading and the Church Catechism.

Besides these two endowed schools is a National school, supported by the care and liberality of Lady Antrobus.

The parish is thus abundantly supplied with elementary teaching. As regards Rose's school, it is clear the founder intended an education superior to that now given. He directs that the master, before he is admitted, be examined by some learned person, to see that he is fit. The boys are not to enter the school before they are nine years of age, and may stay till they are 15, an age far beyond that to which the children of labourers stay, which in these parts seems to be nine or ten.

A worthy gentleman on whom I called, a farmer, who nearly 70 years ago was educated at Rose's school, and long held the office of treasurer to it, and is now one of the trustees, and I believe represents the feeling of the majority of his brother trustees, was opposed to any change in the constitution of the school, or to any attempt either to make one school of the two foundations, or to turn Rose's school into a middle class school, both of which schemes seem to have been at some time unsuccessfully mooted by a few intelligent residents in the parish. At present the two foundation schools and the apprentice fund endowment are doing, if not mischief, yet at least not that amount of good which a more improved management might bring about. The parish, which contains 6,000 acres, is divided into five farms. The farming interest is all powerful, and the cry of the evil of over education was not uncommon.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 459, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment. — Founded by John Rose, who, by writing under seal, 7 August 1677, directed 30*l.* a year out of rents, of lands at Ditchett, to be paid to a schoolmaster; surplus of rents after payment of taxes, repairs, and 1*l.* annually to trustees for examining scholars, to teacher of a preparatory school. Preparatory school contemplated by founder but not established till 1819.

In 1807, a schoolhouse and strip of ground purchased out of accumulations of surplus rents.

Documents with secretary to trustees.

School Property.— Consists of 52½ acres of land, besides school buildings including house for master, and garden.

Average annual income 96*l.* gross, 56*l.* net. House and buildings not adapted for boarders, but otherwise well adapted for their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Superior school: Teaching freely not more than 20 children chosen by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, born in Amesbury of the poorest parents; not to be admitted under nine years old, nor unless able to read English and say the Church Catechism, and not to continue after 15 years of age (Founder). Surplus after provision for two schools to be applied in apprenticing scholars (Trust Deed 16 Dec. 1831), in pursuance of Order in Chancery.

Preparatory school: Teaching children of poorest persons of Amesbury gratis (Founder). Number limited to 20 (Order in Chancery).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Superior school: Grammar, writing, and arithmetic.

Preparatory school: To read well and repeat Creed, Church Catechism, &c. to become capable of being admitted to grammar school (Founder).

Government and Masters.—Order in Chancery, 8 July 1831. Trustees (incumbent of Amesbury, occupiers of four farms named in founder's orders, and others), on nomination of minister, churchwardens, and overseers, and with sanction of Bishop, choose and admit, and, for negligence or breach of orders, dismiss master.

Master, before appointment, to be examined, by direction of trustees.

Vacancies among trustees, when reduced below five, filled by survivors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical, without any preparatory school. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One; allowed to take boarders. Total income 50*l.* a year from endowment and 21*l.* from fees. He provides for cleaning and warming the schoolroom.

Day Scholars.—16, of whom 11 on foundation, pay nothing, rest pay 15*s.* a quarter. All between 10 and 14 years old.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission foundationers must be able to read and say Catechism.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

Religious instruction for 40 minutes every day.

No Sunday school.

Punishments: impositions, extra lessons, and corporal in public.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum; study 27½ hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in school 1	Gamekeeper -	Brigmerston, Amesbury.
,, ,, - 2	Baker - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 3	Baker - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 4	(Orphan) - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 5	Gamekeeper - -	Brigmerston, Amesbury.
,, ,, - 6	Beerseller - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 8	Labourer - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 9	Policeman - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 10	Carrier - -	Amesbury.
Boys lowest in school 1	No Trade - -	Amesbury.
	Only 11 boys on foundation.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The number of boys learning each subject is as follows:—

Religious Knowledge -	10
Arithmetic - -	
English Grammar -	
Reading - - -	
Writing - - -	
Geography - - -	8
English Composition -	5
Mathematics and Drawing - - -	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., The Abbey, Amesbury.
Rev. F. W. Fowle, Incumbent of Amesbury.
H. Self, Farmer, Amesbury.
W. Long, Farmer, Amesbury.
E. Tanner, Farmer, Amesbury.
M. Rooke, Farmer, Amesbury, Secretary.

Head Master:

Jno. Wilding.

CALNE.—MIDDLE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1660, some money and a piece of ground abutting on Lincoln's Inn was left to feoffees by John Bentley, for the establishment of a free English school. The feoffees established the school in Calne, and complaints having been made as to its management, in 1683 a decree from the Commissioners of Charitable Uses was obtained which laid down fresh regulations, directing that the master might be required not only to teach English, but the Church Catechism, writing, casting accounts, and the Latin tongue.

Sir F. Bridgman gave two exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, for boys educated at this school; and in 1734 the feoffees resolved that the master should teach seven boys Latin and Greek. The property of the school has passed through the usual litigation, and the endowment now consists of 50*l.* a year, 40*l.* of which is paid to the master; the remaining 10*l.* has hitherto been applied to redeem a debt on the property, which has been at length liquidated by the private contributions of the trustees. The foundation consists also of a house suitable for a person in moderate circumstances, and a very good modern schoolroom, a small classroom, and a small playground, part of which is asphalted. The buildings are well situated, having an open green on one side of them. The master has to do all repairs and pay all rates and taxes.

Forty-one boys were present on the occasion of my visit; sons of farmers and tradesmen, sons of the former coming from a considerable distance. The upper tradesmen did not use the school, except occasionally for elementary instruction. There was no other commercial school in the town, and some of the smaller tradesmen sent their children to the National school which has a high reputation, and where there is a class of boys who pay 6*d.* a week.

Many boys came from the National school to the Middle school, as it is now called, to be finished. They seldom stayed later than 14, and many left much earlier; the youngest boys were under 8 years of age. The master employed and himself paid two of his old pupils to assist him.

One boy was beginning Latin, none learnt French; both of these subjects were extras.

The instruction seemed good as far as it went, but was not very high; several amongst the upper half of the school wrote well from dictation both as regards writing and spelling, and several among them had some knowledge of book-keeping, which was taught to all the upper boys. The upper boys had also done the first book of Euclid. They did simple sums well, but were not very far advanced. Both upper and lower boys had a creditable acquaintance with certain portions of geography. The reading of the middle and lower parts of the school was only moderate.

All the upper part learnt drawing, which was not extra.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The head master was for nine years master of the National school in Calne, and has been in his present office for five years. He takes no boarders, but has accommodation for six or eight, and once indeed took them, but gave them up, partly for economical, partly for social reasons. He is certificated in chemistry, and passed a large class in 1862, at the South Kensington examinations.

For many years in past times this school seems to have been a free school, for all the inhabitants of the parish, the master being allowed to take certain private pupils at his own terms, who received a classical education. In 1836, the school had sunk in public estimation, and the trustees feeling that the income of the endowment was insufficient to secure the services of an able master, resolved that all boys should pay 4*l.* a year for a plain or English education, and 8*l.* if they learnt the classics.

The reasons assigned by the trustees, of whom the late Marquis of Lansdowne was then head, who took an active part in the management of the school, for abolishing the free scholars and requiring payment from all, are so sound that I give them at length. In reply to remonstrances from the town, their objects, the trustees state in so doing, are:—1. 'To secure to all boys, 'sound useful English education. 2. To afford means to those 'boys who might desire a classical education, the means of 'obtaining those rewards at the University which the liberality 'of Sir F. Bridgman has provided for them. The endowment of 'the school would ensure neither of these objects, and it became 'absolutely necessary in their view of the case either to follow 'up the ancient practice of allowing the master to receive boys 'at an annual charge, and thus maintain the respectability of the 'school, or to appoint a person of inferior attainments, and make 'the school, in the true sense of the word, a free school for all 'the boys of the town and neighbourhood. Considering that all 'the boys of the town, really objects of charity, are now provided 'for at the National school, the trustees feel they will exercise a 'sound discretion in adhering to the regulations they have framed.'

The resolutions above-mentioned were resented by the inhabitants, and, after petitions to chancery and several meetings of the trustees and deputations from the inhabitants, the charges originally fixed by the trustees were modified and an amended scale adopted.

The terms have been again reduced, and all boys pay now 2*l.* 2*s.* a year.

The school is discharging useful work and is popular in Calne; but there are those who think that the character of the education might be raised, and that there might be a broader line of demarcation between the kind and quality of the instruction given at the National school and that received at the Middle school. Many parents of those who now attend the latter school could well afford to pay a larger sum than 2*l.* 2*s.* By increasing the payments made, the services of an assistant master might be provided and the quality of the education raised, which with the present charges is hardly possible.

The classical branch of the education, which in their appointments of master the trustees have been careful not entirely to lose sight of, has disappeared, though the present master has had boys learning Latin. It may have been that the Exhibition of Sir F. Bridgman has kept alive a classical tradition which otherwise would have died out. I am unable to obtain much information about the exhibition to Queens' College. No boy has enjoyed it, I believe, during the present century, and the college considers that under the late University Act the school has lost all right of preference.

From 1856 to 1861, the school received the Government grant, which was then discontinued under the operation of the Revised Code, the payments made by the scholars being considered too high for the school to receive Government assistance. The number of boys during the period of Government inspection and assistance, reached 60, and the grant 61*l.* 10*s.*

At present the school has no examination by examiners unconnected with the school; nor of late years have the trustees been very regular in meeting. But they always seem to have taken real interest in the school, and on many occasions have liberally contributed towards the improvement of the buildings and the school premises out of their private resources.

In 1842, there were 70 applications for the vacant post of head master.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix., Pt. 2, 1235, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Bentley, by will, 29 Sept. 1660, gave freehold and leasehold lands near Lincoln's Inn to establish school and a sum of money to buy site. In 1741, freehold lands sold, and the produce invested in rentcharges amounting to 50*l.* per annum, and 300*l.* consols. Sale sanctioned by Act of Parliament, and consols allowed to accumulate, but expended in 1842 in rebuilding school.

By inclosure of Calne commons one acre of land allotted to school.

Two exhibitions, 20*l.* and 18*l.* a year, to Queen's College, Oxford, given by Sir Francis Bridgman.

School Property.—Annual income from rentcharges 50*l.* besides schoolhouse and exhibitions. Master's house adapted for a limited number of boarders. School buildings well adapted for their purpose.

Exhibitions stated to be no longer acknowledged by Queen's College, and no appointments have been made for many years.

Objects of Trust.—Establishing a free English school (Founder). Exhibition for benefit of boys born in county of Wilts, and educated in free school of Calne (Sir F. Bridgman).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English (Founder), Catechism, writing, accounts, and Latin, if trustees require (Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 1683).

Government and Masters.—Nine trustees; when four or five die, survivors make up the number from substantial inhabitants in or near Calne (Decree of 1683). Appointment and dismissal of master with trustees.

State of School in second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master certificated. Total income from endowment 40*l.*, from fees 110*l.*, besides profits on boarders and residence.

Assistant master paid by master.

Day Scholars.—42, chiefly from town, some from distances up to four miles;

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

those from distances dine at school. Fees for general work 2*l.* 2*s.*; book-keeping 2*l.* 2*s.*, Latin and French each 4*l.* 4*s.*; fires 1*s.* and books 4*s.*

Do not attend on Saturdays or Sundays.

Boarders.—Six; three of whom are weekly. All in master's house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read monosyllables. School classified by arithmetic chiefly, other subjects subordinately. Course modified at parents' request and to suit particular cases.

Religious instruction three quarters of an hour daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by half year's work. No examinations.

Prize given to head of each class once a year.

Punishments: detention in school, writing impositions, and corporal. The last by head master only, in public.

Playground, 475 square yards.

No boy gone to any university within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Surgeon - -	Patford Street, Calne -	300 yards, about.
„ - 2	Grocer - -	Church Street do. -	200 „ „
„ - 3	Baker - -	The Green do. -	50 „ „
„ - 4	Watchmaker -	Church Street do. -	300 „ „
„ - 5	Engineer - -	The Green do. -	70 „ „
„ - 6	Bailiff - -	Curzon Street do. -	500 „ „
„ - 7	Shoemaker -	The Green do. -	50 „ „
„ - 8	Farmer - -	Bremhill, near Calne -	3 miles „
„ - 9	Coachbuilder -	Wood Street, Calne -	500 yards „
„ - 10	Farmer - -	Church Street do. -	200 „ „
Boys lowest in school - 1	Exciseman - -	The Green, Calne -	50 „ „
„ - 2	Farmer - -	Wick Hill, near Calne	3½ miles „
„ - 3	Farmer - -	Catcomb, near Hillmarton, Calne.	4½ „ „
„ - 4	Organist - -	The Green, Calne -	50 yards „
„ - 5	Tailor - -	High Street do. -	400 „ „
„ - 6	Painter - -	Mill Street do. -	200 „ „
„ - 7	Farmer - -	Blackland, near Calne -	2½ miles „
„ - 8	Draper - -	Church Street, Calne -	200 yards „
„ - 9	Druggist - -	Strand do. -	250 „ „
„ - 10	Ironmonger - -	High Street do. -	400 „ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Independent -	Kingsland, London -	Master.
„ - 2	Farmer - -	Dauntsey, Wilts -	Do.
„ - 3	Do. - -	Wallingford, Berks -	Do.
„ - 4	Do. - -	Heddington, Wilts -	Do.
„ - 5	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ - 6	Editor - - -	Dudley, Worcester -	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.				H.		H.					H.		H.					H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	48	3		21	12	5	½	—	2½	Bible: I. and II. Saml.; I. and II. Kings, with Acts of the Apostles and Parables of Our Lord; Catechism of Church of England.	18	10½	5	½	—	2½	Bible, Genesis, Gospel of St. Matthew, and Catechism.	9	8	5	½	—	2½	Scripture History to Joseph; Gospel History; Catechism to end of Commandments.
Latin	5	—	4 4	5	12	3	1½	—	4½	Valpy's Delectus and Latin Grammar.														
French	1	—	4 4	1	13	2	1	—	2	Delille's Exercises; De Porquet's 1st Book.														
Arithmetic	48	3	—	21	12	3	¾	—	2¼	White's Arithmetic; the whole.	18	10½	8	½	—	4	Irish up to Proportion and Practice.	9	8	8	¾	—	5¼	Four simples rules.
Mensuration and Surveying.	14	1	—	14	13	3	¾	—	2¼	Nesbit's Mensuration, Superficies, part of Solids, and Land Surveying.														
History	30	2	—	21	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Tudor and Stuart Periods from Ince and Farr.	18	10½	3	½	—	1½	Outlines of whole from Ince.							
Geography	48		—	7	13	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Four Quarters.	27	11	2	½	—	1	Great Britain, oral.	14	8½	2	½	—	1	Definitions, with England.
English Grammar.	40	2	—	21	12	2	¾	—	1½	Lennie, the whole.	18	10½	3	½	—	1½	Parts of Speech, Irish.							
English Composition.	21	1	—	21	12	2	½	—	1	Lessons, oral.														
Reading	48	3	—	21	12	2	¾	—	1½	Fifth Irish and M'Culloch's Course of Reading.	18	10½	4	½	—	2	Fourth Irish.	9	8	10	½	—	5	Third Irish.
Writing	48	3	—	21	12	5	½	—	2½		18	10½	5	½	—	2½		9	8	5	½	—	2½	
Drawing	21	1	—	21	12	2	1	—	2															
Other Subjects	21	1	—	21	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Potts' Euclid, I. and II. Books.														

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

T. H. A. Poynder, Esq., Hartham Park, Corsham.
G. H. W. Heneage, Esq., Compton House, Compton Bassett.
Robert Henly, Esq., junior, Market Hill, Calne.
Admiral Warren, Chilvester Hill, Calne.
T. L. Henly, Esq., Quarry, Calne.
George Baily, Esq., The Green, Calne.
Lieut.-Col. Ward, Castlehouse, Calne.
Rev. John Duncan, Vicarage, Calne.

Head Master:

Jno. Bownas.

MARLBOROUGH.—THE COLLEGE.

Information about this school will be found in the evidence of Rev. G. Bradley, head master, vol. iv. pp. 399–415, and (on the expenses) in appendices to the same, furnished by the Council and the head master, pp. 415–425, and in Table III. of the Appendix to the Report.*

Other information is given in the Nine Schools Commission Report, vol. ii. The value of the exhibitions seems to be about 850*l.* per annum. The total number of boys (all boarders), 518.

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* In this Table about 1*l.* per head ought to be added to the cost of medical attendance as there given.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MARLBOROUGH.—THE ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

King Edward VI. in 1550, granted the hospital of St. John and other lands to the mayor and corporation of Marlborough and their successors for ever, to erect one grammar school there, and gave them authority to make all requisite ordinances for the government of the school and the salary of the master. The king also provided that the Duke of Somerset and his heirs for ever should have the right of nominating the master. In 1678 the corporation made ordinances in pursuance of this authority, which have remained unrepealed down to the present time. They require the master to teach gratis the children of parents who have inhabited seven years within the town, Latin and Greek, and they lay down many other minute regulations which are obsolete though they are not formally abrogated. The chief rules which are not now observed, are, that residents' children be taught gratis; that the boys are to talk Latin; that school hours are to begin at six in summer; dinner to be at 11; twice a year the mayor with learned examiners is to visit the school, examine every class, and award prizes; no scholar is to wash in the river under punishment of severe correction; holidays to be from the eve of St. Thomas to the morrow of Twelfth day, four days at Easter, and Trinity Monday; the mayor to send a surveyor to see that these rules are observed and the schoolmaster diligent in his place; on Sundays every scholar at sound of the sermon bell is to attend the church where the mayor goes. On the day the mayor is sworn in, the senior scholar is to make an oration in Greek and Latin before the mayor's door in the open street.

About a century after the foundation of the school the Duchess of Somerset founded scholarships to be held at Brazenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, by boys educated at the school, to be equally shared with the grammar schools of Manchester and Hereford. At present nearly four a year, two at Oxford, two at Cambridge, fall to the share of Marlborough, generally of the value of 50*l.* each. There is also an exhibition of 5*l.*, a year which is given to some scholar at the University who in the opinion of the head master stands most in need of it.

The school contained 90 boys at the time of my visit; of these 60 were boarders, 30 day boys. The day boys were principally sons of tradesmen and respectable inhabitants of the town. The Marquis of Ailesbury who, as representative of the old Dukes of Somerset, now exercises the right of nomination, on the appointment of the present master urged the introduction of a modern branch or division into the school, so as to serve as a commercial school for the town. It has been found more convenient to widen the system so as to admit boarders and others needing a modern school education, *i.e.*, preparation for the army, navy, and civil service appointments. The school is thus divided into the Latin

and English schools, and ever since its establishment the modern department has been continually increasing, and now numbers 17 day scholars and 23 boarders. Latin and French form part of the regulur school course, French being taught by the English master. Seven of the senior classical boys translated Xenophon's Memorabilia and Livy *vivâ voce* fairly, and some of them showed much general knowledge of their subject. No town boy was in the highest classical form, and it was seldom that more than one a year attained to it.

They answered questions in both Greek and Latin grammar creditably. A class from the middle of the school of young boys made some way in Cornelius Nepos, and seemed well grounded in their knowledge of the earlier parts of Latin grammar.

In the English department, into which for certain subjects the classical boys also go, the work was very well done. In writing from dictation a large number were without mistake; their translation and parsing of unseen French was good, though they failed in translating from English into French. They wrote out a named proposition of Euclid almost without mistake, and did equally well a paper in algebra and arithmetic. Their work in the latter was done with considerable intelligence. Some of them were learning plane trigonometry, and several were advanced in algebra. A class of junior boys were sound in their knowledge of the elementary parts of arithmetic.

The present master has been 14 years at the school and wad originally assistant master at Marlborough College; he is assistes by four other masters, all graduates of some university other than Oxford and Cambridge. There were only 20 boys in the school when he came. The majority of the boys come to be prepared for the college in the town, the public professions, the navy, &c. During the last 14 years, 17 exhibitions have been enjoyed by boys from the school at the universities, out of at least 50 which have been available, and not one during that time has been held by a foundationer. Under these circumstances it will be seen there has been no competition for them, and the exhibitioner is elected by the colleges if, in their opinion, he reaches a certain standard of fitness. The name scholarships is now changed, in the case of St. John's College, into that of exhibitions. When no boy is ready to take them from the school they are thrown open. The rector of Wooton Rivers, Wilts, is elected from these scholars by the two colleges alternately.

The school buildings in their appearance and arrangements are hardly worthy of the foundation.

They are situated at the east end of the town, are open to the country at the back, and stand on something under an acre. At his own expense the head master has enlarged the dwelling-house. There are only two schoolrooms; one serves also as the dining room, and the parallelogram is formed by two wooden sides being placed so as to complement a corner of the house; the other room is not well adapted either in its arrangements or by its size for its purpose. There is a small playground and a covered space for

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

wet weather, fitted up also with gymnastic apparatus. The dormitories are well ventilated, but the school has rather outgrown its quarters, and the whole accommodation is a little out of date. The situation although low has the reputation of being thoroughly healthy. The master rents an adjoining house in which 25 of his boarders, under the care of an assistant master, reside. The boarding accommodation is quite full. It will be seen that the boarders largely preponderate over the foundationers. Each of the latter pays *5l. 5s.* a year, a payment which the head master found established, and has continued, and which would be insufficient for the education given were it not for the aid of the endowment. Boarders may be fairly considered to be contemplated by the ordinances of 1678, which especially permit the master to take 'foreigners.' At one time it was desired and proposed by some of the trustees to amalgamate the school with Marlborough College. There was a general feeling in the town against the proposal, and that feeling still continues; nor is there any wish now to bring about such a result on the part of the college authorities. Unquestionably boys from the town are now being educated at the school who would find no place at the college. As might have been expected, a feeling sometimes has arisen on the part of the town that the interests of the day boys were postponed to those of the boarders. I believe for such feeling at present there exists no real foundation; the treatment of both classes of boys in and out of school appears to be alike. And if the boys from the town do not rise often to the upper classical forms the cause must be sought in the indifference which the parents themselves regard, at least for its own sake, all classical education, and the early age at which they remove their boys from school.

The present trustees, who are the charity trustees appointed as the successors to the corporation after the Municipal Reform Act, are, by death and permanent non-residence, now reduced to three. One of them is a medical man in large practice, and two of them are tradesmen in the town. It would be desirable that the number should be increased, whereby the interest of a larger section of the inhabitants would be kept alive in the prosperity of the school, and all danger removed of individual instead of general opinion being represented in the management.

The head master is anxious by building to add to the convenience and accommodation of the existing school premises, and would sacrifice part of his income from the endowment to raise the necessary capital.

There is no other school in Marlborough of which the middle classes avail themselves. Many of the poorer tradesmen send their children, at *6d.* a week, to the National school, which is said to be a good one.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 1392, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, 18 October 1550, Edward VI., gave lands belonging to hospital of St. John, in Marlborough, for erection of school. By award of Inclosure Commissioners, 13 April 1792, about 38 additional acres allotted. Land tax has been redeemed, for which and for other purposes portions have been sold. By will, 1706, Jane Browne gave rentcharge of 5*l.* to scholar going to any university. In 1830, Sarah Lawes gave 107*l.* consols to be added to endowment of school after her death. Exhibitions at Brazenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Duchess of Somerset, by will dated in 1686, for Hereford, Manchester, and Marlborough schools. Letters patent and statutes among archives of borough of Marlborough.

School Property.—Consists of about 110 acres of land besides site and buildings. Annual income from rents 247*l.* gross, 218*l.* net, all applied to school; school buildings sufficient for day scholars, not sufficient for accommodation of number of boarders taken.

Exhibitions.—Being this school's share of the Duchess of Somerset's foundation, two scholarships of 52*l.* a year each, and four of 36*l.*, at Brazenose College tenable for five years: electors, the principal and fellows of Brazenose College; and four exhibitions of 50*l.* for three years at St. John's College, Cambridge: electors, the master and fellows.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching gratis children of burgesses of, or persons who have resided seven years in, Marlborough (Statutes 1678).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Grammar school" (Letters Patent). By inference, Latin and Greek; writing to be taught by usher; scholars to speak Latin in school (Statutes 1678).

Government and Masters.—Mayor and burgesses of Marlborough to make statutes and ordinances (Letters Patent).

Trustees now appointed by Court of Chancery in pursuance of Municipal Corporation Act; no provision for supplying vacancies. Head master appointed by Marquis of Ailesbury. Must be a member of the Church of England, able to teach Latin and Greek, and not take any benefice or employment interfering with his duty to school (Stat. 1678). Other masters appointed and dismissed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character—Classical, with a modern department. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master is M.A. and clergyman; he and master of modern department take boarders. No prohibition on others taking them. Head master receives the whole net income from endowment, besides profits of boarders, fees from scholars, and residence. He pays other masters and ushers.

Day Scholars.—32 [34 in 1867]: 31 on foundation. All but two live within a mile of school. Foundationers pay six guineas in classical department, five guineas, and 1*l.* for stationery, in modern. Non-foundationers 10 guineas in both.

Boarders.—58. [59 in 1867]. There are in particular cases four meals a day. Meat once, in special cases twice. Charge for board and education 45 or 50 guineas, for surgeon one guinea. Study, shared among four senior boys, two guineas each. School bills, highest 79*l.*, average 66*l.*, lowest 54*l.* Cubical content of bed-rooms 390 feet per boy; good ventilation. Rise at 6·30 a.m., retire at 9 p.m. juniors, 10·15 p.m. seniors.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write fairly.

School classified by one subject chiefly. School course modified to suit lines of life, and cases of disqualification. Religious instruction provided by head master during the week. Special instruction of Sundays which day scholars may attend. Morning and evening services from the Liturgy used daily. Day scholars attend in the morning only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotion partly by half-year's work, partly by examinations, which are held half-yearly by masters. Prizes given to heads of classes and for special subjects.

Punishments: impositions, confining boarders to school grounds, temporary exclusion of day scholars from playgraund, and caning. The last in public, and by head master or master of modern department only.

Playground less than an acre; covered gymnasium adjoining school. Boarders' play hours 22 hours per week.

Tuesday and Saturday half-holidays, when boarders may walk into country.

Drilling taught, occasionally fencing.

On an average two or three boys have gone yearly to the University, and about six to other schools, chiefly to Marlborough. [Five were at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 39 weeks per annum; study 43 hours per week, besides two hours on Sunday.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents - - -	246	16	10	Rates, taxes, and insurance - -	11	10	8
				Bricklayer - - - -	2	18	1
				Clerk's salary and extras -	14	0	10
				Balance paid to head master -	218	7	3
	£246	16	10		£246	16	10

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Painter, glazier, &c.	Reside in the town.	None at more than a mile distance from the school.
,, 2	Tanner		
,, 3	Bookseller		
,, 4	Solicitor		
,, 5	Widow of farmer		
,, 6	Upholsterer		
,, 7	Solicitor		
,, 8	Dyer		
,, 9	Brewer	London; the boy boards in the town.	
,, 10	Captain in the army	Reside in the town.	
Boys lowest in school 1	Clergyman	Do.	
,, 2	Tanner	About 1½ miles from the school, just out of the town.	
,, 3	Printer	Reside in the town.	
,, 4	Registrar		
,, 5	Solicitor		
,, 6	Draper		
,, 7	Ironmonger		
,, 8			
,, 9	Clergyman		
,, 10	Watchmaker		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Solicitor	Gloucester	F. H. Bond, Head Master.
,, 2	Inspector of street engines	Manchester	
,, 3	Clergyman (dead)	Guildford	
,, 4	Independent means	London	
,, 5	Medical man	Plymouth	
,, 6	Solicitor	London	
,, 7	Medical man	Market Lavington, Wilts.	
,, 8	Solicitor	Plymouth	
,, 9	Clergyman	Froxfield, Wilts	
,, 10	Do.	-	
Boys lowest in school 1	Solicitor	London.	
,, 2	Superintendent R.R.	Haulbowline, Queenstown.	
,, 3	Clergyman	Malmesbury.	
,, 4	Clergyman	Heytesbury.	
,, 5	(Mother) widow of merchant	London.	
,, 6	Solicitor	Do.	
,, 7	Clergyman	Milton, Wilts.	
,, 8	Do.	Newbury.	
,, 9	Farms his own land	Yatesbury, Wilts.	
,, 10	Examiner, Court of Chancery	Dublin.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	90	6	—	11	15	3	H. ½	—	H. 2½	Welchman on XXXIX Articles (1st 16); Greek Test., St. Matthew's Gospel (12 chaps.); Burton's 3 first Centuries of Christian Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wheeler's Analysis of Old Test.; Greek Test., St. John, 8 chaps.; Burton, 3 first centuries.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sinclair's Catechism; Ditto on Liturgy; Bible reading and examinatn.
Greek - -	42	4	—	8	—	7	¾	1	4½	Demosthenes 3 first Philippic Orations; Herodotus, 5th Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Homer's Iliad, 2½ Books; Arnold's Greek Exercises.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Principia Græca (Hutton).
Latin - -	84	8	—	11	—	4	½ min	4	—	Juvenal, Satires (first 8); Cicero, De Amicitiâ; Virgil, Æneid, Book .	—	—	—	—	—	—	Virgil's Æneid, B. II.; Arnold's Exercises.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Principia Lat. (Dr. Smith).
French -	84	6	— hlf. year.	11	—	3	20	1	3	Modeles de Poésie (Delille); Grammaire de l' Academie Française.														
German -	5	—	2l. 2s.	5	—	2	H. 1	1	3															
Arithmetic -	90	5	—	11	—	2	1½	—	3	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic throughout.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Weale's Series.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	—	—	11	—	2	1½	—	3	Colenso's Algebra; Todhunter's Euclid; Todhunter's Trigonometry and Conics; Parkinson's Mechanics; Galbraith's Do.; Johnson's Logarith.														
History -	90	—	—	11	—	2	min 20	—	1	Liddell's Rome; Student's Hume.														
Geography -	82	—	—	3	—	2	20	—	1	Cornwell's Geography; Physical Do.; *viva voce* instruction.														
English Grammar.	44	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.														
English Literature.	6	—	—	3	—	2	H. ½	—	—	Angus's Outlines of Eng. Language.														
English Composition.	14	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	Dalgleish, and set subjects.														
Music: Singing -	40	—	10s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—														

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by BOYS of the SCHOOL (*a*) at the Universities: (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Frederick Maber, 1st Class Moder., Oxford. Hulmean Exhibition.
Robert Leach, 2nd do. do. Do.
Graham Squire, 3rd do. do. Do.
Robert Dixon, 2nd Class, Mathematics } St. John's, Cambridge.
Do. 2nd Class, Classical Tripos }
George A. Boodle, 2nd Class, Do.
George Barlow, 3rd Moderations, Oxford.
Andrew Elty, Lincoln Coll. Exhibition.

(*b*) Frederick Maber, Indian Civil Service.
George Hookey, Civil Service.

(*c*) Roland Street, King's Scholarship, Durham School.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Rev. Sir Erasmus Henry Griffies Williams, Bart., of Chancellor Manor, St. David's, near Haverfordwest.
Thomas Halcomb, Esq., Harewood, Cheadle, Stafford.
John Gardiner, Esq., Cheltenham.
William Halcomb, Esq., Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
David Pierce Maurice, Surgeon, Marlborough.
Charles May, Tanner, Marlborough.

Clerk to Trustees:
Robert W. Merriman, Marlborough.

Head Master:
Rev. Fredk. H. Bond, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SALISBURY.—CHORISTERS' SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The returns furnished by the master of the choristers, by the authority of the dean and chapter, very fully state the nature of this endowment. Several extracts from old documents bearing upon the foundation were placed in my hands by the kindness of Canon Lear, the titular master, whence it appears that by license of King Edward II., dated at York, May 6, in the seventh year of his reign, His Majesty, "pro fine quem episcopus Sarum "nobis fecit," granted him permission to apply the rents received from certain premises in Sarum to the dean and chapter "ad "sustentationem XIV puerorum choristarum et unius magistri "ipsos pueros in grammaticalibus informaturi in perpetuum." And nine years later, His Majesty granted Roger, Bishop of Sarum, further license to grant in free alms, "advocationem de "Preshute custodi puerorum choristarum in ecclesiâ B. Mariæ "Sarum deservientium," which he held of the King "in capite "ratione episcopatûs, ita quod custos ecclesiam appropriatam "habere et eam in proprios usus tenere possit sibi et succes- "soribus suis predictis ad sustentationem puerorum choristarum "in perpetuum duraturam."

The bishop was moved to make this foundation, he says, because he himself, before he had reached his present dignity, had observed that the choristers used to beg food in the canons' houses, and having no instruction from masters, led a life of vagrancy, to the manifest scandal of the bishop, the canons, and the cathedral church, to the lowering of the dignity of divine worship and the great peril of their own souls. He directs the master to be an honest man, well grounded in grammar, without cure of souls, who is to educate them in learning and moral training.

From a memorandum of a meeting of the chapter at Sarum, on May 11, 1724, it appears to have been unanimously agreed that the sum of 900*l.*, one fifth of which belonged to the choristers, should be laid out in land at Tidalside, Wilts, to be vested in the dean and chapter and the master of the choristers, and one sixth of the profits of which were to go to pay a librarian, the other five sixths for the sole property, use, benefit, behoof, and advantage of the choristers and no other use whatsoever.

There seems, therefore, as far as I could gain information, either from documents or by personal communication with two of the canons, one of whom was the master of the choristers, that no mention is made of any other school, nor are any other scholars contemplated by the foundation than the choristers.

At present the constitution of the school is as follows: the master of the choristers is one of the canons, and discharges the titular duties of head master, and is supposed to be generally responsible for its good conduct; his services are purely gratuitous. Under him, and appointed by the dean and chapter, is

the under master, who, except in name, discharges all the functions of head master and is not interfered with in the management of the school, but as he holds office at the pleasure of the chapter, he is practically entirely subject to their control.

At present the number of choristers is 14, the statutable number to which they were raised at Easter 1866. When the present under master, Mr. Dowland, was appointed, there were only 10 choristers, who boarded with him, for whom he received 33*l.* a year each, and two probationers besides, who did not board with him, and for whom he received 10*l.* a year. At Easter 1865 the outboarding probationers were admitted as boarders, and the 33*l.* was paid for them, thus raising the number to 12, and this year they have been raised to 14.

Besides the choristers, the master is allowed to take any number of day boys at 10*l.* each, but no boarders. The present number of day boys is 19.

The 14 choristers all live and are boarded in Mr. Dowland's house, which he occupies in virtue of his office; which is in the cathedral close, has an excellent garden and good schoolroom attached, with a small playground, and also a plot of grass, about one eighth of an acre, in front of it. The under master forms no part of the cathedral establishment, and indeed seems in no way recognized by the statutes.

The predecessor of Mr. Dowland took boarders, for 10 or 12 of whom there is still some accommodation in the house, and his school rising in repute, he hired accommodation for them in another house. The chapter considered that the interests of the choristers were somewhat neglected, which led to that gentleman's resignation, and a resolution was passed that thenceforth the under master should not be allowed to take any boys as boarders except the choristers.

The choristers are selected after trial of their voices, preference being given for natives of the diocese. They usually come at eight and stay till their voices break; they are then apprenticed, or, where more desirable, a sum of money is given to generally advance their interests. While at school they are also partly clothed out of the foundation funds.

It cannot be denied that the choristers are now well and carefully attended to morally, intellectually, and bodily. They are usually children of quite the poorer class, though, naturally, the children of the singing men of the cathedral are often successful candidates for admission. It cannot but be an advantage to the choristers to associate with day boys who socially are somewhat above them, and by being boarded, they are brought into contact with more humanizing influences than they would probably meet with in their own homes. Mr. Dowland has been here three years, and is assisted by an under master whom he pays himself. In school the boys are all treated alike, and the classes formed indiscriminately of choristers and day boys. In the more elementary subjects the choristers quite held their place

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

with the others, but in Latin, which they are all taught, the day boys, who were generally older, were superior.

Altogether, although not very far advanced, the school did its work satisfactorily, and showed considerable intelligence in those subjects which it professed to be instructed in. Mr. Dowland is preparing to send some of his boys in for the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations.

Considerable difficulties attend the working of the school, and indeed the teaching of the choristers themselves, owing to the time which necessarily has to be devoted to the cathedral duties. Besides their attendance, two hours at least every day (on Sundays and holy days, of course, a much longer time), three hours every week they practise music and singing after morning service till one o'clock, under instruction from the organist, who receives 30*l.* a year for this duty, which appeared to be effectively discharged. During seven months in the year a large part of their evenings is taken up by the requirements of a choral society to which they are expected to belong.

Thus a large proportion of their time is absorbed by an exhausting exercise, which puts them under a disadvantage compared with the day boys in their school work. No very advanced knowledge could be expected from boys so circumstanced, and who leave school the moment their voices unsuit them for the cathedral service.

During the late master's office, when he took boarders, the school was rapidly becoming a school of great reputation in the city, the presence of boarders of a superior class giving it a tone which a mere day school in Salisbury did not possess. Whether their presence injuriously affected the interests of the choristers, I cannot, of course, offer any opinion; it is thought by some that the choristers benefited by their association with larger numbers, The inhabitants themselves regretted the decision which the dean and chapter thought it their duty to make, especially as it was understood that that body, or certainly influential members of it, were anxious that the character of the school as a grammar school should not be overlooked.

It will be seen that the gross income is large, and I am informed is likely to increase. Making every allowance for contingencies, a surplus may be expected, and it deserves consideration how it should be applied. This might be done either by giving the choristers themselves opportunity for proceeding to a higher instruction, or generally by enlarging the sphere of the present school, or establishing some branch elsewhere in connexion with it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Cathedral Com. Rep. 1. xxxiv. and App. 389.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By licence from Edward II. Simon Bishop of Salisbury, in 1319, appropriated certain tenements for support of 14 choristers and a master; in 1322 Bishop Roger added the rectory of Preshute. Deeds in chapter muniment rooms.

School Property.—Income for 1865–6, 1,056*l.* gross, 749*l.* net, of which 712*l.* applicable to the school, including clothing, &c. of boys and apprentice premiums; school and house for master and choristers, well adapted to purpose. No probable increase of income.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of 14 choristers, with preference for boys of the diocese (Licence of Edw. II.); number subsequently reduced to eight.

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Warden, being a canon residentiary, elected annually by Dean and Chapter, gratuitously superintends school and manages property. Under him a master appointed and dismissible by Dean and Chapter.

Master to be well grounded in grammar, without cure of souls (Statutes 1322).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—A clergyman and M.A.; receives from Dean and Chapter 33*l.* for board and education of each chorister and a fixed payment of 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides house and fees from day scholars. He pays an assistant.

Day Scholars.—15, chiefly between ages of 10 and 14; from distances within three miles; pay for general instruction 10*l.* elementary drawing two guineas; figure and landscape drawing, four guineas; drilling 10*s.*; stationery 1*l.* One dines at school four days a week, paying 10*l.*

Boarders.—12 [14 in March 1866], all choristers on foundation, receive clothing besides board, education and other advantages free. Three meals a day, meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 740 feet per boy. Hours for rising and retiring, in summer, 6.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.; winter, 7 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission must be able to sing and have some knowledge of music. All must be able to read and write and know the elements of arithmetic. School classified according to three divisions,—English, mathematics, and grammar. Religious instruction provided by master; special on Sundays for choristers. Prayers from Liturgy before and after work daily. Master prepares choristers for confirmation.

Promotions, partly by marks gained during half year, partly by examinations.

Half-yearly examinations by Dean and some of Chapter. Donation for prizes by Dean and Chapter, also by master.

No boy gone to any university during the last two years and a half. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

Punishments: impositions, degradation, expulsion, and caning. The last publicly.

Playground, half an acre, adjoining school. Play hours 18 per week.

Drilling forms part of course for choristers, voluntary for others.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study, for choristers 18¾ hours, day scholars 26 hours a week.

BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 1st October 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	222	18	10
Tithe rentcharge	827	16	7
Dividends on stock	6	0	2
	£ 1,056	15	7

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, repairs, insurance, &c.	214	7	10
Curate's augmentation	33	4	7
Preshute school	4	0	0
Salaries and gratuities	540	6	4
Clothing of choristers and lodging in holidays	94	16	7
Apprenticeship premiums	54	18	6
Management and incidental expenses	93	8	1
	1,035	1	11
Excess of receipts over expenditure	21	13	8
	£ 1,056	15	7

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral.

Clerk to Trustees:
Macdonald and Brodrick, Salisbury.

Head Master:
Rev. Edmund Dowland, M.A.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Teacher of Drawing -	New Street, Salisbury -	About 300 yds.
„ - 2	Attorney - -	St. Ann's Street -	„ 600 „
„ - 3			
„ - 4	Draper - -	Market Place, Salisbury	About 800 yds.
„ - 5	Teacher of Music -	Fisherton, Salisbury -	„ a mile.
„ - 6	Plumber and Glazier -	The Canal, Salisbury -	„ 400 yds.
„ - 7	Officer of Inland Revenue.	Alderbury - -	3 miles.
„ - 8	Teacher of Music -	Fisherton, Salisbury -	About a mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Ironmonger - -	High Street, Salisbury	About 200 yds.
„ - 2	Farmer - -	Stratford-sub-Castle -	„ 2 miles.
„ - 3	Surgeon and Apothecary	Crane Street, Salisbury	„ 300 yds.
„ - 4	Innkeeper - -	Milford Street, Salisbury	„ 400 „
„ - 5	Attorney - -	Wilton Road, Salisbury	Rather over a mile.
„ - 6	Teacher of Music -	Fisherton, Salisbury -	About a mile.
„ - 7	Officer of Excise.		
„ - 8	Farmer - -	Fisherton, Salisbury.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Both dead - -	Fishmarket, Salisbury -	All these board at the school house.
„ - 2	Photographer - -	East Harnham -	
„ - 3	Lay Vicar of Cathedral	Fisherton, Salisbury -	
„ - 4	Schoolmistress -	New Street, Salisbury -	
„ - 5	Lay Vicar of Cathedral	New Road, Peterborough	
„ - 6	Do not know - -	Market Place, Salisbury	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Carpenter, &c. -	Newtown, Tetbury -	
„ - 2	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Kingston, Taunton -	
„ - 3	Hairdresser - -	High Street, Salisbury	
„ - 4	Postmaster - -	Romsey - -	
„ - 5	Ironmonger - -	Castle Street, Salisbury	
„ - 6	Lay Vicar of Cathedral	Pain's Hill, Salisbury -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.					H.		H.								
Religious Knowledge.	27	2	–	18	12	4	½	–	2	The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua.	9	11	3	½	–	1½	Same as 1st class.							
Greek - -	7	1	–	7	13	3	½	3	1½	Hutton's Principia Græca.														
Latin - -	27	2	–	15	12	5	½	3	2½	Smith's Princip. Lat., I.; Wharf. Seven Kings of Rome.	12	11	5	½	5	2½	Smith's Princip. Lat., I.							
French -	15	2	–	10	12	1	1	1	1	Ahn's French Course.	5	11	1	½	1	½	Ahn's French Course.							
Arithmetic -	27	2	–	9	13	3	⅔	–	2⅔	Decimal Fractions in Colenso.	18	11	10	40 min	–	6⅔	Colenso's Arithmetic, not including Fractions.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	9	1	–	9	13	4	½	–	2	The Mensuration of the Rectangle, and its applications.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	1	–	6	14	5	½	–	2½	Euclid, Book I., Props. i.–xvi. Algebra up to Fractions.														
History -	27	2	–	18	12	1	½	–	½	Smith's Hist. Eng., Tudor Period.	9	11	1	½	–	½	Gleig's Hist. Eng. Part I.							
Geography -	27	2	–	18	12	1	½	–	½	Hughes's British Geography.	9	11	1	½	–	½	El. Brit. Geog. in Gleig's School Series.							
English Grammar.	27	2	–	15	12	2	½	–	1	Morell's Analysis -	12	11	2	½	–	1	No Text Book.							
English Literature.	18	1	–	18	12	2	½	–	1	Morell's Book of Poetry.														
English Composition.	15	1	–	15	12	1	½	–	½	Dalgleish's Eng. Composition.														
Reading -	27	2	–	18	12	2	½	–	1	Smith's Hist. Eng. and Bible.	9	11	2	½	–	1	Gleig's Hist. Eng. and Bible.							
Writing -	27	–	–	27	11	5	½	–	2½	McLeod's copy-books.														
Music - -	12	–	–																					

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SALISBURY.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The breaking up of the choristers' school as a boarding school, owing to the decision of the dean and chapter, originated a desire amongst many influential citizens and clergy to revive the old grammar school. The foundation is very small, dating from the time of Elizabeth, and unfortunately consisted of a yearly sum of money instead of the land on which it was charged. The corporation provided for many years an old fashioned attic in Castle Street for the schoolroom; and a favourable opportunity having occurred, certain premises were actually bought at a cost of 1,600*l.* to erect a new school and premises, and a scheme for two schools, an upper and a lower, was sent down by the Charity Commissioners; the whole expenditure for the school premises was calculated at 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* To meet this expense it was proposed to sell certain corporate property, but the ratepayers took alarm at the possible increase of rates involved in this arrangement, and after a good deal of local excitement a counter memorial was signed by a large majority of them to the Lords of the Treasury, praying them to withhold their sanction from the contemplated sale of corporate property to provide the necessary funds. In accordance with this memorial that sanction was withheld, the property bought was taken back by seller at the original price, and the whole matter last year (1865) collapsed.

The old state of things has been so far amended that a new certificated master, after two years' delay, has been appointed, who on his own account and at his own expense has hired a more commodious house than the old corporation schoolroom, and after August 1866 intends opening his school as a middle class school for boarders and day boys. The master so elected receives the rent of the old school house and the endowment, amounting altogether to about 30*l.*, for which the trustees reserve to themselves the right of sending certain free boys.

In favour of the establishment of a good school in Salisbury, it cannot be doubted a strong feeling exists in the minds of all, even of the opponents of the late scheme. The central, and, since its complete drainage, the healthy situation of the city make it an eligible spot for such an institution. Many private schools have been established here with great success at different times. Many of the clergy and inhabitants would have been glad to see a new school engrafted on the choristers' school; but the cathedral chapter being opposed to the plan the new grammar school scheme was very favourably entertained. The ratepayers, the smaller ones especially, were however alarmed at the prospect of an increase to their burdens, and some of the larger objected on principle to this diversion of city funds, thinking such matters should be left exclusively to private enterprise.

Having carefully read several memorials against the "new grammar school scheme" as it was called, which were kindly lent to me by one of its chief opponents, I am compelled to express my regret that that scheme was not adopted, and believe, with other gentlemen, that the small increase to the rates entailed by the adoption of the scheme would have been amply recompensed by giving to the majority of ratepayers the advantage of procuring cheaply a good education. The advantage would have reached them all, as the scheme embraced two schools, an upper and lower; and those who had no children to educate would have shared in the increased prosperity of the town, which might probably be expected to arise from the presence of a large school, and of those who would make Salisbury their residence for the sake of educating their children.

Add to this the fact that if the school prospered, the pressure on the rates would have been entirely removed by the fees paid by the scholars. However, 602 ratepayers out of 870 seemed opposed to it, though I cannot help thinking that some misapprehension existed in the minds of many who signed the counter memorial as to the burden likely to fall on the rates and the want of corresponding advantage to themselves.

It is said that Salisbury contributes no scholars to the university local examinations. From whatever cause it arose it cannot but be lamented that so laudable an effort on the part of the city and some of the leading members of the corporation in the cause of education has been so completely shipwrecked.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 366, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Queen Elizabeth by letters patent, 10 May 1569, gave 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* yearly out of revenues of county of Wilts towards maintenance of master and usher; mayor and corporation to provide house and school. In 1630 corporation gave house and small garden.

From 1743 to 1856 the master has always held lectureship at St. Thomas' church, value 20*l.* per annum; since 1856 the offices have been separated.

School Property.—Annual income 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* gross, 24*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* net, besides schoolhouse in which usher has generally resided, and garden.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching freely all who should resort to the school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, appointed under Municipal Corporation Act.

State of School in 1867.

After being in abeyance from March 1864 to January 1867, a new master has been appointed.

A scheme for enlargement of the school, which was under consideration of the Charity Commissioners and Lords of the Treasury failed for want of sufficient funds to carry it out.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Trustees of Municipal Charities, Salisbury.
Henry James Bracher, Andover, Hants.
John Alfred Lush, M.D., Fisherton Anger, Wilts.
Thomas Pain, Ugford, Wilts.
Edward Everett, Harnham, Wilts.
John Cother, wine merchant.
Philip Pinckney Cother, wine merchant.
William, Fawcett, gentleman
William Fawcett, junior, brewer.
Ambrose Denis Hussey Freke, Esq.
James Hussey, Esq.
John Pinckney, banker.
Richard Henry Rigden, land agent. } Salisbury, Wilts
James Read, chemist.
Edward Thomas Stevens, draper.
John Style, draper.
John Waters, auctioneer.
George Wilkes, ironmonger.
William Woodlands, gentleman.
James Wilton, junr., ironmonger.

Clerk to Trustees:

C. M. C. Whatman, Salisbury.

Head Master:

Mr. George Burden.

TROWBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The Rev. F. H. Wilkinson, perpetual curate of West Ashton in 1860, founded a school here during his lifetime. He hired premises for 60*l.* a year in Trowbridge, and contracted to buy them as soon as the title could be assured, which could not take place for a few years.

Here, according to a prospectus drawn up by himself, he established a boys' middle school, and appointed as its head an able master from a National school, who, while master of the school, graduated at Dublin and took orders. The school was founded with the special object of "affording to middle classes "a sound and liberal education, based on religious principles, "particular attention being given to the preparation of the pupils "for the future profession or business for which they may be "intended, and their studies being directed accordingly." The general education was divided into three courses, the English, mathematical, and classical. For the first alone the charge for boarders varied, according to age, from 18*l.* to 22*l.*, and extras would probably raise those sums by 5*l.* more; and the mathematical or classical course if learnt as well, each, 2*l.* extra. Day scholars receiving instruction in the English course paid 4*l.* a year, and 2*l.* extra if they also were instructed in either of the two other courses.

The head master, Mr. Gawn, died in 1860, at which time the school contained from 75 to 80 boys, 30 of whom were boarders. The founder, Mr. Wilkinson, is said to have slightly modified his views about the character of the school instruction before his death, which took place in 1861, and to have been inclined to encourage the presence of an upper class of boys. At all events in his will made in that year, he seems to have altered the name of Middle school, which he had previously given it, to the "Grammar school at Trowbridge." And such is the title it always went by on all public occasions. The testator directs his executors to pay to certain trustees 1,200*l.*, to be by them duly invested, and out of the income of such investment to support or maintain, or assist in supporting or maintaining the grammar school at Trowbridge lately established by him; giving them full power at their absolute discretion to resort to and apply any part of the trust fund for the support or maintenance of the school in any way they shall think most advantageous. He then directs that, in the event of the school being given up or ceasing to be carried on at any time within the period of 21 years from his decease, the 1,200*l.* shall be paid to the trustees of the new almshouses at Church Street, for the support of the same and the benefit of the occupants.

From 1860 to 1865 the school appears to have flourished, though the numbers were less in the last named year than the first. But judging from the reports of the examiners and the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

head master at the annual meeting in June between the years 1861–5 and from the speeches of the rector and other trustees, the condition of the school was only a subject for present congratulation and confident hope for the future. All speakers admitted the value of such an institution to Trowbridge; ample testimony was borne to the energy of the master, and the propriety of erecting by subscription new school buildings was seriously and repeatedly insisted on.

In 1866 the head master was involved in pecuniary embarrassments having, according to his own statement, since 1861, sunk a large sum of money in carrying on the school, and left Trowbridge, the school then only containing 25 boys. This was a serious blow to the school, and its management at present must be considered in only a provisional state. The Rev. J. L. Porter of Trinity College, Dublin, incumbent of Studley, a small parish adjoining Trowbridge, in the gift of the rector, is the nominal head master, and without receiving any remuneration for his services, devotes every morning to the teaching of the Latin classes in the school. The present English teacher was a National school master. On the unfortunate retirement of the late head master in 1866, many of the boys dispersed, the second classical master carrying off to a private school in Trowbridge most of the upper class pupils. The school now consists of 21 boys, the sons of farmers, tradesmen, and the overseers or upper workmen of some of the cloth manufactories. Six of these boys were learning Latin, and the three upper ones translated Virgil with some fluency and credit, and three others also construed Cæsar fairly. All of them were fairly grounded in grammar. Three had begun Greek, and one made some way in the translation of Homer. They did fairly in elementary arithmetic, and some of them had reached fractions. Their knowledge of geography was also satisfactory. The upper part of the school wrote well from dictation.

The boys were all young, the larger number being new boys. There were no boarders.

The school premises occupy about an acre, and besides the master's house, which has accommodation for 30 boarders, comprises also a good playground, where gymnastic apparatus is erected, and a small field. A galvanized iron schoolroom and classroom, separate from the house, are used for the teaching of the boys. They are not very convenient, but were intended only as a temporary arrangement, and had his life been spared, the founder intended himself to have erected school buildings, which he hesitated to do on land which had not actually fallen into his possession. At all the meetings of the trustees and friends of the school, the advantage, almost the necessity for building, has been unanimously acquiesced in, and plans were actually procured by the late head master.

The position of the property at present is this: the trustees occupy the premises as tenants to the executor of the founder, who will have to fulfil the contract for purchase entered into by

the founder as soon as the stipulated time arrives. Meanwhile instead of paying over the 1,200*l.* to the trustees, the executor retains that sum in his own hands, and permits the trustees to occupy the school premises, the interest of the 1,200*l.* being considered an equivalent for rent.

When the premises are bought from the present owner, the trustees of the school may possibly have an opportunity of purchasing them from the executor, and if they could secure them at a moderate price it may be a desirable arrangement. The situation is somewhat low, but is on sloping ground, and presents several advantages, but the trustees think that they can possibly secure a more eligible site.

It is no part of my duty to comment upon much feeling which has necessarily been excited in Trowbridge by the unfortunate circumstances which compelled the late head master to leave the school. During his lifetime the founder contributed largely towards the expenses of the school, and the withdrawal of that support threw a heavy additional burden on the master. I believe also the boarding house was an expense to him, instead of being a source of profit. Meanwhile it would be in opposition to the true interests, as well as, I believe, to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants, that a miscarriage of the testator's primary intention should take place, and the endowment sink into a fund for forwarding the doubtful advantages of an eleemosynary institution, rather than go towards the relief of the acknowledged wants of middle class education. The two acting trustees expressed themselves most anxious to secure to the town the benefit of the endowment for a grammar school. It is desirable to terminate the present provisional government as soon as possible, and to increase the number of trustees. Of the three named in the will, one, a layman, altogether has abstained from acting, and the responsibility of administering the trust has fallen upon the rector and upon an influential magistrate in the town, and practically the rector is chief manager. Due weight, therefore, is hardly given to the lay element, the testator having apparently intended it to be as two to one. The trustees of the grammar school are also trustees of the new almshouses, the building debt on which has not been yet entirely liquidated; and it is desirable that no imputation of partiality should be able to rest on them which a certain contingency might bring about, and this can be best effected by each trust having its own separate trustees.

Digest of Information.

Foundation and Endowment.—Established by Rev. F. H. Wilkinson in his lifetime, and since his death in 1861 endowed by his will with 1,200*l.*

School Property—Annual income 60*l.*, paid by executors of founders as interest for 1,200*l.* Income appropriated in payment of rent of school.

Objects of Trust.—To afford to middle classes a sound and liberal education, based on religious principles, especially directed for future profession or business (Founder's Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Rector and two other trustees, appointed by founder's will, have power of appointing master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.
Master.—A clergyman; receives fees from scholars, nothing from endowment.
Day Scholars.—19.
Boarders.—None.

Present master was only appointed at Midsummer last, the previous one, reappointed by founder, having become bankrupt; before his bankruptcy the were 46 day scholars and 29 boarders.

WARMINSTER.—LORD WEYMOUTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The intention of the founder of the grammar school at Warminster is expressed in the inscription over the entrance:

"To the glory of God, and the advancement of religion and "learning, this school was built and endowed by Thomas Lord "Viscount Weymouth, A.D. 1707."

By his will in 1709 Lord Weymouth endowed the school with a rentcharge of 30*l.*, "to be paid to the schoolmaster who "was or should be hereafter nominated by the owner of Longleat "House for ever, to teach the youth of Warminster, Deverill "Longbridge, Monkton Deverill; and to his successors for "ever."

The real endowment of the school, however, consists in the house and school premises, which are large, and the building handsome. Attached to them is a spacious playground, with a fives court and a large garden.

One of the late masters added to the building on ground not the property of the endowment, for which a small rent is paid.

The school for many years has been considered a boarding school, and has large accommodation specially made for boarders. Under the Rev. Dr. Griffith it enjoyed a high reputation as a classical school, preparing many boys for the universities and public schools. Many of his old pupils still speak with gratitude of his care in teaching, and the importance he attached to their acquiring some knowledge of physical science, which he made a necessary part of the course of instruction, and copiously illustrated by interesting experiments. At that time the day boys were not more than three or four to about 40 boarders. Dr. Arnold of Rugby was educated here preparatory to his going to Winchester, and always spoke in terms of affectionate regard for the school.

Since the resignation of Dr. Griffith in 1839, three masters, all clergyman, have continued the school, not very successfully, and the immediate predecessors of the present master left in pecuniary embarrassments.

The present master was appointed in 1864 by the Marquis of Bath as owner of Longleat; he is a layman, and holds his appointment for life and as a freehold, and is entitled in respect of it to vote for the counties of Wilts and Hereford. The Marquis, with the desire of making the foundation as useful as possible, the school having during late years, indeed ever since the resignation of Dr. Griffith, failed as a classical boarding school, endeavoured in the appointment of master to establish it as a school of secondary education for the teaching of farmer's and tradesmen's sons rather than those of the class above, but with the intention that the school should not be so lowered as to exclude the children of professional men resident in the town. He therefore stipulated that the master should not exceed ten guineas in his charge for the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

education of any inhabitant of Warminster as a day boy; that French should form a necessary part of the school instruction, and that if the master took orders he should not take any permanent duty. The Marquis apparently has no legal obligation to repair the house, but he has, both on the appointment of the present master, and on a former occasion, voluntarily and liberally expended considerable sums in maintaining the fabric, and making the premises tenantable. There is a sort of tacit understanding that the right of nominating certain free boys claimed by the patron, shall not be unduly exercised.

The present master has been appointed a little more than two years. When he came he found the school almost at zero; it now consists of 30 boarders and 10 day boys. Three pupils were parlour boarders, considerably older than the rest, most of whom were very young. The boarders were sons of professional men and farmers, the day boys were most of them upper tradesmen's sons, and paid 8 guineas a year. The master intends sending in several boys to the next university local examinations.

Eight of the upper boys had done some Cæsar and a few pages of Molière's L'Avare, and knew as much as could be expected from beginners. They wrote well and accurately from English dictation. Although not very far advanced in it, yet they had a well grounded notion of the early parts of arithmetic. They had done the first book of Euclid; a few boys had also lately begun Greek, which had just been included in the school terms. The work of the school, considering the age of the boys, and how recently they had been brought together was satisfactory, and contained promise. All the boys were regularly drilled by a sergeant.

Music and singing were a good deal practised, and a choir for the parish church was occasionally formed from among the boys.

The school was well spoken of. There was a small private commercial school in the town where the terms were lower. The master is a man of ability and great personal energy; he joins with his boys in many of their games. He has two assistants. The chief inhabitants of the town seemed favourable to the present constitution of the school. The upper section would perhaps hardly make use of it.

The convenience of the premises, the healthiness of the situation, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the Wiltshire Downs, are also recommendations in favour of the school. Lord — Thynne gives annually 10*l.*, which is divided between the two boys who do best in the yearly examination.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 407, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School built in 1707 by Lord Weymouth. By deed, 2 Nov. 1709, he gave 30*l.* part of rentcharge of 400*l.* for master. By deed, 6 April 1820, Marquess of Bath demised school and garden to the master

thereby appointed, for his life at rent of 1*l.* By deed, 28 Nov. 1821, said Marquess made a similar demise of a small plot adjoining school at rent of 5*l.*, out of which master formed playground.

School Property.—Annual income 30*l.* from rentcharge, besides house, garden, and playground (about an acre in the whole), which have always been regarded as school property since demise by Lord Bath. School building well adapted, and includes house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching youth of Warminster, Deverill-Longbridge and Monckton-Deverill (Founder).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a free grammar school. Master to instruct scholars in principles of Church of England, and such proper and useful learning as should be most suitable to their respective ages and conditions (Deed of appointment of master, 1820).

Government and Masters.—Owner of Longleat House (Marquess of Bath) appoints master by deed containing agreements concerning subjects to be taught and conditions on which appointment is to be held. Master has always been required to be member of the Church of England. Master appoints and may dismiss assistant at discretion.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Head master receives from endowment 30*l.*, fees 109*l.*, besides profits of boarders and house.

Day Scholars.—13 pay 8*l.* 8*s.* each. All live near school. No free scholars.

Boarders.—31, pay 22 guineas each for board. Four meals a day. Meat once. Hours: rise at 6 a.m. in summer, 7½ a.m. in winter; retire at 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. Course modified to suit particular cases and subsequent career.

Religious instruction by head master half an hour daily. School work begins and ends with prayers; day scholars do not attend.

Promotions by half-yearly examinations, conducted by master or examiner appointed by him, for which prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, deprivation of play, and caning. The last publicly, by head master only.

[One boy at the university in May 1867.]

Playground, 60 yards square; drilling taught to all.

School time 40 weeks per annum; study for boarders 46 hours a week, day boys 31 hours. Play time for boarders 20 hours a week.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

All the subjects mentioned below are taught in the School:—

Religious Knowledge, Greek, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Surveying, Mathematics, pure and applied, beside preceding, History, Geography, English Grammar, English Literature, English Composition, Reading, Writing, Music, Drawing, Drilling.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustee:
Marquess of Bath.

Clerk to Trustee:
H. P. Jones, Portway House, Warminster.

Head Master:
Charles Alcock, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WEST LAVINGTON.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Alderman Dauntesey, by will, in the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary, devised to the Mercers' Company in London, certain lands and tenements there, directing them to build at West Lavington a house with eight chambers, one of which was to be for a schoolmaster; the remaining chambers for seven almspeople to live in.

The schoolmaster was to be an "apt and convenient person "to teach grammar in the said schoolhouse; and if he did not "do his diligence and apply his said room, it should be lawful "for the warders of the Mercers' Company to put him out, and "put another in his stead to supply and execute his said room." The schoolmaster and his scholars were also directed to "come to "the elevacion or sacryng of high mass when they conveniently "might;" and the master was to receive 10*l.* a year for his salary.

The parish of West Lavington is entirely agricultural, with a population of 1,739, and contains 6,244 acres. The value of the property left to the Mercers' Company for this specific charity has, of course, largely increased, and they have from time to time increased the salary of the master and added to the school premises.

The almshouses are now separate from the school buildings. About ten years ago the latter were rebuilt at a cost of about 3,000*l.*; they consist of a large and convenient house for the master which, in fact, in point of size and accommodation, appears superior to the vicarage, and was built to accommodate a large family. A large schoolroom with a classroom adjoining, is attached to one side of the house. There is no playground.

The schoolroom is not conveniently fitted with desks, and is entirely paved with stone, and the poor children suffered sadly from cold in the winter. The classroom was filled with lumber and not used.

To this school all the inhabitants of the parish are said to be entitled to send their children for gratuitous education, but the founder does not seem by any words in the instrument of foundation to have so limited his bounty. Dissenters used it equally with churchmen. When I visited the school about 50 boys were present.

The numbers were usually large in winter months, rising and falling according to the demand for labour in harvesting operations.

To speak generally, the education is simply that of a National school, and measuring the results by the endowment, I cannot speak of them as anything but inadequate.

The highest class, consisting of seven boys, whose average age did not exceed 12, wrote from dictation and read fairly. They knew hardly any geography. Many of them understood notation, did a few simple sums, including one in the rule of three, correctly,

and three of them had some notion of decimals and fractions; one boy did some simple equations in algebra. Of these seven boys, two had absolutely left the school and only returned *pro hâc vice*, and none of the others had attended the school since July and August, my visit being on November 2, but they intended to be regular during the winter months.

Of the second class the average age was hardly ten. They could not all read fluently, and could only do sums in the few first simple rules of arithmetic. The third class averaged nine years in age, and were fully a year more backward than the second in all their work.

The lowest class consisted of boys of from six to eight years old. All are admitted to the school who can read words of three letters. No prizes were given, nor were any regular examinations held.

The head master gives religious instruction and exercises general superintendence in the school. All the rest of the actual teaching is handed over to a single assistant who was trained at the Cheltenham training college, who is usually assisted by one of the upper boys, (the age of none of whom, however, when I was there, exceeded 13 years,) in teaching the younger children. He is paid 70*l.* a year, 62*l.* of which is contributed by the Mercers' Company and 8*l.* by the head master.

The head master is in orders and has held his office for 34 years. He also serves the church at Earl Stoke, a village three miles off. He receives 120*l.* fixed salary from the Mercers' Company, who also pay rates and taxes, allow 16*l.* for coal, and occasionally make him a gratuity, which in 1864 was 50*l.*

The head master is appointed by the Lord Churchill, as representative of the brother of the founder, and as owner of the manor of West Lavington and of the estate formerly belonging to the Daunteseys. To this brother and his heirs the appointment was confided by the will. The present head master was appointed by an indenture dated June 1832, which simply appoints him and contains no conditions. The patron intimated to him through his agent, at the time of appointment, that the course of instruction to be pursued was to interfere as little as possible with the profitable occupation of the children in agricultural employment. I cannot find, however, that any authority is given to the patron to impose any terms on the master.

The school in its present constitution is a very doubtful benefit to the parish. It has paralysed any attempt at establishing an ordinary parochial school, which in a large parish like this ought to be nearly self-supporting, and which would possess all the stimulating agencies to which an open inspected school would be subject. It has removed the control of the children of the parish entirely from the hands of the clergyman. The specific directions of the founder, as well as the great increase of its revenues, would alone suggest that it ought to be made more extensively and materially useful. Small shopkeepers and artizans, such persons as carpenters and blacksmiths, ought at all events to be able to find here the opportunity of a very good education.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The present head master is advanced in years, and it is not to be expected that he could undertake the inauguration of any new regime. His office is a practical sinecure, the school seems to exist at present for the sake of the master rather than the master for the sake of the school. Nor do those who actually attend as scholars seem to regard their privilege as anything more than a plaything, to be taken up and laid down at pleasure.

During the month of October 1866, of 57 boys on the register, only 14 showed even a moderate attendance. The reason given was that the harvest was late this year. But under all circumstances, except during the months of December, January, and February, perpetual causes of absence were constantly recurring. Potato planting, potato hoeing, Whitsuntide holidays, haymaking, wheat weeding, harvest, wheat sowing, village feasts, were all recognized and lawful excuses for absence. The demand for the children's labour in the parish has been stimulated by a large portion of it, some 500 acres, being let out by Lord Churchill in allotments, many of them not containing more than a fraction of an acre.

At present the teaching power is practically carried on by one man, and he discharges his duty against heavy odds. The farms in the neighbourhood are large, and none of the farmers would think of using the school under its present constitution for the education of their sons, and do not much care about raising the standard of education of the present class of scholars. When the property of the endowment first came into the hands of the Mercers' Company it produced about 48*l.* a year. It is all in the city of London; and at the time of the Charity Commission in 1830 it produced 1,060*l.*, and the increase since that date has probably been progressive. It cannot possibly be said that the actual education given is at all commensurate with the largeness of the endowment.

On the next avoidance of the head mastership some change in the management seems imperatively required. The claim of girls to share in the benefit of the endowment must not be overlooked, the founder using no word to excuse them.

The head master thinks truly that much benefit would accrue to the parish by the introduction of night schools. In a parish so peculiarly constituted in reference to the demands on the labour of the young as West Lavington, the average age of leaving the grammar school being $9\frac{1}{4}$, he thinks that young men would freely resort to it, some in order to progress, others to keep up or recall the small amount of learning to which they already had attained. Some assistance might be rendered this night school from school revenues in the hands of the Mercers' Company. Whatever be done, none of those likely to be well informed on the subject were desirous of perpetuating the present state of things.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 286, A.D. 1821, and xxviii. 372, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Dauntesey by will, 10 March 1542, gave lands in London to Mercers company to enable them to buy site, build house, schoolhouse and eight chambers for master and seven poor persons, and pay 10*l.* per annum to master and 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to each poor person. Site bought in 1553. By deed of 20 Oct. 1553, company agreed to repair and maintain buildings. Court of Chancery, 1635, ordered company to pay 60*l.* a year to master and seven poor persons.

School Property.—United with that of chambers or almshouses. Annual income under order of Court of Chancery, 1635, 60*l.* Amount actually expended by Company on school appears to be 247*l.*, besides repairs, rates, and taxes. School site and buildings well adapted to their purposes; re-built within the last ten years.*

Objects of Trust.—Teaching children, without restriction, and support of seven poor persons of West Lavington (Founder). Alms people subsequently increased to ten. Children of parish of West Lavington have been taught freely.

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Heir of the body of Ambrose Dauntesey, brother of the founder, or if he delay for 20 days, vicar or his deputy to appoint master. Company to have power of dismissal (Founder). By ancient custom the owner of the Dauntesey estate at West Lavington, now Lord Churchill, appoints. For 200 years master has always been a clergyman, not always a graduate.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, not prohibited from taking boarders. Total income from salary 120*l.*, gratuity from company 50*l.*; allowance for coals 15*l.*; and 3*l.* per annum for care of clock and bell; rates and taxes paid. Usher appointed by master; salary 62*l.* allowed by Company and made up to 70*l.* by head master.

Day Scholars.—60 on list; about 40 attend usually; 50 in winter when no farm work. Half under 10 years of age, nearly all under 12. Majority live in village, a few come from a distance of two miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of three letters. School classified by reading chiefly. Course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction half an hour daily. School opened and closed with prayers. No examination, or prizes, but presents to deserving boys on leaving.

Few punishments, except of the most gentle kind.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

No playground.

School time 41 weeks per annum; study 33 hours a week; all lessons learnt in school.

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* The following information respecting the income of this property is supplied by the clerk of the Mercers' Company:—

"1866, December 31. By cash for one year's charges, 775*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

"This charity is provided for out of the revenues of freehold houses in London, left by "Alderman Dauntesey to the Mercers' Company, of the annual value of 1,513*l.* 10*s.* upon which at "Christmas last there was an arrear of 835*l.* 15*s.*, together with the interest on 120*l.* 3 per cent. "consols."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Postmistress; the son carries letters in the morning.	West Lavington -	Near.
" " - 2	Labourer - -	Littleton in West Lavington.	½ mile.
" " - 3	Labourers -	West Lavington -	Near.
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6	Innkeeper (London)	Littleton -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Working bailiff -		
" " - 8	Blacksmith -	West Lavington -	Near.
" " - 9	Market gardener -	Littleton - -	¼ mile.
" " - 10	Gamekeeper -	West Lavington -	¼ "
Boys lowest in school 1	Shepherd - -	Lavington Hill -	1½ "
" " - 2	Labourers -	Littleton - -	½ "
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6	Gardener - -	Littleton - -	½ "
" " - 7	Shepherd - -	Littleton - -	½ "
" " - 8	Labourer - -		
" " - 9	Mason - -		
" " - 10	Bricklayer -		

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Mercers Company.

Clerk to Trustees:
H. E. Barnes, Mercers Hall.

Head Master:
Rev. Edward Wilton, M.A.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		M.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	60	6	—	5	11	11	50	—	10	As connected with reading Bible. Bible History, &c. Church Catechism in case of those who attend Church Sunday School.	9	9	11	—	—	50	Bible, &c., same as 1st Class.	19	7 (reading included)	10	40	—	10	Parables, Miracles, New Test. lessons under Monitors taken in turn from 1st class & 2d class, reading at intervals to the Master. Spelling.
Arithmetic -	60	6	11	5	11	11	50			From Vulgar and Decimal Fractions up to Simple Equations from Colenso's Arithmetic and Algebra, Walkingame, Dublin Book, Bland's Equations, Miscellaneous Questions, &c.	9	9	11	—	—	50	Dublin Arithmetic; Sums set; Class work.	19	7	10	40	—	10	Simple rules, multiplication table, copying down sums, learning to make figures.
Physics -	18	3	Taught incidentally in course of reading time in each case as above. Same average of lessons and time occupied.						—	—														
History - -	English, in Society's Book, other History from Dublin Reading Book.																							
Geography -	Dublin Society's Book of Geography used by 1st Class. and National Society's First Book used by 2nd class.																							
English Grammar. English Literature.	4	1	—	2	14	Bromley's English Grammar used as a Text Book.					—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as 1st class, except Geography.							
									Hrs.															
Reading -	60	6	—	5	11	11	50	—	10 in the whole	Writing in copy books, writing from dictation, transcribing history, composing letters and descriptions.	9	9	11	—	—	50	Writing in copy books, on slates from dictation, and copying from print.	As above stated opposite to Religious Instruction on slates. Letters and copies from the black board.					
Writing -	60	6	—	5	11	11	50	—			9	9	11	—	—	50								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WOOTTON BASSETT.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1688, Richard Jones left 300*l.* to trustees to dispose of as he should appoint, and in default of appointment to such perpetual public charitable uses as they should judge fit. The testator made no appointment, and in discharge of the trust reposed in them his executors bought certain lands and a rent-charge, and by deed, dated October 7, 1696, conveyed the whole to trustees, in trust with the annual income for ever, "to find a "fit, competent, and idoneous person to be schoolmaster, to live "within or near the town or borough of Wootton Bassett, and "there teach the male children of the inhabitants of the said town "or borough in writing and casting accounts, and in the Latin "tongue, in the nature and manner of a free school." Powers by the deed were given for the removal of the master from time to time and the appointment of another.

In accordance with the terms of this foundation, a school was held here till about seven years ago, when, with the assent of the requisite authorities the income of the charity lands was engulfed in the fund for the maintenance of the National school.

The land belonging to the foundation has been just let by tender for 30*l.* a year, having previously produced about 24*l.*

The old free school was held, by the permission of the corporation, in part of the town hall. Under Mr. Drake, the late master, who held his office 40 years, the school both rose and sank. During the earlier part of his tenure of office the school seems to have been full, and educated the farmers' and tradesmen's sons. For some years immediately preceding its final dissolution the school had fallen into entire disrepute, the master's office was a mere sinecure, and he occasionally held his school in order to entitle himself to receive the proceeds of the endowment.

With this abuse fresh in their minds, the inhabitants seem to have at once acquiesced in the proposal to transfer the funds towards the support of the National school.

The class of boys who used to be educated at the free school are now educated at a private school in the town, large and well spoken of.

The present National school is held in a substantial structure built six or seven years ago, on land given by Lord Clarendon, and is well conducted and well attended. It receives the Government grant. Sixty boys and girls (not including infants) were present at the time of my visit, which was unexpeeted. The present master had only been appointed nine months. Both the work and the discipline of the school was quite satisfactory. The writing was particularly good.

The managers send a certain number of children as free scholars, to the number of about 20, the others pay 1*d.* a week. The attendance of the free scholars was the most irregular, but the vigilant supervision of the master has remedied it by sending, in

every case to the parent when a child absents itself without notice, a circular which he requires to be filled up by the parent stating the cause of absence. This has materially diminished the evil; prizes are also given for regularity of attendance. There are three pupil teachers, one female, two male. The boys who attend the school are almost entirely confined to labourers' children. Dissenters are very numerous in the parish, and I understand that the British school boys, several of whom are the smaller trademen's sons, are educated in higher subjects than are attempted at the National, at a payment of 6*s.* a quarter.

Although no one can doubt that useful work is resulting from the present application of this small endowment, yet it is equally indisputable that it is not employed in educating the class of boys contemplated by the trust deed of 1696; and I believe I am justified in saying that there are many inhabitants of this large agricultural parish who, without finding fault with the present arrangement, yet think that in the existing application of the trust fund the interests of a very important section of the community have been a little overlooked.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 1310, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will 17 Aug. 1688, Richard Jones gave 300*l.* for such charitable uses as his executors should judge fit. A rentcharge of 30*s.* and lands at Heydon purchased by executors, and by award, 29 Nov. 1820, under Inclosure Act, allotment and exchange made.

School Property.—Consists of 19A. 0R. 8P. of land with a cottage. Average annual income 23*l.* Rentcharge lost.

Objects of Trust.—To provide a master to teach male children of Wootton Bassett in nature and manner of a free school (Trust Deed 7 Oct. 1696).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, accounts, Latin (Deed).

Government and Masters.—Nine trustees, of whom a committee of three had power to appoint and dismiss master. When two of the three should die, or the nine be reduced to four, property to be conveyed to two to reconvey to themselves and seven others. Majority of nine then to supply vacancies in committee (Deed).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

School closed and income paid, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, to National school of Wootton Bassett.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, the Grove, near Watford.
Horatio Nelson Goddard, Adderbury House, Banbury.
Rev. John Mervin Prower, Purton, near Swindon.
Richard Parsons, Hillmarton, near Calne.

Clerk to Trustees:

James Pratt, solicitor, Wootton Bassett.

Head Master (of National School):

John Still.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

County of Wilts.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and End…								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for fi… years ended 1864.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing or va…
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Marlborough* - (Grammar Sch.)	3,684	Farming -	With archives of borough of Marlborough.	Yes	Obsolete -	Fair	Trustees	247	215	215	Prob… sma… dimi… nutic…
Salisbury - (Choristers' School.)	12,278	- - -	Chapter muniment rooms.	No	Varied by authority.	Good	Warden acting under Dean and Chapter.	1,247	834	679	Stati…
Semi-classical School—											
Warminster -	3,675	Farming -	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat…
Non-classical Schools—											
Amesbury -	1,138	Farming -	Trustees -	Yes	Slightly varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	96	55	50	Stat.
Calne - -	5,179	Farming -	Supposed in Court of Probate.	Yes	Slightly varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	50	50	50	Stat.
Trowbridge -	9,626	Manufacturing.	Probate Court.	Yes	Observed -	—	Trustees	60	—	—	Stat.
West Lavington	1,589	Farming -	Supposed in Court of Probate.	Yes	Observed as far as practicable.	Good	Mercers' Company as trustees.	—	—	247	—
Wootton Bassett†	2,191	Agricultural.	With clerk to the Trustees.	Yes	- - -	—	Trustees	23	23	‡	Inc.
School in Abeyance—											
Salisbury‡ - (Free Grammar School.)	12,278	- - -	- - -	—	Scheme being prepared.	—	- -	26	24	—	Stat.

* Information was not sought from
† The original school is closed, and the income appro…
‡ School in abeyance; new scheme in preparation;

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
25 in um. th 2 her ils.	£ ?	None	£ —	Local	None	Trstees.	No	Burgesses and inhabitants of Marlborough.	Boys	Absolute	Application.	Incr.	Classical	None
one	—	None	—	Dean and chapter.	—	Warden	Dn. and Chr.	Choristers	Boys	Must have musical voice & ear, those born in diocese pref.	Selected by merit in singing.	Stat.	Classical	Support and benefit of choristers.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Master only.	According to stipulation in deed of appointmt.	Youth of Warminster Deverill, Longbridge, and Monkton Deverill.	Boys	Absolute	Nomination.	None	Classical, mathematical, and English.	—
one	—	None	—	Local minstr. of town & 4 oths. ex.-off.	None	Master and Trstees.	No	Inhabitants of Amesbury.	Boys	Born in the town abs.	Nomination.	Incr.	Non-class.	Apprenticing scholars.
2	38	None	None	Local	None	Trstees.	Yes	Free	Both	None	—	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	None
ne	—	None	—	Mercers Compy.	—	M.	Yes	Free	Both	Residents in parish, or non-residents if parishioners.	Application.	Stat.	Non-class.	Alms
—	—	—	—	—	—	Trstees.	—	Male children of inhabitants of Wootton Bassett.	Boys	Absolute	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Trustees. under Municipal Corp. Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

rlborough Coll. See p. 27.
ted in aid of the national school at Wootton Bassett.
pened 1867).

County of Wilts.	Masters.							Chara		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Marlborough* (Grammar Sch.)	H.M., M. of modern department and under masters.	Marquis of Ailesbury.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Must be a member of Ch. of Eng. able to teach Latin & Greek.	H.M.	32 D. 58 B.	No -	
Salisbury (Choristers' School.)	M. and assistant.	Dean and Chaptr.	Dean and Chapter.	M. -	M. -	Must be a clergyman of Ch. of Eng. and M.A.	M.	12 B. 15 D.	- -	
Semi-classical School—										
Warminster	Three resident, four visiting.	Marquis of Bath.	According to stipulation in deed of appointment.	Master	Master	Member of Ch. of Eng.	M.	13 D. 31 B.	- -	
Non-classical Schools—										
Amesbury	M. -	Trstees. minstr. churchwardns. & ovsrs. of Amesbury.	Trustees -	—	—	Meet to govern; for learning, religious life, and dexterity in teaching.	Yes	0 B. 16 D.	No change of late.	
Calne	M. and assistant.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Master	M. -	Ch. of Eng. -	M.	6 B. 42 D.	No change.	
Trowbridge	M. -	Trstees.	Trustees ?	—	—	- - -	M.	19 D.	Great diminution in numbers.	
West Lavington	M. and usher.	Lord Churchill.	Mercers' Company.	Master	M. -	Apt and convenient to teach grammar.	M.	60 D.	No change of late.	
WoottonBassett†	- - -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	Fit and competent to be master and to teach writing, accounts, and Latin.	Nat. Sch.	D.	Closed as being of no use, transferred to National School.	
School in Abeyance										
Salisbury‡ (Free Grammar School.)	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	

* Information was not sou
† The original school is closed, and the income ap
‡ This school is now in abeyance; a new scheme in cours

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) A. Independent Professional Mercantile; B. Farmers, Shopkeepers, C. Artizans, Labourers, &c.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
per cent. 100 A.	Per cent. 35 A. 65 B.	2	6	None necessary.	H.M. and M. of modern deptmt.	H.M	Yes	79	66	54	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9 jnr. 10 senr.	Senior boy and masters near.	390	3 occupd by 12 boys.
35 A. 60 B. 5 C.	60 A. 40 B.	—	—	None necessary.	M.	—	Yes	—	34*l*. yearly out of endowment.	—	(*a*) 6½ summer 7 winter. (*b*) 8½ pm.	By senior boy.	740	—
. and B.	A. and B.	—	—	Marquis of Bath.	M.	M.	Yes	60	40	34	(*a*) 6 am. in smmr. 7½ am. in winter. (*b*) 9 pm.	By masters till all in bed, also morning dressing.	352	3
-	100 C.	—	—	Trustees	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	10 A. 90 B.	—	2	Trustees	Master	M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 8 p.m.	- - -	329	—
-	- -	—	—	None necessary.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	15 B. 85 C.	—	—	- -	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	100 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

m Marlborough Coll. See p. 27.
lated in aid of the national school at Wootton Bassett.
paration; (reopened 1867).

County of Wilts.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons. Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other...
Classical Schools—											
Marlborough* - (Grammar Sch.)	39	43	Reading and writing.	By one subject chiefly, others subordinately.	By marks for lessons and examination.	Chiefly in school	84	42	84	5	
Salisbury - (Choristers' School.)	40	18¾ B. 26 D.	Reading, writing, elemnts. of arithmtic., for choristers singing and a knowledge of music besides.	By English, mathematics, and grammar.	By all combined.	(*a*) one half - (*b*) one half.	27	7	15	—	
Semi-classical School—											
Warminster -	40	46	Reading and writing.	Mixed, by one chiefly, others subordinately.	Examinations	(*c*) day scholars (*b*) boarders, 15 hours per week.	44	13	44	—	
Non-classical Schools—											
Amesbury -	40	27½	Reading and catechism.	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	
Calne - -	42	25	Reading monosyllables.	By arithmetic chiefly and other subjects subordinately.	By marks for half year's work.	Nearly all in school a little at home.	5	—	1	—	
Trowbridge -	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6	—	—	—	
West Lavington	41	33	Reading words of 3 letters.	By reading chiefly.	By general progress.	All in school -	—	—	—	—	
Wootton Bassett†	46	27½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	
School in Abeyance—											
Salisbury§ - (Free Grammar School.)	—	—	- -	‡- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	

* Information was not so
† Some learn algebra as
‡ The original school is closed, and the income ap
§ This school is now in abeyance, and a new schem

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Compositon.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid -	P.V	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	90	14	Text books and orally.	15	3	—	—	—	
Without aid -	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	27	6	All ways	—	9	—	—	—	
d from tutor and without.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	44	10	All ways -	—	6	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		10	3	From text books set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	
ssistance of master.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	48	21	All three	—	14	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		60	†	Text books orally.	—	—	18	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

n Marlborough Coll. See p. 27.
far as simple equations.
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County of Wilts.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Master.	Examiners appointed by H. M. Trustees or others.
Classical Schools—													
Marlborough* (Grammar Sch.)	90	82	44	6	14	25	50	12	Instrumental 6.	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.; P.M.	Singing 40	Masters	- -
Salisbury (Choristers' School).	27	27	27	18	15	27	27	7	12	G.D.; T.M.; P.M.	- - -	M.	Dean some members Chapter
Semi-classical School—													
Warminster	30	44	44	6	44	44	44	22	9 piano.	All	- - -	Master or person pointed by master.	
Non-classical Schools—													
Amesbury	?	8	10	—	5	10	10	3?	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	By trustees themselves
Calne	30	48	40	—	21	48	48	21	—	D.F. - - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Trowbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	- -	- -
West Lavington	?	4	4	4	—	60	60	—	—	- - - -	- - -	No examiners.	
Wootton Bassett†	All							None	None	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- -
School in Abeyance—													
Salisbury‡ (Free Grammar School.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- -

* Information was not s
† The original school is closed, and the income a
‡ This school is now in abeyance; a new sche

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Works.								
—	Yes - -	Yes - -	90	Open?	H.M.	Morning and evening service from Liturgy.	All in mrn.; boarders only in evng.	H.M. - -	2 hours instruction; all may attend.	Boarders only.
	Not to any extent.		27	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book	All	Master for choristers.	2 hours for choristers only.	Choristers only.
es -	Yes - -	Yes - -	44	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Bishop Bloomfield's collection.	Boarders only.	Vicar of Warminster.	None -	Boarders -
—	- - -	- - -	10	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Common Prayer before and after school.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -
Very ghtly.	Yes - -	Yes - -	48	Church	M.	Form published by S.P.C.K. before and after school.	All are expected to be.	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
ghtly	Slightly -	- - -	60	Open	M.	Form used in school for 30 years.	All are expected to be.	Special confirmation teaching given by the vicar.	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- -	All	National.	Clergyman of parish.	Morning and evening.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	-	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

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County of Wilts.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or privafe, or not used.	Punishments inflcted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day
Classical Schools—									
Marlborough* (Grammar Sch.)	Yes	Public	By H.M. and master of mod. department.	No powers; they are to report.	By masters.	22	Less than an acre.	Close	Bo
Salisbury (Choristers' School.)	—	Public	—	—	—	18	½ acre	Close	Bo
Semi-classical School—									
Warminster	Yes	Public	Corporal by master only.	None	Boarders by assist. M.	20	½ acre	Close	Bo
Non-classical Schools—									
Amesbury	Yes	Public	Yes	—	—	—	None	—	—
Calne	Yes	Public	Corporal by master only.	—	—	—	475 sq. yards.	Adjoining.	Bot
Trowbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Lavington	—	—	—	Report boy to master.	?	—	None	—	—
WoottonBassett†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School in Abeyance—									
Salisbury‡ (Free Grammar School.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information was not song
† The original school is closed, and the income appr
‡ This school is now in abeyance, and a new scheme

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
Yes - -	Yes - -	Yes	Yes, but it is valueless.	Modern languages.	Modern languages; chiefly French.	Yes - -	Possible, and is attempted.	Diversities of study required for different competitive examinations.
None - -	Yes - -	—	None -	Those taught.	Those taught -	Doubtless	Not possible.	—
Bars and swings in playground, Giantstride, Fives court.	Yes - -	Yes	All - -	Latin, French, arithmetic.	Latin, French, arithmetic.	Yes; appointed by Universities, including London and Durham.	- - -	—
None - -	- - -	—	All - -	Best to prepare boy for a country tradesman.	Best to prepare boy to become a tradesman.	No - -	Expedient and possible.	—
None - -	None -	—	None	Religious, English, lower math., French, drawing, &c.	Religious subjects, English book-keeping, mensuration, and surveying.	No - -	Expedient during last year of school.	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None - -	None -	—	None -	Scripture history and general information.	Same as the master.	Yes; by patron, trstees., and vicar if acquainted with habits and condition of place and school.	Yes? -	Irregular attendance; withdrawal of promising pupils during summer for farm work.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	—

om Marlborough Coll. See p. 27.
riated in aid of the national school at Wootton Bassett.
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SALISBURY.—THE GODOLPHIN LADIES' SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A foundation exists at Salisbury, of which I found no parallel in the south-western counties of England, being an endowment for the education of gentlewomen's daughters. In 1707 the sum of 42,890 ducats, and 13 grasses, in the deposit of the zecca at Venice, were assigned to the Hon. Charles Godolphin and Elizabeth his wife, which they determined on applying to some charitable purpose; and for this end after the death of the former, a scheme was drawn up by the widow, and confirmed by the Court of Chancery, for the education of eight young gentlewomen between the ages of 8 and 19, daughters of members of the Church of England, whose fortunes did not exceed 300*l.*; providing also that the eight young gentlewomen were to be brought up in New Sarum, or some other town in Wilts, and were to be such as had neither father nor mother; and to be under the care of a governess, who was to table and board them; and to be taught to dance, work, speak French, cast accounts, and the business of housewifery in the best manner, and to attend the service of the Church of England. Provisions were made in the scheme for the appointment of the mistress and girls by the heir of the founder, and for certain specified payments. A second scheme, in 1783, modified the former one, conferring the benefits of the charity on those whose fortunes did not exceed 500*l.*, and fixing the age of admittance to the school at 12 instead of 8, providing for the hiring of a house for the school, and containing also several other directions. The school does not seem to have been carried on in strict accordance with this latter scheme, although the Charity Commissioners, in 1831, speak of the existing school as being satisfactorily conducted, and having a well qualified governess. It is said that great abuses crept into its administration shortly after this date, the beneficiaries of the charity being composed of members of the family and of the private friends of the patrons. The aid of the Court of Chancery was again invoked, and a scheme dated April 25th, 1852, was issued, by the provisions of which the school is now entirely regulated.

At the time of the issuing of this last scheme the patronage of the school, *i.e.* the appointment of mistress and the nomination of the 12 girls, had descended to Margaretta Anne, wife of H. Biggs, of Stockton House, near Heytesbury, as to one moiety, and to Caroline Cobbe and Frances Emily Cobbe jointly, as to the other moiety, as coheirs of the founder. By death and survivorship the whole patronage now centres in Miss F. E. Cobbe.

By the scheme of 1852, 11 other trustees are associated with the heir of Wm. Godolphin, the founder, if a male, who must all be resident within five miles of Salisbury. To them is confided the management of the school, and of the property belonging to it; and their duties and modes of procedure at their meetings are minutely laid down for them. It would appear that the present heir of Wm. Godolphin, being a female, has no power of interference in the management of the school or of the endowment; but by the 26th section of the scheme of 1852, she alone, as heir,

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

may appoint the mistress. The mistress is to be a prudent and discreet person, a communicant of the English Church, competent to teach the scholars church doctrine, the English and French languages, English literature and composition, history, geography, arithmetic, music, dancing, plain and ornamental work and housewifery, and any other languages or accomplishments approved by the trustees; and is to permit the girls as they grow up to take part by turns in the domestic management, and also confide to them the education of the younger children so as to accustom them to the art of tuition. The mistress may be dismissed by the trustees with the consent of the patron; if such consent be withheld the dismissal shall not be valid unless sanctioned by the Bishop. The present Bishop is one of the trustees, so that should the exercise of this supreme power be ever called into requisition he would in some sense be his own visitor. Not only does the patron appoint the mistress but she exclusively nominates the girls. Twelve young orphan gentlewomen born of Church of England parents, whose friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel and books, are to be maintained and educated by the mistress, between the ages of 12 and 19, and the mistress is to receive 24*l.* a year for each pupil from the endowment. They seldom stay still 19, or longer than four years. The mistress is allowed also to take private boarders to the number of 12, to be instructed without any distinction with the foundationers, at such terms as she may agree upon with them. The scheme also provides for the yearly examination of the school and for building school premises when the funds permit.

At present the sole recognized hereditary patron of the school is Miss Frances E. Cobbe, a lady residing at Camden Town, London, who is herself engaged in the occupation of daily governess. On the death of Mrs. Biggs, a few years ago, her son attempted to exercise the power of nomination which belonged to his mother, but the trustees declined to recognize his authority until it was duly proved to them, and no further steps were taken in the matter. I am informed by Miss Cobbe that she believes on her death her representation of the heirship of Wm. Godolphin will centre in the Earl of Huntingdon.

The terms of the original foundation, no less than the scheme of 1852, require orphans only to be the subject of the charity. The old foundation distinctly interprets this word "by those who have no father nor mother living;" and the scheme of 1852 seems impliedly to do the same, by requiring, in section 30, that the *friends* of the orphans shall provide necessary books, &c. But in actual practice the definition given in the English dictionaries of the word is adopted, and any girl who has lost one parent, even though the surviving parent marry again, is considered eligible.* The number is quite full. The applications to the patron for admission are very numerous. The girls come from all parts of the kingdom, and several persons connected with Salisbury have been successful in obtaining from Miss Cobbe nominations for deserving girls in whom they have been interested.

* I am informed that this definition is usually accepted by orphanages, at least, to the extent that a child who has lost its father is considered an "orphan."

The present scholars, as far as anything is known about them in Salisbury, are said to be ladies to whom, on account of their pecuniary circumstances, the benefits of the charity are rightly applied. They are daughters of clergy, physicians, officers in the army, captains in the merchant service, wine merchants, solicitors, &c. Six of them, who have lately left, are known, by the mistress, to have taken governesses situations, and others now at the school intend to do the same.

The original foundation did not contemplate that the school should be specifically devoted to the training of governesses, nor indeed does the Chancery Scheme of 1852 do more than incidentally suggest it. No undertaking is given by the girls on admission, as there is at Miss Heathcote's training school at Bolham, that they intend to become governesses.

At present, besides the 12 foundationers, there are five private pupils, two of them being very young and relations of the mistress. There are two assistant teachers. When I examined the school, 13 were present, of whom nine were foundationers. The three upper girls, whose ages were between 16 and 17, translated on paper some unseen French with but few mistakes, and were accurate in their parsing; their translation of English into French was not quite so successful. The second class of five girls translated a French book they had been learning during this half year only indifferently. Nearly all the school read fairly, and pains seemed to have been taken with this important branch of their education, about which former examiners had, I found, been obliged to complain. Some questions in history and geography were answered moderately well.

In writing from dictation the three upper girls maintained their position as the heads of the school, and wrote without mistake. The girls in the second class had more, and in the class below, many more mistakes in spelling than ought to have been made by girls whose average age was $14\frac{1}{2}$.

In arithmetic the whole school showed the usual incapacity of girls for understanding the meaning or use of figures. Four of them only could notate correctly. The three upper girls did a rule of three sum, and had begun fractions. Some of them did sums in compound addition and multiplication correctly. All learnt music, which was taught chiefly by the assistant governess. Drawing was an extra, and taught also by the assistant governess. Four of the foundationers learnt it at a charge of 6*l.* 6*s.* each. All were taught dancing, and on one day every week went through a course of callisthenic exercises. All were taught needlework.

The house at present in occupation of the mistress is only a temporary one, hired for nine months, the lease of the former one having expired, for which the trustees pay the rent, about 60*l.* a year. An order of the Master of the Rolls has been obtained for the purchase of a convenient and well situated building, on the outskirts of the city, not yet finished, but when completed and adapted for the purpose of a school is to cost 2,685*l.* 13*s.* It is expected to be ready by the close of the year 1867.

The present mistress was appointed in 1857, and is the third sister who in succession has occupied the post. She was nomi-

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nated by Mrs. Biggs and Miss Cobbe, as co-heirs of the founder, and was a personal friend of the former. The trustees at first demurred to the appointment, as she had had no special training for her office, and were not satisfied that she came up to the requirements of the 26th and 32nd sections of the scheme. The appointment, however, was ultimately acquiesced in. The mistress is a lady who has mixed in good society, and undertakes the general management of the household, and the supervision of the school, rather than any very active part in the positive teaching. She has the reputation of attending carefully to the moral and religious training of the girls, and of providing well for their comfort.

The present trustees are reduced to six, and are active in the discharge of their duties. The Bishop and Dean of Salisbury take a leading part in their deliberations. Although they give rather a wide interpretation to the term orphan, they are careful in seeing that the other requirements of the scheme are not abused. No girl is by them admitted on the foundation without the following documents in support of her claim proving satisfactory: a nomination from Miss Cobbe; a marriage certificate of the parents; a certificate that at least one parent is dead; that both parents were members of the Church of England; a certificate of baptism; of health; a guarantee of two householders that they will provide suitable apparel and necessary books; and a certificate from the clergyman of the parish where the candidate last resided that she has passed a creditable examination in reading, writing from dictation, the four first rules in arithmetic, and Scripture and Church Catechism.

The trustees are the judges of what constitutes a gentlewoman, the definition has sometimes puzzled them, and the occasion has arisen when they have been obliged to reject nominees on the score that they did not reach the prescribed social standard. They have the school thoroughly examined and reported on every year, and in 1860 supplied the inmates with separate iron beds. They have lately provided for a school library. They made a rule in 1864 not to confirm any nomination of the patron, till the girl had been three months at school, and meanwhile the mistress was to report on her fitness for admission; it being found that, notwithstanding the certificate of intellectual competence which they brought with them, girls were admitted whose general ignorance was not warranted by their age. This growing authority of the trustees is acting usefully on the school. But it is impossible that the institution can ever be placed on a satisfactory basis as long as they have so small a control over the appointment of mistress or the nomination of scholars.

The present payment to the mistress of 24*l.* for each foundationer for board and tuition is hardly remunerative, and the intention has always been that she should look to her private boarders as her chief source of profit. And it was thought that by ensuring the presence of at least 12 gentlewomen's daughters, an inducement might be held out to others to profit by the opportunity for girls' education. There are some who desire that the school should more definitely assume the character of a training school for governesses, at least that part of it supported by the endowment. Ladies who

were not to be educated for that special purpose, it is thought, might also join the school as private boarders, and derive much benefit from the higher intellectual standard to be found in a school so circumstanced. If the girls are to be educated as governesses it seems not unreasonable that a competitive examination might take place among the numerous candidates always on Miss Cobbe's list, and the prestige of having been elected a Godolphin Scholar would of itself then be a recommendation of fitness to teach.

At present the patron is unknown, except by name, to the trustees, as she is also to the mistress. Little is known of the circumstances of the girls admitted on the foundation beyond the facts furnished by the certificates required by the scheme. When the new house is completed a desire has been expressed to amend the scheme, but the process is expensive, the matter having to pass before three sets of lawyers, those of Miss Cobbe, of the trustees, and the Attorney-General. It would be desirable to include drawing, which at present is an extra, in the necessary subjects of instruction. In the appointment of new trustees, which will shortly become necessary, the spirit of the founder would be best fulfilled by allowing, as is the case at present, laymen to preponderate in the board, which I believe was not the case when the number was full. For if his heirs neglected to act within three months, he empowered the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Mayor, and Recorder, to make the necessary nominations. This power is now exercised by the trustees, in default of action on part of the patron. It has, naturally, not been found practicable to put in force the 43rd section of the scheme for the appointment of six lady visitors.

The property of the endowment has of late years been well and carefully managed, and the income largely increased. For the year 1866 the net income was 405*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* from real estate, and 71*l.* 13*s.* from 2,388*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* consols, or a total of 477*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Digest of Information.

(Char. Com. Rep. xxvi. 768, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Hon. Charles Godolphin (who died 10 July 1720) and Elizabeth his wife (who died 1726), who gave 4,859*l.* for the maintenance and education perpetually of eight young gentlewomen. First decree of Court of Chancery 1721. First scheme proposed by Elizabeth Godolphin and approved by Court of Chancery in 1725. Second scheme in 1783. Third scheme in 1852. All early deeds lost. Deeds since 1815 in possession of trustees.

School Property.—About 168 acres of land in the parishes of St. John Glastonbury and Mere, Somerset; also the Sand Hole, Glastonbury; and two rents of 40*l.* and 20*l.* charged on an estate of 47½ acres in West Pennard. Also 2,388*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* three per cent. stock. Annual income (taken at 180*l.* in scheme of 1725) now (on average of five years ending 1866) 523*l.* gross, 406*l.* net, of which 355*l.** is applied to school. New buildings are being erected (by order of Master of Rolls, 1866); expense to be defrayed by sale of stock and portion of annual income.

Objects of Trust.—Education and maintenance of eight young gentlewomen, born of parents of the Church of England, and such whose fortunes do not exceed 300*l.* per annum, and whose friends could undertake to provide them with decent wearing apparel, which young gentlewomen were not to be admitted before eight nor continued after 19 years of age complete; and after the death of Elizabeth Godolphin and the Hon. William Godolphin her nephew they

* The principal items are one year's allowance to schoolmistress for board and tuition of twelve young ladies, 288*l.* To schoolmistress, in lieu of house rent and taxes, (one year,) 60*l.*

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

were to be such as have neither fathers nor mothers. The said gentlewomen to be brought up and educated at New Sarum, or some other town of Wiltshire, under the care of some prudent and discreet schoolmistress, a communicant of Church of England. Such young gentlewomen to attend constantly the service of the Church of England at all proper seasons. The nomination of the girls after the death of Elizabeth Godolphin to be by such persons and their heirs as she should appoint; and in, default of appointment, by William Godolphin and his heirs; and in default, by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Sarum, and the Mayor and Recorder. Allowance to governors for tabling and board, 20*l.* for each girl. Surplus, after paying 160*l.* for the eight girls, 5*l.* for collecting rent and other expenses, to be used in putting out children whose parents were of the Church of England apprentices; and in default to be paid to the poor of St. Thomas, Sarum, who were most regular communicants of the Church of England, and were not chargeable to the poor (Scheme 1725).

Age of admission raised to 12, and income of parents to 500*l.* (scheme 1783). Twelve young other gentlewomen, born of parents of the Church of England, whose friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel and necessary books, not to be admitted before 12 years of age, nor continue after 19; to be nominated by heirs of Wm. Godolphin, "founder of this charity" (sic), in rotation (if more than one heir), or in default by the trustees. 24*l.* a year to be paid to mistress by trustees for each. Surplus money to be applied to repairing fund and increased remuneration of mistress, or increase of free scholars, or library; additional surplus to be accumulated (scheme 1852).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Dancing, working, speaking French, casting accounts, and business of housewifery in the best manner (scheme 1725). Principles of Christian religion according to doctrine of Church of England, English and French languages, general English literature and composition, history, geography, arithmetic, music, dancing, plain and ornamental work and housewifery, and such other languages and accomplishments as mistress, with such assistance as she shall procure, shall be competent to teach, and shall be approved by trustees (scheme 1852).

Government.—Trustees, viz. heir or heirs of Wm. Godolphin of male and of full age, and 11 others resident in Salisbury or within five miles. Vacancies filled by Court of Chacnery. Trustees hold and manage property, and have superior control over mistress as to the regulation of the school, generally subject to the scheme; can by a two-thirds majority, and consent of heir of W. Godolphin, or consent of Bishop of Salisbury, dismiss mistress or expel scholars.

Heirs of W. Godolphin (or in default trustees) appoint mistress and nominate scholars.

Mistress must be fully competent to give the scholars the instruction prescribed (see above), or, as to any particular accomplishments which she may not be competent or fully competent to teach, must provide a competent assistant.

Mistress may take 12 boarders at her own terms, on condition of appointing a competent assistant approved by the trustees; such boarders to be instructed and tabled in common with the 12 nominess, and without any distinction.

Mistress to direct instruction and internal management of school, and allow holidays subject to approval of trustees. Not to be dismissed, except for gross misconduct, unless the trustees should have previously called upon her to resign her office.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

New school house is being built, combining residence for mistress capable of accommodating an assistant mistress, a governor, 12 scholars on foundation, and 12 (others) boarders.

Teachers.—Head mistress, one assistant mistress, and one governess.

Instruction in English, French, arithmetic, drawing (perspective freehand from models), colouring, and instrumental music.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—24; on admission must be able to read and write, know the first four rules of arithmetic, and the church catechism. Usually remain four years at school. Attend church twice on Sunday. Head mistress responsible for religious instruction. Clergyman of parish for preparation for confirmation. School work begins and ends with prayers.

School time 38 weeks in the year; 5½ hours per day. No playground.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation,* were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Num (in 18 und Instruc
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				
				£	£	£				
AMESBURY: Spratt's School.	1,138	Henry Spratt	1705	50	49	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	15
ATWORTH AND SOUTH WRAXHALL.	949	Jane Brown	1706	31*	21	—	No	1*d.* generally.	Labourers	58
AVEBURY	725	Dame S. Holford.	1723	12	12	—	No	1*d.*	Labourers	13
GREAT BEDWIN	2,263	William Cox	1312	8	8	—	No	None	Labourers	5 in Nat. S
BERWICK BASSETT	171	Henry Webb	1776	13	13	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	12
BISHOPSTONE	685	Geo. Aug. Montgomery.	1842	12	12	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	40
BOX	2,051	Geo. Miller	1732	78	78	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	76
BRADFORD-ON-AVON.	4,291	Rev. John Rogers.	1715	50	45	—	Yes	(40 free)	Tradesmen and mechanics.	52
NORTH BRADLEY	955	Archd. Daubeney.	1810	82	80	—	(Information from Charity Commissione			
BULFORD	383	—— Duke	—	8	8	—	Yes	(1*s.* a quarter.)	Farm labourers.	6 foundat ers.
GREAT CHEVERELL.	561	James Townsend.	1730	7		—	No	None	Labourers	4

* Mixed charity, comprising an university exhibition and gift for clothing poor.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Vicar	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Incumbent.	Neither	Yes	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Rector	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and 2 female p. teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Vicar	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	10 L., 2 F., 18 A., 8 M., 18 B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Owner of donor's estate.		Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector.		Neither	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Num (in 1 und Instru Boys.
				£	£	£				
CHILTON FOLIATT	691	Roger and Elizabeth Spanswick.	1770	22	22	—	No	None	Labourers	33*
CHIPPENHAM	1,603	Rich. Scott and others.	1661	14	(School in abeyance. Income received and invested at in					
CLIFFE-PYPARD	910	Thos. Spackman.	1782	39†	30	—	Yes (poor)	1*d.* (if any)	Agriculture chiefly.	32
CORSHAM	3,196	Lady M. Hungerford.	1672	62	20	(Information from Charity Commissioners).				
CRUDWELL	799	Mary Lucas	—	16	16	—	Yes	None	Labourers mostly.	16
DAUNTSEY	578	Henry E. of Danby.	1667	1‡	1	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	32
DEVIZES	6,638	T. Bancroft	1774	—	19	Gift from Bancroft's Charity for the education o				
DONHEAD S. ANDREW.	830	Matthew Bowles.	—	9	9	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agriculture chiefly.	65
DOWNTON	3,566	Sir Joseph Ashe.	1673	38	26	—	Yes	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	12
FARLEY — Farley Hospital.	241	Sir Stephen Fox.	1711	188 (mixed charity)	10	6	No	20 free (in parish school.)	Agricultural labourers.	8‖
FISHERTON ANGER (Branch of Charity at Romsey (Hants).	2,424	John Nowes	1719	840§	50§	215§	No	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	10 in Nat. Sch.

* Ten free. † 9*l.* a year given away on Sundays in bread in accordance with founder's will.
‡ Income was 16*l.* a year; but, with Charity Commissioners' approval, 500*l.* consols were sold out to rebuild scho

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two.
(Trustees of Chippenham Charities until some method can be adopted for re-opening school.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four (ex off.)	Founder's representative.	Neither	No	Master alone.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Rector	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Rector with trustees' approval.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and paid monitors.
(Information from Charity Commissioners).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Rector	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
1	7	—	—	None	None	Warden of hospital.	Vicar and warden.	Neither	Not at present.	Mast. mist., and female paid monitor.
10	—	—	—	—	About 8 a year from three branches.	Three	Nat. Sch. Com.	Cert.	Yes	Master.

These sums are for the whole charity, consisting of three branches, Romsey, Yeovil, and this.
Total in school 33 boys, 38 girls.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb (in 186 unde Instruct Boys.	Gi
				£	£	£					
FITTLETON - -	393	Rev. Roger Kay.	1722	10	10	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 3*d.* (10 boys & 5 girls free.)	Labourers and small tradesmen.	27	
BISHOPS FONTHILL	187	Abijah Clark -	Unknwn.	10	10	—	No -	1*d.*	Labourers -	23	
HIGHWORTH -	631	M. Treplett and others.	1733	27	(As returned in 1834.)			National school receives a small			
BROAD HINTON -	657	Thos. Benett	1740	20	20	—	Yes -	½*d.*, 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*	Tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	30	
LITTLE HINTON -	298	Rev. Thos. Coker.	1777	25	15	—	Yes -	1*d.* (some.)	Nearly all agricultural labourers.	20	
KINGTON ST MICHAEL.	530	Sarah Bowerman.	1730	5	3	—	No -	1*d.*	Labouring poor and a few farmers.	35	
KINGTON LANGLEY.	549				2	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers -	30	
LYNEHAM - -	1,034	—— Broom -	Unknwn.	25*	25	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers and tradespeople.	50	
MALMSBURY: Free School -	6,881	- - -	—	10†	—	—	No -	None	Labourers -	40	
Abbey School -	—	(Income arises from moneys left in hands of trustees for disposal at their discretion.)		41†	35	—	No -	None	Labourers and mechanics.	—	
Hodges' School-		Eliz. Hodges -	1723	30	30	—	No -	None	Labourers chiefly.	15	
MILDENHALL -	466	Rev. Chas. Francis.	1824	106	75	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly farm labourers.	35‡	

* Usually 30*l.* † Information from Charity Commissioners. ‡ Besides 16 night scholars at ½*d.* each a nig

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Lord of manor, R. and two churchwardens.		Mist. uncert.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	?	Rector	Neither	Yes	One.
unually from one of parish charities (return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither; mist. trained 3 months (Home and Col.).	Yes	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Clergymen and subscribers.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist. for sewing.
—	—	—	—	None	None		Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Vicar of Calne.	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None (3 boys rewarded).	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	R. and 2 others.	Rector	Neither	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 186 under Instruct Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
POULSHOT -	334	Rev. W. Blaney, D.D.	1778	9	9	—	Yes (rectory.)	1*d.* to 2*d.*	Labourers -	28	
PURTON - -	2,038	Miriam Stevens	1776	17	17	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	10 in Nat.	
RODBORNE CHENEY.	670	Catherine Wayte.	1806	50	30	12	Yes -	None by ch. schol.	Farm labourers chiefly.	43	
SALISBURY -	12,278	(Endowment consisted of a dilapidated house, which, under the authority of the Charity C									
STEEPLE ASHTON	776	John Togwell and John Hicks.	1824	17	17	—	No -	2*d.* (17 free.)	Labourers and small shopkeepers.	48	
SWINDON - -	6,856	Subscription	—	54	(As returned in 1834.)		School not endowed (return 1867).				
TROWBRIDGE -	9,626	W. Pillin - 1677 — Wallis - 1680 J. Singer - 1724		47	40	—	Yes; both.	(10 free boys.)	Clothworkers, small tradesmen, and labourers.	360	
UPTON LOVELL -	210	Rev. J. Crouch	1794	15	15	—	(Information from Charity Commissione				
WESTBURY: Boys' Brit. School.	6,495	John Matravers	1814	95 (Mixed charity)	46	—	No -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Factory hands, agricultural labourers, and shopkeepers,	68	
WHITEPARISH: Boys' School -	1,225	Bartholomew Lynch,	1639	36*	26	—	No -	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	30	
Girls' School -	—	Anna Hitchcock.	1746	67†	12	—	No -	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	—	

* Superannuation allowance of 10*l.* a year out of this to late master.
† Superannuation allowance of 5*l.* a year out of this to late mistress.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector		Mist. uncert.	No	Mist. and one paid monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Nat. Sch. committee, subject to trustees' approval.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Four besides monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
issioners, was sold, and proceeds applied to the erection of new schools for parish of St. Thomas.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Vicar	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and 3 monitors.
—	—	—	—	21 boys M.B., 12 boys N. Sc.	Two (premium 7*l.*)	Five	Managers of parochial sch.	Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes	Fourteen.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 3 F., 1 E.A., 2 M.B.	None	Two	Committee of management.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb (in 18 und Instruc	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	G
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
				£	£	£					
WILLESLEY SHERSTON-MAGNA	1503)	Anne Brayne	1780 about	10 (Mixed charity)	5	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	2	
WILTON - -	1,930	Walter Dyer -	1714	192	51	99	Yes -	None	Various -	20	
GREAT WISHFORD	381	Sir Richard Howe.	1722	72	55	—	Yes -	(Small charge for books, &c.)	Generally labourers.	26	
WROUGHTON -	1,721	Thomas Bennett.	1722	20	20	—	Yes (building).	1*d.* and 3*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	92	

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
20	—	—	—	6 M.	Six (premiums 8*l.* 10*s.*)	Nine (ex. off.)	Trustees, with approval of Bishop.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Lord of manor		Neither	No	Master, mist., and assistant.
—	—	—	—	None	None in direct connexion with school.	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Blandford Forum.—Milton Abbas School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

William Middleton, Abbot of Milton, whose magnificent abbey church still remains, founded this school in the twelfth year of King Henry VIII., "for a learned schoolmaster," and conveyed lands of the value of 200*l.* to feoffees, for the maintenance of a "free grammar school" in the town of Milton. The school was uninterruptedly held under the shadow of the abbey up to 1775, and attained a high reputation as a boarding school. Bingham and Hardy, Nelson's captains, are both of them said to have been educated here. In the last-named year the abbey estates had descended into the hands of Lord Milton, who had already levelled and dismantled the existing town of Milton, because it interfered with the beauty of his park; and had rebuilt it as a village on a different site at some distance. Towards the school premises immediately adjoining his mansion, being vested in trustees, he was unable to pursue the same work of demolition, and, after one unsuccessful attempt, at length succeeded, against the wish of the trustees, in procuring an Act of Parliament to remove the school to the site in Blandford which it now occupies. This Act of Parliament (25 Geo. III.) vests the site of the then existing school buildings at Milton in Lord Milton, and in lieu thereof vests in the trustees the buildings and ground provided by him for the school in Blandford. The reasons for the removal, as given in the recitals of the Act, are, that the existing schoolhouse at Milton was incompetent in size, condition, and situation; was surrounded on all sides by Lord Milton's land, so that there was no outlet for the scholars; was within 37 yards of his mansion; that the town had been pulled down, and labourers' cottages built a mile off in lieu thereof; that there was no inn nor medical attendance in Milton; that the school was out of repair, and would probably become wholly useless, and the place of master a sinecure, unless removed to a more populous place.

The school was thus transplanted to its present site, which faces the High Street in Blandford, but is open at the back, occupying about an acre of ground, and reaching down to the clear waters of the Stour, which, with a meadow beyond, where permission is given to the boys to play cricket and football, affords an endless source of amusement and recreation for the school. There is a small playground, with a roomy covered space at one end, the whole well laid down in asphalt.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The house accommodation for the master and boys is good, especially the dormitories and the bath arrangements. The original house, given in exchange by Lord Milton on the removal of the school, was small and indifferent; but the present master has himself expended between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* upon it, without asking or having received any assurance from the feoffees that any return would be made to him or his estate, in case of dismissal or death. The income of the endowment arises from a farm, of which the gross income is 406*l.*, and on which a large sum has been lately expended in erecting farm buildings, which is being paid off by a sinking fund. The master only receives 100*l.* a year from the endowment, and pays all rates and taxes, and does all repairs in the school premises himself. He is allowed 50*l.* towards the payment of an assistant master. He also himself pays an English master 60*l.* All the prizes are given at his expense.

The head master has been appointed 18 years. He holds the small rectory of Steepleton, about four miles distant, and containing 44 inhabitants. The feoffees, on his election, bound him to observe certain conditions, of which the following is an abstract:

1. He is to pay all rates, and do all the necessary repairs at the schoolhouse.
2. He is to provide a very good commercial and Latin education at a low rate.
3. Milton Abbas boys are to come free, as day boys; and at the annual payment of 25*l.* and 2*l.* for washing, as boarders; and are to have the preference over strangers; the spare accommodation to be filled up with boys from other parishes, preference being always given to those near Milton, at an annual payment not exceeding 40*l.* and 3*l.* for washing.
4. Day boys other than those from Milton Abbas to pay 8*l.* 8*s.*
5. An assistant master may be appointed by the head master, subject to the approval of the feoffees, who undertake to pay him 50*l.* a year.
6. The system of education is to be: religious instruction; reading, writing, Latin, arithmetic, bookkeeping, land-measuring and mapping, history, especially English, geography, and the elements of natural philosophy.
7. The master may take Sunday duty but not any weekly duty; and is to be immediately removable if he cease to comply with the above conditions.

At the time I visited the school there were 42 boys, of whom eight were day boys, three of them being the rector of Blandford's sons. None came from Milton Abbas, nor from the adjacent parishes. The boarders were mainly the sons of clergy and professional men, and some of the larger farmers. The second boy in the school was preparing for Marlborough.

The education given was chiefly based upon the study of the classics; but every week the whole school read and committed to memory selected pieces of English poetry or literature. The head master also encouraged the study of botany and geology, and had

himself collected and classified some valuable specimens of the fossils of the neighbourhood. The upper class of six boys had lately begun some selected pieces from Herodotus, and two of them construed parts of it fairly and intelligently. They also translated part of Cicero's speech against Catiline moderately well, but it was a little hard for them. The general knowledge of geography was not very great. The school is differently classified for classics, mathematics, and arithmetic.

In algebra some of the upper class did a few simple equations correctly, and in arithmetic some sums in fractions and decimals were done by several of the boys without mistake. In dictation the school generally did well. I believe I am the first stranger since the present head master's appointment who has in any way examined the school.

The trustees are influential gentlemen of the surrounding county. They are now 11 in number, but as a body do not seem to interest themselves much in the affairs of the school. They occasionally meet at Dorchester, which is 16 miles off, to audit accounts or let the farm. They have no fixed time of meeting. Three of them met in April 1860, and no further meeting took place till April 1865, when four of them met. There has been no meeting since then. The whole business, whatever it may be, is managed by the clerk. With but few exceptions they are unknown to the present master.

The head master, of his own free will, accepts from some of his poorer boarders the terms of foundationers, in default of having any boys from the privileged parishes.

The school was well spoken of and popular, and aims at giving rather a higher education than that contemplated at the time of the head master's appointment.

It has been stated that no boys from Milton Abbas, the parish for the benefit of which originally it was chiefly intended, are now in the school. Baron Hambro, the owner of the Abbey estate, and one of the existing trustees, professes himself most anxious to restore the school to a site in the parish where the Abbot originally founded it. I do not, however, understand that he desires to re-establish there a classical grammar school, but rather one suited to the agricultural and commercial class. The question of removal formally engaged the attention of Mr. Hare, the Charity Commissioner at Dorchester in 1857, who, struck by the absence from the school of any boys from the parish of Milton, suggested that notice of the privilege to which the inhabitants were entitled, should be sent to the clergy and churchwardens of that and the adjacent villages, and information be requested as to the state of education there. This produced a memorial signed by 39 inhabitants of the parishes of Milton, Hilton, Cheselbourne, Stickland, Whitchurch, Milbourne St. Andrew, and Clenstone to the trustees, urging them, if possible, to restore the "free grammar school" to its original locality, on the ground that the owner of the Milton estate desired it, that there was no middle class school available to the district, and that the Act of Parliament authorizing the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

removal was against the wish of the trustees in 1785. The trustees further sent certain questions to the clergy of the interested parishes, and, with the exception of the clergymen at Milton Abbey and Cheselbourne, who think that all the farmers and residents would make use of it if it were brought nearer them, the remaining five speak doubtfully of any advantage arising by the proposed removal of the grammar school from Blandford back to its original parish. Milton parish now contains 1,014 inhabitants, and the sum of those in the remaining six above-named adjacent parishes amounts to 2,696. Baron Hambro has been instrumental in establishing schools in some of these parishes, where 14 years ago none existed, and compels his tenants to pay one per cent. of their yearly rent towards their support, intending that the farmers on his estate should save this additional charge by the cheaper education they can thereby obtain for their children. I understand, however, that they object to the intercourse with the labourers' children, and make little use of the means of education thus offered them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 8, 135, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of William Middleton, Abbot of Middleton Abbey, under convent seal, 10 February 1521 (12th Henry VIII.), who granted manor of Little Mayne, for the maintenance of a free grammar school and of a learned schoolmaster to instruct therein. Deeds with the solicitor to trustees.

School Property.—Determined by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 6 September 1600, to consist of 200 acres. By Act, 25 Geo. III., the school, being a nuisance to Lord Milton, in spite of the opposition of the trustees, was removed to Blandford Forum, six miles off, the property being improved by the exchange. It now consists of 231 acres of land, with farm buildings and foreshore of 1A. 3R. 27P., besides house, garden, and premises of half an acre, and playground. Present rental 406*l.* gross, of which 150*l.* is applied to school.*

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school at Milton (deed 1538), children of inhabitants of town and parish to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic (decree 1600); boys of Abbey Milton, Hilton, Chesilbourne, Stickland, Whitchurch, Milborne, and Clenstone, to be taught free (trustees' rules 1822). Privileges restricted to Milton Abbas (later rules of trustees).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deed 1538), reading, writing, and arithmetic (decree 1600).

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* BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	90	3	1
Dividends on Consols	4	18	6
Rent of farm to Michaelmas 1864	406	0	0
	£501	1	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Tithe, land tax, and insurance on farm	60	3	3
Income tax on ditto	11	13	4
Clerk, stamps, and postage	10	15	0
Purchase of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols	60	0	0
Interest on mortgage of 1,600*l.* for farm buildings (less income tax)	62	4	0
Insurance on school	4	10	0
Salary to masters	150	0	0
Balance in hand	141	16	0
	£501	1	7

Government and Masters.—10 or 12 neighbours to the town, place and displace master, with advice of principal inhabitants (decree 1600); may appoint under master, who is in fact appointed by head master. Agent manages property. New trustees appointed by survivors.

Head master must be a member of Church of England; may take Sunday duty.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, not to charge more than 25*l.* for those on foundation. Total income from foundation 100*l.*, from fees 78*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Under master's income, 50*l.* from foundation and 70*l.* from head master. English master paid by head master. French and drawing masters paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—18,† most from within half a mile; pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work (boys on foundation free. ‡ None at present); French and drawing extra, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—37; all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board, 31*l.* 12*s.* (for foundationers 25*l.*) Washing, 3*l.* School bills, highest 57*l.*; average, 53*l.*; lowest, 35*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 428 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m. (7 in winter); 9 to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know something of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly, separately for French and mathematics. School course occasionally modified to suit boys' subsequent career, or on account of special aptitude. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by masters; book prizes given.

Punishments: additional lessons and caning; the latter rare, by head master only, and in school.

Playground, 382 square yards, close to school, with a covered shed. A field and adjoining downs for cricket. Masters sometimes join in games. Drilling during part of year, optional. Boys allowed to walk in the country by permission. A small library provided by head master.

One or two boys go to the University in a year, and nine to other schools. [In May 1867 there were three boys at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides about nine hours for exercises and preparation, by boarders under supervision. Playtime 32 hours a week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Edward Bankes, Radipole, Dorset.
Jas. Jno. Farquharson, Esq., Langton.
The Hon. W. H. B. Portman, M.P., Bryanstone.
The Baron Hambro, Milton Abbey.
John Floyer, Esq., M.P., Stafford.
Rd. Hippisley Bingham, Esq., Melcombe Bingham.
H. Mansel, Esq., Longthorne.
Jas. Jno. Farquharson, Jun., Esq., Melcombe Bingham.

Clerk to Trustees:

T. Coombs, Solicitor, Dorchester.

Head Master:

Rev. Jas. Penny, M.A.

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† School has had few free scholars since removal from Milton Abbas. Never more than one boy at a time from that place.

† ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon - -	Blandford -	The Blandford boys all live within a few hundred yards of the School.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Yeoman - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Woolstapler -	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Brewer - -	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Professor of Music	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Do. -	Do. - -	
" " - 11	Yeoman -	Keynston -	2 miles.
" " - 12	Chemist -	Blandford -	
" " - 13	Do. -	Do. - -	
" " - 14	Yeoman -	Keynston -	Do.
" " - 15	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 16	Solicitor -	Blandford -	
" " - 17	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 18			
" " - 19			
" " - 20			

BOARDERS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Merchant -	Poole, Dorse.	J. Penny, Head Master.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Askerswell, Dorset.	
" " - 3	Do. -	Totnes, Devon.	
" " - 4	Justice of the Peace	Weymouth, Dorset.	
" " - 5	Clergyman -	Do. do.	
" " - 6	Merchant -	Poole, Dorset.	
" " - 7	Do. -	Caermarthen, S. Wales.	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Aveton Gifford, Devon.	
" " - 9	Indian Civil Service	Bath.	
" " - 10	Solicitor - -	Penzance, Cornwall	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Physician -	London.	
" " - 2	Colonel - -	Camberwell.	
" " - 3	Yeoman - -	Bradpole, Dorset.	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Whitechurch, do.	
" " - 5	Merchant -	Cardiff, S. Wales.	
" " - 6	Solicitor -	Ringwood, Hants.	
" " - 7	Yeoman -	Woodyates, Dorset.	
" " - 8	Solicitor - -	Isleworth, London.	
" " - 9	Brewer - -	Shroton, Dorset.	
" " - 10	Commander, R.N.	Ringwood, Hants.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							tatistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							m.							m.					yrs.		m.			
Religious Knowledge.	44	—	—	—	—	6	30	—	—	Old Testament and Riddle's Script. Hist.: from Saul to B.C. 404.	—	—	6	30	—	—	Same as Class I.	6	11	6	30			
Greek	25	4	—	6	16	10	30	1	—	Homer, Od., ix. and part of x. (600 lines).	6	15	6	30	—	—	Homer, Iliad (680 lines), B. I. and II.							
Latin	44	6	—	6	16	3	45	4	—	Sallust—Catiline.	6	15	6	30	—	—	Virgil, Æneid, B. VI.							
French	17	4	84/-	3	16	4	25	2	—	Delille's Poésie Française, eighty pages; Schneider's Grammar, pp. 30; Gasc's Prose Composition, pp. 35.	7	15	4	25	2	—	Hewet's Studies, pp. 40; Cassell's Lessons, pp. 45; Le Page's Con., pp. 20.	6	11	15	20	6		
Arithmetic	44																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	26																							
History	44	6	—	6	16	1	60	—	—	Creasy on the Constitution, chaps. xi. to xv.	6	15	1	60	—	—	Same as Class 1.	6	11		30	—	—	Collier's British History, Norman and first five Plantagenet Kings.
Botany	12	2	—	6	16	2	30	—	—	Henfrey, chaps. i., ii., iii.	6	15	2	30	—	—	Same as Class 1.							
Geography	44	6	—	6	16	2	20	—	—	Cornwell's America.	6	15	2	20	—	—	Same as Class 1.	6	11	2	30	—	—	Reid's Geog., Scotland and Ireland.
English Literature.	44	6	—	6	16	2	25	—	—	Gray's Bard and Progress of Poetry, &c.	6	15	2	25	—	—	Same as Class 1.	6	11	2	25	—	—	Selections from Poets.
Reading	44	—	—	—	—	9	33	—	—	- - - -	—	—	9	33										
Writing	32																							
Drawing	6	—	84/-	—	—	2	60																	
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	6	11	2	30	—	—	Chambers' Sciences; Structure of the Earth; &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

By boys who completed their school education at Blandford.

1859.	Twenty-first and thirty-first junior Optime.	Cambridge.
1860.	Tancred Scholarship at Christ Church.	
1861.	Sixth and twenty-third senior Optime.	
1862.	Second Wrangler, second Smith's Prizeman; Fellow of St. John's.	
1863.	Ninth junior Optime and second in Classical and Natural Sciences Tripos.	
1865.	First in first prize at the final Law Examination. First do. do. Intermediate do.	

By boys who having passed through the School went to other Schools.

	J. H. Taylor, Exhibitioner of Queen's, double First at Moderations, and Second Class in Final Examination.	Oxford.
	R. B. Smith, Scholar of Corpus, First Classical at Moderations, and First Class in Final Examination.	
	C. A. Roe, Postmaster of Merton, Boden Scholar 1862, second Class Moderations and 10th in Examination for India Civil Service, 1861.	
	F. H. Wilkinson, 60th in Examination for India Civil Service 1861.	
	A. Anstey, Scholar of Exeter College, 1864.	

Broadwinsor.—Blackdown School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

Nearly four miles from the village of Broadwinsor, but within the parish, said to be the third largest in Dorset, is a school founded and endowed by Robert Smith, M.D., in 1725, who, by will, left his dwelling house and about 29 acres of land to the vicars of the two adjoining villages of Burstock and Thorncombe, and their successors, in trust "to convert the said house into a schoolhouse convenient for a schoolmaster to live and teach school therein, for the instruction of youth for ever in the Latin, English, Greek, and Hebrew tongues." The trustees are to nominate for gratuitous instruction 13 poor boys of the parishes of Burstock and Broadwinsor, and in default of finding boys there, to take them from the adjoining parishes. The trustees are to keep the school in good repair and pay the master 13*l.* a year, and devote the overplus, if any, "to the improvement of the school and the encouragement of learning therein."

The schoolhouse stands quite alone in a retired part of the large parish of Broadwinsor, and is six or seven miles from the railway station at Crewkerne. It is a sort of farmhouse, and has a garden and orchard around it, the premises altogether which are in the master's own occupation consisting of about one acre. The walls of the west end of the house, which were falling, have been lately rebuilt. Much of it is still disgracefully out of repair. The floor of the kitchen is absolutely "foundrous." The schoolroom is a low room about seven feet high, flagged with stones worn and uneven; in some places the bare ground was visible, the walls were green with damp, the fire-place ruinous, the desks old and mangled. There was no playground. The rates and taxes are paid by the trustee out of the charity estate.

Here, 22 boys were receiving instruction, of whom 13 were free-boys, paying nothing for their education, nine paid 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, and three were boarders, who went home on Friday and returned on Monday, and paid 3*l.* 10*s.* a quarter; all paid a small sum for stationery and books, averaging from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a quarter. The master has room for seven or eight boarders. The boys were principally small farmers' sons, the charge for stationery deterring mere labourers from applying for admission even on the free list. The boys were mostly young, nearly all Dissenters, and attended with great irregularity. The day boys came from a radius of three or four miles round. A few of them could not read. The applications for admission on the free list were made to the master, who filled up the vacancies as they occurred. Of the seven upper boys, whose ages averaged 12, the reading and writing from dictation was only indifferent, but they showed some intelligence in working simple sums in arithmetic, and three of them did a sum in the rule of three. They had very little knowledge of geography, though two of them had executed some

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

coloured maps very neatly. The seven next boys, whose average age was nine, could not write out from memory the Lord's Prayer correctly, either as regards the words or the spelling. Their arithmetic was inaccurate, and their reading was poor. They showed some sharpness in mental arithmetic, calculating the value of a given number of articles at a given price with rapidity and tolerable correctness.

The present master has held his office for nine years, and was previously master at a National school in a village adjoining, having originally been apprenticed to a farmer. He was appointed master without conditions. He is a plain, well-meaning man of some intelligence, keeps his own cow, which he milks himself, skilful in land-measuring, for which he is often employed by the farmers, and good at figures; for some years past he has been employed to keep the accounts of Lord Bridport's estate, and was well spoken of on all sides. The only trustee of the school is the Rev. John Bragge, who unites in his own person the vicarages of Thorncombe and Burstock. He is old and infirm, and cannot move about except in a chair or carriage. He seems to have considered that his duties of trustee terminated when he had paid the master his yearly stipend of 13*l.* Anything like an examination into their studies or a gift of prizes he has never thought necessary. The accommodation for the boys in the schoolroom is miserably inadequate.

The land belonging to the endowment consists of 28 to 29 acres, the value of which is said to be considerably beyond the rent actually paid, namely 25*l.* 10*s.*, at which it was some years ago valued by a resident valuer. In 1810 the rent was 28*l.* The tenant is a butcher and farmer, and every seven years has a new lease granted him by the trustee; the last was granted in 1862. I was told that if the land were let by tender, a large increase of rent would be obtained, and the master himself was willing to rent it at a higher rent than is now paid.

The past history of this school is not an edifying one. Not only has there been a miscarriage of the intention of the founder, toward which inevitable circumstances have perhaps contributed, but I fear there has been also a neglect of duty on the part of those whom he appointed the guardians of his bounty, who have done little either "to improve the school or encourage learning therein."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 179, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Smith, 26th June 1725, who gave house for school and 28½ acres of land.

School Property.—The house and land above-mentioned. Present value 25*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of youth in the Latin, English, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, 13 poor boys of Burstock and Broadwinsor or neighbouring parishes to be taught free.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, Hebrew, and Greek. (Founder.)

"The course of education is confined to English, reading, writing, and "arithmetic, and the Church Catechism; no application ever being made for "instruction in the Latin, Greek, or Hebrew tongues." (Ch. Com. Rep., 1836.)

Government.—The vicars of Burstock and Thorncombe trustees; elect, and for reasonable cause, displace master, nominate boys to foundation; to employ the surplus over 13*l.* per annum for the improvement of the school, and encouragement of learning.

Present State of School (1866).

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

28 children, 3 boarding with the master, receive an elementary English education; 13, on the foundation, pay 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per annum; the rest pay 8*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*, according to age.

Master.—One receiving a yearly stipend from endowment of 13*l.*

[N.B.—Master has since resigned. School in abeyance, June 1867.]

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Causeway Farm	1½ mile.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Childhay -	½ mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Swellets -	3 miles.
" " - 4	Parish Clerk -	Burstock -	2½ do.
" " - 5	Baker - -	Clapton -	3 do.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Chaffeight -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Napp - -	1 do.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 9	Publican -	Birdsmoregate -	2 miles.
" " - 10	Miller - -	Philley Mills -	5 do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Publican -	Drimpton -	2 do.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Chaffeight -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Childhay -	¼ do.
" " - 4	Butcher - -	Southcoomb -	1 do.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Burstock Grange	2¾ miles.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Drimpton -	2 do.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Laymore -	2 do.
" " - 8	Dairyman -	Childhay -	½ mile.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Coomblake -	2¼ miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Drimpton -	2 do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

28 boys learn religious knowledge and reading; 26 arithmetic and writing; 22 geography and English grammar; 12 history and natural history. There are three classes, the first having 12 boys of the average age of 12; the second 10 of the average age of nine; the third having six boys of the average age of seven.

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DORCHESTER.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The foundation of the Free School at Dorchester dates from 1579. By indenture of bargain and sale, the founder during his lifetime conveyed certain lands to feoffees, "for the necessary instruction "and education of children of all degrees in good discipline, for the "increase of learning and learned men, loyalty to the Queen, and "obedience to her laws, and especially that the vulgar sort might "be the rather reduced from ignorance and barbarism to a more "singular excellency in manners, learning, and virtue; and for "the maintenance of one learned man to be master, and one other "to be usher; to be appointed, and upon good discretion to be "disappointed and displaced, by the trustees." The founder in his deed of gift reserved to himself and his assigns power during his lifetime to alter the constitution of the school, and make orders for the direction of the schoolmaster, which, after his death, were to be obeyed and performed without any alteration for ever thereafter.

The present master has been at the school 20 years, and came on an understanding with the feoffees, of which there does not seem to be any written memorandum in the minute book, that Latin and Greek should be taught gratuitously to the sons of the residents in Dorchester, but that he might charge each boy 5*l.* for what are called the elements of an English education, and 5*l.* in addition for mathematics, which latter are now actually taught to about half the school. His predecessor absolutely refused to teach anything but Greek and Latin. The house is old and small, the timbers in places showing signs of decay. The schoolroom and the dormitories above were expressly built, and are well adapted, for their purpose; a room hired from the adjoining almshouse can also be made available for boarders; apart from the exigencies of the master's family, there is sleeping accommodation for about 20. A moderately sized play-ground adjoins, but it did not seem to be much used as a recreation ground for the boys. A library of books, chiefly classical, belongs to the school, lately augmented by a handsome copy of the Delphin edition of the classics. They were not of a character suited for a boys' library, who do not read S. Chrysostom or Bononii Annales; and they were stowed away in presses and chests like lumber. The master has one assistant, whom he appoints and pays himself. The only vestige of the existence of an usher in the school, according to the directions of the foundation deed, consists in the fact of the house adjoining the school being still called the "usher's house," and still forming part of the school property.

The school at present numbers 23 boys, of whom 8 are boarders. The day boys are a mixture of some of the resident gentry and upper tradesmen of the town. Classics are the leading subject in the school work. The translation of some of the upper boys from Homer and the Odes of Horace was good, and that of the whole

creditable; the arithmetic and geography were more indifferent, but the writing from dictation was good.

The trustees are 10 in number, 5 being chosen from the inhabitants of the town, and 5 from those of the county.

The inhabitants subscribe 10*l.* a year to provide prizes for classics, French, English, mathematics, and English literature; and the trustees out of their own pockets every year award to the boy who, after examination by an examiner appointed by themselves, comes out first, 40*l.*, to be received by him as soon as he is 16, or leaves the school, and 10*l.* to the boy who comes out second. Some of the boys learnt French, which was an extra, for which a prize is annually given.

Three exhibitions to the universities were attached to this school. Two of about 10*l.* each at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Gower, master of the college, for the sons of clergymen educated at Dorchester, or St. Paul's School, London; and one founded by John Hill, 1657. The head master is not aware that Dr. Gower's exhibition has been claimed by a Dorchester boy during his tenure of office; and the head master of St. Paul's is not sure that any Pauline has ever enjoyed it. Upon this state of things the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88 supervened, whereby in consequence of the exhibitions not having been claimed on any one of the three occasions of vacancy next before the passing of the Act (July 1856) by any student from either of the said schools, the college, in pursuance of the power vested in them by the Act, by ordinance made March 3, 1857, and duly sanctioned by the Queen, declared the exhibitions open, or otherwise converted them; and the schools accordingly appear to have lost all right of preference. Hill's exhibition has also miscarried. The founder directed 100*l.* in 1657 to be laid out in land, to be vested in the corporation, the rent whereof was to go to the maintenance of a poor scholar, son of honest parents, inhabitants of Dorchester, educated in the Free School there, "at one of the universities of this nation." In case there was no fit candidate for two years it was to be paid to some poor heir of the founder. The 100*l.* never was so invested; but it seems that occasionally 5*l.* a year has been paid by the corporation to a duly qualified candidate, which is all that now remains of the exhibition. During the last 30 years it has only been twice applied for, and was last held about nine years ago by a native of Dorchester.

The school has seen more flourishing days. During the present master's time there have been 42 boys. It discharges but a small part of the educational requirements of Dorchester and the neighbourhood, no less than three other schools carrying on their work by its side. About two years ago the Dorset County School, intended principally for the farming class, was established here, and numbers already upwards of 70 boarders, no day boys being admitted. Two other schools, one presided over by an Oxford graduate, and another, which makes French its *spécialité*, are in some degree rivals to the old foundation. The feoffees evinced a laudable desire to extend the useful-

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ness of the school, and professed great willingness to adopt any well matured suggestion for their action. The master aims at keeping the school as one intended for an upper class, for those going to the public schools and universities, and the public service, his terms for boarders being somewhat above middle class charges. He has been successful with several of his pupils in the public examinations. He also takes private pupils above 16 years of age, and specially prepares them for the universities or other examinations.

The income from the property is derived partly by quit rents, partly by fines on renewal of lives. The property is let on three lives, with a fine on renewal. This is the form of dealing sanctioned by the deed of the founder. The property has increased and is likely to increase in value, and the trustees, when the opportunity occurs, would be glad to alter this objectionable tenure. It might be better to refuse to renew the lives as they fall in, or if this were not legally possible, for the trustees to receive the fines, and guarantee a fixed income to the master, who at present receives them himself. The amount of fine to be received is fixed by the feoffees, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. On every occasion of a renewal a detailed valuation is obtained from a surveyor of their own nomination, which accompanies their application for a warrant from the Charity Board.

UNDER SCHOOL, DORCHESTER.

Besides the Grammar School at Dorchester is a school in Trinity parish founded by the inhabitants themselves by subscription in 1623, as a subordinate school to the Free School, "to train up boys and prepare them for the said Free School." It has long since ceased to discharge this function. The present master, whose years must be trembling on the verge of threescore years and ten, has been in office 30 years, and lives in a cottage adjoining the churchyard, to which the school now is attached. He receives 60*l.* a year, and has his cottage rent free, but has to keep it in repair himself. This sum is made up from various charities, for which he gives gratuitous instruction to 30 boys. I did not see them, as it was their holiday time, but I am assured they are of the poorest. They are never examined or inspected. The children are said to go to the school only for the sake of receiving certain clothes and apprentice premiums which the charity supplies. The schoolroom is paved with stone, and even when I saw it in June was damp; in the winter the floor is thickly strewed with sawdust to absorb the wet; the cottage itself is a ruin, the daylight came through the roof, and much of it is unfit for human habitation. I believe the trustees are desirous of selling the site, investing the proceeds, and applying the increased income to some other educational purpose; and reluctance to press hardly on the declining years of the old man who is now the recipient of the endowment has hitherto made them hold their hands. There is some intention now of pensioning him. The rector wished to apply the fund, if the

school were broken up, to the National School, which is obviously the proper place for the class of boys who now attend the "Under School;" and this appropriation may, perhaps, best answer the intention of the original foundation. Unquestionably the National School is a fitter training place for the Grammar School than the actually existing "Under School."

Dorchester Free School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 7, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School house built by townspeople prior to 1579. By indenture, 3 August 1579, Thomas Hardye granted school house lands, and premises in Dorchester and elsewhere, for the maintenance of a perpetual schoolmaster and usher. Other property given at various times, some temporarily. No trace of any property at Wyke, Weymouth, or Melcombe Regis, all mentioned in foundation deed. 100*l.* left in 1657 for the maintenance of a poor scholar at one of the Universities.* Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—12 houses and premises, all leased for lives, and a farm (20A., 1R., 35P.), besides school and master's house, and 99*l.* 8*d.* new 3 per cents. Average annual income 171*l.* gross, 101*l.* net. All applied to school.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Free school with a learned master, &c. for the necessary education and instruction of children of all degrees in good discipline (deed 1579). School to be free to town of Dorchester and parishes of Fordington and Frome (trustees' rules 1657).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None. But boys not to admitted unless they know Latin accidence (trustees' rules 1657). Rule not adhered to.

Government and Masters.—Founder's rules to be observed without alteration Five gentlemen of the county, and five inhabitants of the borough, trustees; appoint and dismiss head master, and appoint yearly examiner. New trustees appointed by survivors.

Head master must be a clergyman of Church of England; receives rents and fines on renewal of leases. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 105*l.*, from fees 115*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders Holds the Union chaplaincy. Appoints and pays assistant master.

Day Scholars.—14, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to one mile; all pay 5*l.* for arithmetic, writing, and general English. Latin and Greek taught free. Mathematics charged extra at master's discretion. Attend church twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—9, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 30 to 40 guineas, according to age. Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest 55*l.* average 43*l.*, lowest 33*l.*. Cubical contents of bedrooms 940 feet per boy. Hours 7. am. (8 in winter), 9. p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by classics chiefly. Boys sometimes allowed to drop some subjects, and take up others better suited to them. Religious instruction to all, but dissenters not required to learn Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy. Drawing, music, and drilling taught, but not as part of the system.

Promotion partly by half-year's marks, and partly by examination.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer by examiners appointed by trustees. Book prizes given and exhibitions awarded, tenable at

* "It is understood that there are two exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge, to which "scholars of this school are eligible concurrently with those of St. Paul's, London" (trustees' returns, 1865). But see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

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school, one of 40*l.* subscribed by trustees, and one of 10*l.* by inhabitants and parents of boys.

Punishments; impositions, fines, and caning; the last in school by head master only.

Playground 38 yards by 24 yards, close to school, open to boarders, and under conditions to day boys. A cricket field at a short distance. There is a small library.

About one boy goes to University, and five to other schools in the year.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week. And about one fifth of lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman -	All in the Borough of Dorchester.	All within a mile of the School.
,, ,, - 2	Brewer - -		
,, ,, - 3	Actuary - -		
,, ,, - 4	Lawyer's Clerk -		
,, ,, - 5	Wholesale Dealer -		
,, ,, - 6	Grocer - -		
,, ,, - 7	Architect -		
,, ,, - 8	Solicitor -		
,, ,, - 9	Tailor - -		
,, ,, - 10	Publican -		
Boys lowest in School - 1	Newspaper Editor		
,, ,, - 2	Superintendent of Police.		
,, ,, - 3	Tailor - -		
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman -		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman -	Sydling, Dorset.	All in the house of Rev. T. R. Maskew.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Dorchester, do.	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Sydling, do.	
,, ,, - 4	Captain in Army -	Lyme Regis, do.	
,, ,, - 5	Yeoman - -	Bradpole, do.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman -	Dorchester, do.	
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Dorchester, do.	
,, ,, - 3	Yeoman -	Bradpole, do.	
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Wimborne, do.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age,	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowledge.	23	3	—	3	15 yrs.	2	1 hours.	2	2 hours.	Book of Common Prayer, Morning and Evening Services, and Catechism; Sinclair's Questions on ditto.
Greek - -	11	2	—	3	15	4	¾	—	4	2 Books of Samuel; Gospel of Matthew; 12 Ch. of St. Matthew in Greek; Homer's Iliad I.; Xen. Anab. I. to b. 5.
Latin - -	23	5	—	3	15	5	1	5	5	Livy XXI. to Ch. 50; Virgil Æneid. VI.; Horace, Carmina I.; Crombie's Gymnasium; Arnold's Latin Prose; Wolford's Latin Verse.
French - -	11	3	—	1	16	2	1	2	2	
German -	But 5 since 1806.									
Other Foreign Languages.										
Arithmetic -	23	No Classes.		3	15	4	1	—	4	Colenso - - -
Book-keeping -	1									
Mensuration and Surveying.	1									
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	3	Mathematics, pure or applied, beyond Arithmetic, are extra.	3	15	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Algebra to Quadratics; Potts' Euclid, Bks. II. and III.
History - -	23	3		3	15	3	1	—	3	Smith's Rome from 264 B.C. to 146 B.C.; Smith's England to Henry VII.
Geography -	23	3		3	15	1	1	—	1	Europe, excluding England and her Colonies.
English Grammar.	23	3		3	15	2	2	—	2	Morell's Grammar and Analysis of Sentences; Themes.
English Literature.	—									
English Composition.	19	The remainder of the time to make up 32 hours of work *in School* is given to this Class for preparation. The same remark applies to Class 2.								
Reading -	23									
Writing - -	14									

In the Second Class are 6 boys of the average age of 13½ years doing similar work to the First Class, but taking Cæsar and Virgil for Latin and easier portions of Algebra and Euclid. In the Third Class are 4 boys of the average age of 11 years who do Latin grammar, &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FORM C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Two Open Scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge. One Scholarship, First Class, and Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge. One First Division Matriculation, do., B.A. Examination of the University of London, by boys *direct* from the School; also, one Open Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford; one do. at Corpus Christi, Oxford, one do. at Caius College, Cambridge; one do. at King's College, Cambridge, by boys who having obtained Exhibitions at the School removed to Marlborough and Eton.

(*b*) One Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Two Clerkships in Government Offices direct from the School.

(*c*) One elected to Winchester College. One to Eton. Two to Scholarships, or Exhibitions, at Marlborough, direct from the School. Six First or Second Class honours in Oxford or Cambridge Middle Class Examinations; besides several direct commissions, and a large number who have passed successfully the examinations required by the various Medical Bodies.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Floyer, Esq., M.P., West Stafford.
W. D. Tapp, Esq., 41, Argyll Road, Kensington.
R. Williams, Esq., Bridehead, Dorchester.
C. B. Henning, Esq., Dorchester.
H. Williams, Esq., Stinsford, Dorchester.
T. Coombs, Esq., Dorchester.
J. F. Hodges, Esq., Dorchester.
F. B. Hawkins, Esq., Lewell Lodge, Dorchester
Robert Davis, Esq., Dorchester.

Clerk to Trustees:

Giles Symonds, Solicitor, Dorchester.

Head Master:

Rev. T. R. Maskew, M.A.

EVERSHOT.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The foundation of Christopher Strickland for a "free school for "reading, writing, and grammar, for the instruction and breeding "up of men children in Evershot and Froome St. Quintin, and "also for four others to be nominated by his heirs and assigns, who "might be taught in the school till they were 18 years old by some "honest, painful, sufficient, and learned schoolmaster," serves now as the National School of Evershot. There is no other for boys; and here, in a low, old-fashioned room, coeval probably with the early years of the reign of Charles I., in which it was founded, at the time of my visit, 24 boys were being taught the most elementary learning. The 12 upper boys could not do a sum in fractions or decimals or the rule of three, nor do the easiest piece of notation, nor write from dictation without making the grossest blunders, while of the 12 lower boys, few could read with fluency a chapter in St. Matthew, and many had to spell almost every word of more than two syllables. Some of the 12 upper boys could not read without being helped, and I think hardly one with anything like fluency. The upper boys were principally the sons of farmers and dairymen and small tradesmen of the village. Eight boys, who were born beyond the two parishes, paid 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a quarter to the master. The rest received gratuitous education. The upper boys were some of them 14, the lower from seven to eight years old. The foundation boys paid 1*d.* a week for ink, &c. Only two boys from Froome St. Quintin, which adjoins Evershot, availed themselves of the privilege of the foundation.

I was told by inhabitants that the school, in the recollection of those living, educated a better class of boys than now attended it; and the principal residents all expressed themselves desirous of elevating the very low intellectual standard of the school. At present it is inferior to any well-conducted National school. It is occasionally said to be examined by a diocesan inspector, but two years have elapsed without any examination taking place. No prizes are given. The master only knows one trustee, and him only by sight.

The trustees, by the deed, are required to be 12 in number, and when reduced to four to fill up vacancies. This last took place in 1854, when nine members of the family of Lord Ilchester, the chief landowner in the parish, were chosen; no resident nor near neighbour, except Lord Ilchester, was on the list. I cannot find that, since the death of Lord Ilchester some 10 years ago, any one of the trustees has exhibited the slightest interest in the school. The present lord is a minor.

The present master was trained at Battersea, but is not certificated. Several clergymen applied for the post at the time it was vacant, the late master having been in orders. The schoolroom is a low building about 7½ feet high, and within three

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

weeks of my visit had received extensive repairs and alterations, the lower part of the whole having been neatly panelled, and the desks renewed in satisfactory work. There is no playground. The master's house is part of the school premises, and is not much more than a decent cottage, the timbers are old and worm-eaten, and the walls out of the perpendicular. A short distance from his house he has a large garden about one acre in extent, which he cultivates for his own profit. His payment from the foundation is about 60*l.* a year. Besides the office of schoolmaster he discharges divers other small functions—*e.g.*, collects property tax, is deputy overseer of the poor, and gives private instruction to the children of some of the wealthier inhabitants.

No doubt the presence of children in the school who are not much beyond their letters is a serious drawback upon the time of the master, which might be devoted to giving higher instruction; but there being no National school for boys in Evershot there is no other resource open to the inhabitants of the parish but this foundation; the only attempt made by any parochial authority to promote the cause of education being the institution of a Sunday school, of which also the master of the endowed school acts as master. The whole parish, excepting, I believe, five or six houses, belongs to the same proprietor, a state of things unfavourable to individual enterprise amongst the inhabitants; some of whom, however, who sent their children to the school, expressed considerable dissatisfaction at its present condition and management.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 170, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Christopher Stickland by deed, 20 November 1628, granted a farm house and 75 acres of land for school. About the same time the inhabitants gave the town house and one acre of land for a school house. Deeds with trustees, accessible to the public.

School Property.—As above. Present value 75*l.* gross, 70*l.* net. All applied to school. Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For the free instruction and breeding up of men children born in Evershot or in Froome St. Quentin; and for an honest, painful, and sufficient learned schoolmaster to teach them good learning and true religion. Four boys of founder's kindred, or nominated by founder's heirs, born within 30 miles of Evershot, to be taught free up to age of 18. (Founder.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and grammar. (Founder.)

Government and Master.—Twelve trustees, self electing, appoint master, and displace if disorderly or unfit. The schoolmaster, with the parson, churchwardens, and overseers, empowered to let the property, and apply proceeds, if trustees neglect to do so.

Master must be a member of Church of England. May not hold any other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Allowed to take boarders; has none. Total income from endowment 70*l.*, from fees 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—Forty-seven, sons of labourers and artisans, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles. Thirty-eight on the foundation free; the rest pay 30*s.* for instruction if under 10 years of age, 2*l.* if over 10.

Instruction given in religious knowledge, geography, history, arithmetic, writing, spelling, book-keeping, and mensuration.

School examined yearly by the diocesan inspector.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hours.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	40	3	—	15		4	½	10	—	Holy Bible and Scripture Lessons published by Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Arithmetic -	40	3	—	15		7	¾	—	5	
Book-keeping -	5	1	—	5		2	½	—	1	
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	—	10		2	¾	—	1½	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	—	—	Average Age 10 Years.	2	—	—	1½	
History -	15	1	—	15		2	¾	—	1½	These Books are published by the above Society and by the *Irish Board of Education.*
Geography -	30	1	—	15		2	¾	—	1½	
English Grammar.	15	1	—	15		2	—	—	1½	
English Composition.	15	1	—	10		2	¾	—	1	
Reading -	40	3	—	15		9	—	—	8	
Writing -	40	3	—	15		4	—	—	3	
Music	40	3	—	15		2	—	—	1	
Other Subjects	Church Catechism, &c. and Liturgy.									

The Second Class contains 15 boys, average age 8 years; the Third 10 boys, average age 6 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Henry Frampton, Esq., Moreton, Dorset.
Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset.
Rev. H. Fox Strangways, Silverton, Devon.
Charles Wriothesly Digby, Esq,, Meriden, Warwick.
Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., Parnham, Dorset.

Head Master:

Thos. Rothwell.

Litton Cheney.—Litton School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

Half-way between Dorchester and Bridport, approached from the main road by deep lanes, often not more than six or seven feet wide, at the base of the southern slope of the great chalk range which stretches from the Isle of Purbeck to Bridport, lies the village of Litton Cheney, containing 500 inhabitants and 3,817 acres. A brook of the purest water bursts from the hill and runs through the village.

Robert Thorner, by his will in 1690, appointed 20*l.* per annum to be paid towards the maintenance of a free school to teach the male children of Litton Cheney to read, write, cast accounts, and grammar, from the age of 6 to 15; and the foundation was augmented by the gift of a schoolhouse in 1776 by Thomas Hollis. There is also an apprenticing fund, forming part of Thorner's charity, and established by his will, whereby boys from this parish as well as from Salisbury, Dorchester, and Southampton, are entitled to 5*l.* as an apprentice fee, and 5*l.* more when they are set up in trade.

The founder nominated his own trustees, and directed that they should each nominate his own successor.

The present trustees are three in number and all Nonconformists and non-resident; one, a dissenting minister, resides at Southampton, and the two other gentlemen are laymen and reside in London. A gentleman, a dissenter, lately a wine merchant at Dorchester, who takes an interest in school matters, at the request of the trustees, manages for them whatever business may require personal attention at Litton. The trustees are allowed by the founder 10*l.* a year for their trouble; a sum which might with advantage be given up to increase the small endowment.

The present master is a worthy old man, old fashioned in his notions of teaching, and has occupied his post for 30 years; he had been a schoolmaster before he was elected here. He was assisted by his wife and by his grandson, a lad of 13, in the school. There was no other teacher. No attendance book nor any record of the boys' work was kept. The schoolroom is 27 feet by 18 feet, and 10 feet high; the windows and the fire-place are the only means of ventilation. Three girls, private pupils of the mistress, were being taught there; five very little boys were also among the scholars. Altogether there were 28 present when I visited the school. More than half of them were labourers' children, but there were a few of a higher class, such as a policeman, tailor, or blacksmith. Farmers' sons also came occasionally, but at present there are said to be none in the parish of the proper age. They were all very young—with one exception under 12. Many of them, to use their own formula, were "going in their 8 or 9."

I cannot speak favourably of their attainments. There was hardly one in the upper part of the school who could read with

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

sufficient plainness for me to understand him without following the words myself in a book, and their dictation was very bad. Very few attempted any sum beyond the addition of money, and still fewer could divide 73*l.* by 365. An attempt of the boys in the middle of the school to write out from memory the Lord's Prayer was lamentable, the letters in many cases representing a conglomeration of sounds only faintly recalling the original. Some of them could do simple multiplication.

The master receives 25*l.* a year in money. He occupies a tolerably large house or cottage, half of which he lets off to another family. He once took eight boarders at 16*l.* each, but found it unprofitable, and has discontinued it. He occupies about two acres adjoining the house rent free, which belongs to the charity, on condition that he keeps the premises in repair. The slates and the plastering of the roof were in a bad condition when I visited the house.

The trustees live at too great a distance to see much of the school. There are no examinations. For four years together the master only saw one trustee and on one occasion. I understand that the predecessor of the present master was an Unitarian; a Kentish gardener, who, by violent preaching and still more violent temper, disgusted the parish and emptied the school.

In 1838, the stipend of 25*l.* being considered, as in fact it is, wholly insufficient for the payment of a competent master, the trustees promulgated a notice that they intended to raise his salary by the imposition of a capitation fee upon those boys whose parents could afford to pay it. The parish rose in arms against this, considering that by the terms of the will the richest as well as the poorest were entitled to a free education, and that this attempt of the trustees was entirely *ultra vires*. The parishioners seem to have had no objection to the principle of the proposed charge, but only to the manner of making it; for at a vestry meeting held April 23, 1838, it was agreed "that all "persons above the class of common labourers should, by a "voluntary payment, contribute 3*s.* per quarter for the instruc- "tion of each child, and, that this should not grow into a "customary right, this document was to be entered into the "vestry book repeatedly every year." This agreement was signed by 19 of the principal inhabitants. Under this authority, the head master now receives 3*s.* every quarter from each of about 13 children.

The existence of this school in the parish renders it impossible to establish a National school. The present head master attend the parish church, and works well with the rector, who speaks of him highly, and who pays him 5*l.* a year for holding a night school on two days in the week.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say that the rector has no authority whatever in the school; he is never consulted as to what boys in the parish are deserving objects for the apprentice fee, and any interference on his part would be regarded with jealousy. An application made by him to the trustees for the use of their school-

room on Sunday when it was disengaged for his Sunday school, was refused. The rector now holds his Sunday school in a room he has fitted up for the purpose at his own house.

There is no day school for girls in the parish, who are obliged to attend the schools of the neighbouring villages, several of which, though smaller than Litton, have good parochial schools. Were it not for its "endowed grammar" school, a good parish school would also probably be found at Litton Cheney.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 191., xxix. 37, 86. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Thorner, 31 May 1690, who left 200*l.* and his interest in a congregational meeting house in Southampton in trust for the use of the congregational church there meeting, and 500*l.* to Havard College in New England, and devised all his real estate in London, of the estimated value of 400*l.* (on the expiration of a lease), to be applied (after paying 10*l.* to the trustees) 25*l.* to the maintenance of a free school in Litton Cheney, and 75*l.* to binding out as apprentices such poor children and youths as were of pious and sober persons of the parish of Litton, the towns of Dorchester and Southampton, and the city of Sarum, and the surplus to build and maintain almshouses in Southampton. [The rents of the estate in 1825 where 830*l.*] A house with schoolroom and 2 acres of land, 1½ acres of which were to be let for repairs of school, given by Timothy Hollis, by deed dated 9 Oct. 1776. Deeds with solicitors to trustees.

School Property.—25*l.* per annum. Rent of land scarcely covers cost of repairs. Site and buildings fair.

Objects of Trust.—To teach the male children of the parish, from the age of 6 to 15, to read, write, and cast accounts, and grammar. (Thorner.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, and grammar. (Thorner.)

Government and Master.—Four trustees empowered to nominate their own successors, appointed in default by survivors; appoint and may dismiss master. Do not interfere with management of school.

Present State of School.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Master's income 25*l.* from foundation; 8*l.* from fees, besides house.

Day Scholars.—Fifteen on average, nineteen (see also preceding report) boys pay 3*s.* a quarter; are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, and geography, also book-keeping and land surveying, if required.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Thos. Adkins (Dissenting Minister), Southampton.
Robt. Arnold Wainewright, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
Isaac Solly, Esq., Forty Hill, Enfield.
John Warren, Esq., The Manor House, Streatham, Surrey.

Master:

Henry Morgan.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NETHERBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The village of Netherbury is five miles north of Bridport, the acreage of the parish being 6,208, the population 1,876. The foundation of the school is traced to 1565, when some arbitrators appointed to decide a disputed title to certain lands claimed by the parish, awarded them to be at the disposition of the churchwardens and the greatest part of the parishioners, the income to be employed "to the use of a schoolmaster there to teach grammar, "and to such other uses as should be thought most beneficial "for the said parish, and of all the inhabitants of the same."

The present master has been at the school 15 years, having formerly been a master at a grammar school in Northamptonshire. He has no assistant.

The house which he occupies is large and good, and was built by subscription in 1853; he has also, at his own expense, enlarged it. The schoolroom adjoins. There is a garden and orchard at the back; the whole premises occupying about one acre and three-quarters.

There is nothing that can be called a playground. The schoolroom is a long narrow low room, 33 feet by 15. The master once took boarders to the number of 12, but has discontinued to do so. He was elected by the ratepayers in vestry, and no conditions were imposed upon him at the time of election. He receives, besides occupying rent free the above-mentioned premises, 100*l.* a year from the trustees, for which he undertakes to educate gratuitously all the boys legally settled in the parish. Applications for admission are made to the master himself, who is the sole judge of the admissibility of the applicant. When I visited the school in September the names of 23 boys were in the attendance book, and 17 were actually present. The numbers are said to be larger in the winter months. They were chiefly sons of small farmers and tradesmen, carpenters, &c. Two shillings a quarter were charged for stationery and books, which tended to keep away labourers' children. The average age of the ten upper boys was 11, excluding one of 15, who only occasionally came.

Out of 23 names, only 10, by the master's books, showed any indication of regular attendance. In one instance, out of 244 school days, on only 57 had the boy attended, without any adequate excuse having been given for absence. The school hours on certain days in the week were from 9 to 2 o'clock continuously.

The 10 upper boys were profoundly ignorant on all subjects in which I examined them. In their dictation they averaged 11 mistakes each, the best having three, the worst 20. Neither in English history, geography, or arithmetic could I make any way with them. None had done fractions, two only attempted the rule of three. In a multiplication of money sum only four did it correctly.

The master was manifestly vexed at the performance of his scholars, and no doubt their inexperience of any examinations prevented them appearing at their best; but allowing for everything, it is my duty to say that they made but a sorry exhibition.

The master claims to be independent of everybody, and the trustees seem to merely discharge a ministerial function in paying him his salary. Once a week the rector, at the request of the master, attends the school for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the boys.

By a scheme for the management of the parish charities, made in 1863, the master in future is to be elected by trustees, who are themselves elected by the ratepayers in vestry, the vicar and churchwardens being ex-officio members; and all sons of residents in Netherbury, without regard to religious belief, are admissible, provided they can read a chapter in the Bible. No other stipulations for the management of the school are contained in the scheme.

The school, from various causes, is not very popular in the parish, nor are the trustees at all satisfied with its actual condition. The master, who has means independent of the income derived from the foundation, does not seem to make the school his primary concern, and at one time thought it not incompatible with his duties as master to carry on concurrently the business of a flour and spinning mill. The present holidays, 10 weeks, are over long for the existing class of scholars, and school time, lasting from 9 till 2 on certain days, is somewhat exhausting.

The school has heretofore been intended to be a classical school, for I found in the parish books, 1799, the question was raised as to whether a master incompetent to teach Greek could be elected; and again in 1810, Sir Vicary Gibbs, on the case being submitted to him, gave it as his opinion that the election of a master who could not teach Latin was absolutely void. The present master once taught four boys Latin, but never has taught any others, and will not again undertake to do so.

As far as I could ascertain the feeling in the parish, the inhabitants desire that a good plain middle-class education should be brought within their reach by this foundation, and an attention and care bestowed on it which they do not think they at present obtain.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 161. A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. Two copyhold estates, containing 59 acres, were adjudged by award of arbitrators, 3 January 1565, to belong to churchwardens and parishioners for support of school and master, and for other uses at their discretion. Deeds kept in parish chest, accessible to the public.

School Property.—61A., 1R., 36P., Present income 147*l.* gross, 137*l.* net. 110*l.** applied to school, besides school and master's house. The latter recently rebuilt. School old and incommodious.

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* Payments of 20*l.* per annum made to National schools.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—To teach boys of inhabitants legally settled in the parish (award). For support of grammar school and other educational purposes; for insurance and repairs of the buildings and of the girls' school room. All children to be admissible without regard to their religious opinions, provided they can read a chapter in the Bible (scheme 1863).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (award).

Government and Master.—Scheme sanctioned by Charity Commissioners, 6 March 1863.

The vicar and churchwardens ex officio trustees; 8 or 10 others, elected by vestry, with sanction of Charity Commissioners; manage property, and appoint master.

Master must be a member of Church of England. Present master holds office independent of alterations made by scheme.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Allowed to take boarders; does not. Total income from foundation 100*l.*, besides a house.

Day Scholars.—42, all under 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay nothing for instruction.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys must be able to read Bible on admission.

Instruction given in reading, writing, arithmetic, English history, geography, scripture, book-keeping, and mensuration, and in Church Catechism except to boys whose parents object.

School examined occasionally by the vicar and neighbouring clergymen, and others at the master's invitation.

School open to boys of all denominations.

School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lo west boys in the School order are taken as samples of t he whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer	Melplaish	1½ mile.
" " - 2	Do.	Monkwood	4 miles.
" " - 3	Do.	Do.	4 do.
" " - 4	Carter	Netherbury	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Do.	Do.	¼ do.
" " - 6	Cooper	Do.	¼ do.
" " - 7	Farmer	Strode	2 miles.
" " - 8	Do.	Bowood	2½ do.
" " - 9	Do.	Do.	2½ do.
" " - 10	Machinish	Melplaish	1½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Carter	Netherbury	¼ do.
" " - 2	Carpenter	Melplaist	1½ do.
" " - 3	Labourer	Do.	1½ do.
" " - 4	Dairyman	Perry	2 miles.
" " - 5	Labourer	Do.	2 do.
" " - 6	Thatcher	Bowood	2 do.
" " - 7	Mechanic	Happy Return	1 do.
" " - 8	Farmer	Netherbury	¼ mile.
" " - 9	Do.	Kingland	2 miles.
" " - 10	Labourer	Netherbury	¼ mile.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
Religious Knowledge.	37	4	—	10	yrs. 11	—	—	—	—	The Class and Lesson Books used throughout the School are as under:—The Bible, Goldsmith's History of England; Guy's and Chambers's Geography; Pinnock's Reader; The Irish Society's Class Book: McLeod's Palestine; Abbott's Rudiments of Astronomy; and John Guy's Grammar and Question Books.
Arithmetic -	37	4	—	8	12	—	—	—	—	The Master constantly gives oral and written questions and exercises upon all the subjects taught in the School. He cannot give with accuracy the time devoted to each Lesson, as it is obliged to be constantly varied, according to the daily attendance and aptitude of those attending.
Book-keeping -	6	1	—	6	12					
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1	—	6	12					
History - -	24	3	—	12	10					
Geography -	20	3	—	6	11					
English Grammar.	20	2	—	12	10					
Reading - -	37	4	—	10	11					
Writing - -	37	1								

The Second Class contains 9 boys, average age 10 years; the Third 10 boys, average age 8 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Honorable and Rev. A. S. Rice, Vicarage, Netherbury.
E. R. Tucker, Miller, Netherbury.
George Macey, Manufacturer, Netherbury.
John Davy, Yeoman, Netherbury.
William Tucker, Yeoman, Salway Ash.
Rev. J. H. Chowne, Slape House, Netherbury.
Rev. Lewis Tomlinson, Camesworth.
Thomas Conway, Binghams, Melplaish.
Thomas Hussey, Pine Apple, Netherbury.
William Parmiter, Melplaish.
F. Coles, Bowood.

Clerk to Trustees:

R. Leigh, Beaminster.

Head Master:

Edward Ludlam.

Shaftesbury.—Bimport Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

William, Earl of Pembroke, in 1625, made a grant for the erection of a grammar school in Shaftesbury. His successor, availing himself of a technical flaw in the title, avoided the grant, whereupon William Whittaker, the recorder, in 1630, bought and conveyed to the corporation, as governors, a certain tenement in Bimport "for the purpose of founding a free grammar school and providing accommodation for the master of the same." From 1633 downwards, a succession of clergymen were masters of the school, which, at different times, was attended by a large number of boarders, and many known names have been educated at the school.

The only endowment of the school seems to have been 2*l.* a year, paid by the corporation, and the school premises, which they also kept in repair. The grammar school has been discontinued several years.

The 2*l.* must be fairly held to have accumulated. The school premises having been for some time occupied by the master of the Blue Coat school, known as Lush's Charity, were afterwards let as two cottages, and in 1862 were sold by auction for something under 300*l.*, the repairs having long swallowed up the income. In May 1865, 462*l.* stock had been bought with the balance standing to the credit of the charity trustees as representing the corporation, and the yearly interest on that sum is duly received and periodically funded.

Several of the trustees expressed a wish to re-establish here some school of middle-class education. The miscarriage of the attempt to revive the grammar school at Salisbury inclines them to act with caution, but the possibility of reviving the school had been often discussed; and it was said that the corporation, whose revenues are likely to increase, were friendly to such a revival, and would probably act liberally were the question seriously brought forward; and that the proposal was also viewed with favour by the chief landowner in the town.

At present the only middle-class school in the town is that which is attached to the Blue Coat school, where the master, in addition to the 20 boys who are freely educated, clothed, and apprenticed, is allowed to take private pupils, for whom he charges about 2*l.* 10*s.* a year. This charity is said to be rich, and its property to be increasing in value; the trustees are five in number, and self-elective. They each are entitled to, and take, 5*l.* a year out of the charity for their own purposes, by the terms of the will. The testator desired that as many poor children as the income would allow, not exceeding 20, boys or girls, should be educated, clothed, and apprenticed. No girls at present are educated. The school premises consist of a convenient house for the master and a schoolroom. The boys must be apprenticed to some master out of the town.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Several suggestions were made to me in reference to the possibility of at some time uniting the two foundations of the old grammar school and Lush's charity. I heard opinions in favour of uniting the National with the Blue Coat school; but the more general feeling of the chief inhabitants in the town inclined, I believe, towards some plan which would establish an upper school, a school which would rather raise the education of the Blue Coat school to that of the old grammar school, than keep the Blue Coat on the same level with the National school. A warm interest was shown in the matter by many, and it is to be hoped that the question will shortly take a definite shape. The rector, who is one of the charity trustees, would, he assured me, view with disfavour the establishment of any school so far disconnected with the Church of England as that the scholars should not be compelled to learn its doctrine; but the other trustees whom I saw were not disposed to make this form of denominational religious teaching compulsory on all.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 32, A.D. 1836.)

This school was founded by William, Earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1625, who granted certain premises for a school house, and the support of a grammar school. The grant was avoided about 1630.

In 1646 William Whitaker conveyed a house and garden to the corporation for a free school.

A stipend of 2*l.* was long paid to the master for the gratuitous instruction of certain boys.

The school was discontinued about 1780, since when no master has been appointed. The premises were sold in 1862, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners; and the income, about 12*l.* 10*s.*, is invested and accumulated under their direction.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1865).

William Burridge, Shaftesbury, gentleman.
William Hannen, Shaftesbury, gentleman.
John Clark Thomas, Shaston St. James, gentleman.
Rev. Thomas Evans, Shaftesbury, dissenting minister.
Thomas Abbott, Shaftesbury, draper.
Rev. James Jones Reynolds, rector of the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter, Shaftesbury.
William Edward Burridge, Shaftesbury, gentleman.
William Watts, Shaftesbury, wine merchant.
William Henry Rennie Bennett, Shaftesbury, surgeon.
James White, Shaftesbury, tailor and draper.
John Edmund Brine, Shaftesbury, surgeon.

Sherborne.—King's School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

This school is one of the numerous foundations of King Edward VI., established "for the teaching of boys and young men in grammar," on the petition of the inhabitants of Sherborne and many others, "totius patriæ ibidem vicinæ." This latter clause is still liberally interpreted, and all who can keep the hours of the school are admitted on the foundation. By statutes made immediately after the foundation of the school, the master is required to be a member of one of the English universities, and well learned in Latin and Greek. Whatever may have been the class of boys for whom the founder intended to provide education, there can be no doubt as to the class who now actually use it, and what might have been a mere provincial grammar school at present bids fair to rank among our great public schools. If intended originally as a mere local school, it has completely outstepped the circle of such intention, and outgrown the limits of its early constitution.

Of the 190 boys now at the school only 37 are day boys, and of them only 4 are *bonâ fide* residents' sons, the remainder being composed of the sons of widows and gentry who have temporarily taken up their abode in the parish, for the sake of the cheap education which the foundation lays open to them.

The character of the education given is the same as that of our great public schools, and the system pursued with regard to discipline and school arrangements does not materially differ. The head master informs me that "the experiment is being tried of a "wider modification of schoolwork for individual boys. Greek "is given up this half-year by 16 boys, and mathematics and "French substituted. The applicants for the change are gene-"rally boys who did *not* succeed well with the ordinary school-"work. A slight modification has been made in three or four "other cases. Of the boys thus departing from the regular "routine, seven propose to offer themselves immediately for "different examinations. I am not generally satisfied thus far "with the results obtained."

The head master has the largest boarding house, accommodating 90 boys, in which all the upper boys have studies on the same plan as at Rugby and elsewhere, and the younger boys have the use of a sort of common room. Very old documents recognize "tablers" as residing in the head master's house. The boarding house is new, and built upon a carefully considered plan, and has the advantage of every modern sanitary improvement. The number in each bedroom is limited to four. Three other masters have smaller boarding houses in the town.

The staff of masters is at present nine, all university men. The boys who attend come from all parts of England, the western counties naturally supplying the larger proportion; and are chiefly the sons of gentry and professional men.

The school, though one of repute for many years, must be considered to date its revival from the accession of the present head

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

master. During his term of office, and principally owing to his untiring energy, a sum not far short of 15,000*l.* has been expended upon the buildings and upon improvements, of which sum not less than 5,000*l.* has been the munificent gift of the warden of the trustees, Mr. Digby, of Sherborne Castle; part has been raised by subscription amongst the friends of the school, and part has been raised by mortgage of the school property, towards the repayment of the principal and interest of which the head master foregoes a large part of his income from the endowment. Few schools can boast of a finer architectural effect than the schoo. premises at Sherborne, all built of Ham-hill stone, bounded on the south side by the Minster, and on the west and east by the school buildings and chapel, the former having been part of the old conventual buildings, and until lately used as a silk mill. A field of eight acres near at hand is rented for a cricket and football ground.

At no school that I have yet visited have I seen the classical work from a whole form so uniformly good. The translations from unseen Latin and Greek, and from English into Latin of the upper boys, were above the average of my experience, they were however stronger generally in these points than in arithmetic. They wrote English essays on a given subject which were good both as regards the matter and composition. The third form, consisting of much younger boys, translated some Virgil, which they had prepared in the early part of the half-year, uniformly well. Their arithmetic was not equal to their classical work, but much of it was quite satisfactory.

The moral tone of the school appeared high, the natural result of the confidence with which the boys were evidently treated by the masters.

The trustees must be chosen from the residents of the town and parish. They are also trustees of some almshouses, but the two corporations are distinct bodies, and have separate seals. It is usual on the election of a trustee of the almshouses, at the same time to nominate him trustee of the school. The number is at present 15, the full number being 20. They have ample powers for regulating the school, and, with the advice of the Bishop of Bristol, can make all necessary ordinances. Such power has been exercised by a new scheme made in 1851, which is the present law of the school. A conscience clause was inserted in 1854, for the benefit of Nonconformists, but has been very rarely acted upon. In a small town like Sherborne some difficulty naturally exists in finding 20 gentlemen qualified for the office of trustee. Several even now are elected who have only come to reside temporarily for the sake of their sons' education. Nothing can work more harmoniously than the school government at present, but were the chief management of affairs in less strong or able hands, this might not always be the case, and several influential members of the board favour the extension of the field from which their own body can be selected, so as to include, perhaps, the adjoining county, or a limited distance

around the town, considering it all important, for the proper discharge of their duties, that the trustees should be able to bring to their task the largest amount of intelligence and experience, which under the present system might be unduly restricted.

The fees paid by the foundationers have been lately raised. It cannot, however, be said that the value of the education given is properly represented by the small payment of 7*l.* 7*s.*. Were the number of foundationers largely to increase, such sum would be insufficient to remunerate the additional masters which the increase of numbers would require. There is not much anticipation of any such increase, every available house being occupied, and the number has remained tolerably steady at its present limit. There is also a difficulty in procuring land for building, as it is nearly all in the hands of one proprietor, and legal difficulties are said to interfere with the granting building leases. The school is somewhat burdened with its debt, which the smallness of the payments received from the boys will not allow, at the present rate, to be entirely liquidated for 25 years. It is impossible to secure or retain the services of men like the present masters unless larger pecuniary inducement can be held out to them.

The head master has favoured me with some suggestions for improving the efficiency of the school, which deserve attention:—

"In reference to a note to Form C. in my return, I wish to submit the following suggestion, premising in the first instance that I do so without communicating with the governors, and solely upon my own responsibility.

"I have stated that the subject of fees is under consideration; this involves a general reference to expenditure, and also to the questions of—

(1) Exhibitions to the university (Governors' return, question 29);
(2) Exhibitions tenable at school (Governors' return, question 30);
(3) Benefits of the foundation (Governors' return, questions 45, 46);
(4) Masterships (Governors' return, question 49).

"The school suffers much, in comparison with others of even less reputation, by the very limited provision of the first, and the *total want* of the second, and the remuneration now offered is not such as to justify the expectation of our securing or retaining as able masters as we ought to do for the efficient working of the school.

"The total income from endowment is from 1,100*l.* to 1,200*l.*, at present greatly limited by liabilities incurred, under the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, for buildings.

"The average number of foundationers for the last seven years is 34. As every house in the town is occupied, and, it is believed, every boy sent upon the foundation to whom it would be any benefit, this may be taken as a fair average.

"Assuming the whole income of the school available, I should suggest that about one-half of it should be devoted to the general encouragement of diligence and learning.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(1.) In exhibitions to the universities (say) there should be one exhibition of 50*l.* and one of 40*l.* (or 30*l.*), open for competition every year. (Total 360*l.* or 320*l.*)

(2.) In open foundationerships or exhibitions at the school (to be called King's scholarships), say there should be at least two vacant every year, and that about 200*l.* a year should be devoted to this purpose.

(3.) The remaining half of the income would be sufficient for the cost of teaching 30 (or 40) boys as foundationers, or a larger number if they pay some capitation fee in aid. There would be evident advantage in the number of the foundationers being fixed, and vacancies, after satisfying local claims, being filled by competition, or, in cases of local claims increasing beyond all precedent, in there being some mode of selection of claimants.

(4.) There should be such masters appointed as may be sufficient for the proper teaching of this fixed number of King's scholars and foundationers (say 40 or 50 boys) in all subjects considered necessary as parts of the regular instruction of the school.

"This being the centre of the school, with the attraction of open rewards and encouragements both at school and at the universities, let other boys be admitted, whether day boys or boarders, upon payment of (say) 16*l.* (20*l.* would be better, if possible, to include drawing, &c.) for tuition fund, from which the foundation masters should receive certain proportionate capitation fees, leaving the balance for payment of assistant masters.

"For the payment of all working expenses of the school, such as warming, lighting and cleaning, printing, &c., every boy should pay (say) 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum, and (say) 2*l.* 2*s.* (for buildings, repairs, &c.,) as an entrance fee.

"The value of the King's scholarships might be increased by such an arrangement as has been adopted at Rugby, Uppingham, and elsewhere, by boarding-house masters receiving a limited number of boys at reduced rates, or else by a tax upon boarding-houses.

"If the principle of these suggestions be sound, and the suggestions accordingly adopted, I should be prepared to submit to the governors a scheme for an approximation to them under our existing circumstances."

I have already noticed that the school has practically ceased to educate the majority of the native inhabitants of the town, if indeed it ever, in late years, has undertaken this function. The education now given is entirely unsuited to the conceived wants of any but quite the upper tradesmen, a few of whom make use of the school, and many of whom have themselves been educated at it.

Some of the leading inhabitants and the head master have not lost sight of this circumstance, and have been anxious to establish in the town a lower school, for which indeed a small fund exists by way of endowment. There are two charities, called Woodman's and Foster's, which might usefully be applied

as a nucleus for such a purpose. Richard Foster left 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for the better education and breeding up of 10 poor Sherborne boys, directing preference to be given to those of his blood, and he further left 5*l.* towards the maintenance of one of the said 10 boys at the university. John Woodman also left money, afterwards invested in land, for the education of poor boys. The master of these two foundations, where children were gratuitously educated, is now dead, and application has been made to the Charity Commissioners for leave to deal with this fund, which may be estimated at about 70*l.* a year. There are no buildings, and the Charity Commissioners require a schoolroom to be erected before they sanction the application. By means of a small payment from each scholar, and aided by the endowment, there is no doubt sufficient funds could be raised to establish a school, and a master of enterprise and ability could build on it a successful superstructure, so as to meet the requirements both of those in the town who wish for what is called a middle class education, and of the farmers of the surrounding district.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 104, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Edward VI., 13 May 1550, who incorporated governors, and granted them the late chantry of Martock and other chantries, with all their possessions, worth at that time 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, to hold at rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*, and empowered them to hold other lands, &c. up to the same value. A rentcharge of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* bequeathed for usher by Bartholomew Combe, by will, 7 Oct. 1558. 160 acres allotted on Wimborne enclosure in 1786, and 20 acres gained by exchange in 1811.

Deeds in custody of governors. (See below p. 133.)

School Property.—Total acreage of lands 910A. 0R. 31P., and a sum of 150*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* consols, arising from sale of lands to railway, besides the

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ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1864-5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	362	14	2	Arrears * on this year's rental	20	0	6
Gross rental	1,300	5	2	Annuity to Earl Digby's executors (11th year)	306	2	6
Arrears received	5	0	0	Ditto to West of England Insurance Society (2nd year)	120	0	0
Timber	18	14	3	Interest (5 per cent.) on loan from ditto	174	0	0
Property tax returned	34	14	6	Fee-farm rent	0	15	0
				Repairs and estate disbursements	125	7	2
				Rates, taxes, insurance	104	12	2
				Property tax	27	10	7
				Steward's salary	21	0	0
				Dinner on St. John's Day	8	14	0
				Repairs to school buildings	23	12	0
				Salaries head and second masters (200*l.*, 240*l.*)	440	0	0
				Examiners' fees	20	0	0
				Petty expenses	3	5	3
				Balance	326	8	11
	£1,721	8	1		£1,721	8	1

* Total arrears due 31 Dec. 1864, 358*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

entire premises adjoining the church on the north side. Gross annual income in 1864, 1,323*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* This is subject to large deductions on account of debts incurred for building, which are to be defrayed in 30 years from November 1853 and August 1862 respectively. (See Abstract of Balance Sheet.)

Governors also hold 822*l.* 8*s.* consols for exhibitions, 311*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* consols for Parsons' prize, and 189*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* consols for Lyon prize. Exhibitions are partly provided out of school fees.

Site and buildings good. Chapel has been recently enlarged at a cost of nearly 1,000*l.* raised independently of the trustees.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and young men in grammar, to continue for ever (letters patent). King's scholars (residents in Sherborne and neighbourhood of at least eight years of age, and able to read and write) to be taught Latin and Greek free; other subjects, optional, for fees. 160*l.* a year for four exhibitions of 40*l.* each, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge (Statutes, 1851).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), Greek and Latin, French, mathematics, arithmetic, English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, reading and writing, and such other languages and sciences as the governors shall from time to time ordain; Church Catechism and the doctrines of the Church of England (Statutes, 1851). A conscience clause added in 1854.

Government and Masters.—Governors have power to elect their successors, who must be resident in Sherborne, and to make statutes with the consent of the Bishop of Bristol (letters patent). Twenty governors (in practice fewer), residents in the town, appoint master and under master, and may dismiss them, with consent of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; with the like consent, make statutes; appoint assistant masters on head master's nomination; admit boys to foundation, and may expel them; regulate payments of boys; and appoint yearly examiners (Statutes 1851).

Head master must be M.A., under master B.A., of Oxford or Cambridge, members of the Church of England, approved by Bishop of Bristol, take oaths of allegiance and supremacy, &c. No master may hold other preferment, except cure of souls, and that by permission of the governors.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, number unlimited: other masters, by permission of governors. Head master's income from endowment 200*l.*, from boarders 1,100*l.*, besides house. Second master's income: 200*l.* from endowment, 300*l.* from boarders, and 40*l.* for a house. Seven assistant masters, paid by Governors from school fees. Three of them have boarding houses.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-seven foundationers, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, all from within half a mile. Pay 6*l.* 6*s.* (since raised to 10*l.* 10*s.*) for general work. Extras: music, 8*l.* 8*s.*; singing, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.*; private tuition, 10*l.* 10*s.* Attend church and school twice on Sunday.

[The question of fees is under consideration, 1868.]

Boarders.—150, in head master's and four other masters' houses; all under head master's control, according to statute. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 63*l.* School bills: highest, 115*l.*; average, 80*l.*; lowest, 68*l.* Generally, four boys in a room. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 500 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m.; 9 p.m., for seniors 10 p.m. Separate studies for upper boys. For rest of upper school, two boys to a study.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be eight years of age, and able to read and write. In practice, they are older, and know more.

School classified by classics chiefly. Three upper forms redistributed for mathematics, and lower school for arithmetic. School course occa-

sionally modified for sake of special examinations, or if boys specially disqualified for parts of work. Religious instruction in Church Catechism and doctrines of Church of England, according to statutes, to all, unless parents object. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy, and reading a chapter.

Promotions by half-year's marks chiefly, and examination; and occasionally by seniority.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer, by three University men assisted by masters. A classical and a mathematical medal given, and book prizes for special subjects, besides form prizes. Some of latter given for half-year's work. Head master examines each form monthly.

Punishments: impositions, repetitions, and caning. The last rare; generally before the form, and very rarely before whole school. Monitors may set impositions.

Playground, ball courts, and a small cloister, about three quarters of an acre; and a field of eight acres, for cricket, within a quarter of a mile. Masters often join in games. No school bounds, but boys limited by time. Drilling optional. A library open to all, on payment of 5*s.* per annum.

Six boys go yearly to Universities on average of last five years; nine to other schools or private tuition. [In May 1867 there were 23 boys at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School-time, 38 weeks per annum; study, 36 hours a week, besides time for preparation and composition, from six to 12 hours; play-time 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

W. N. Allford, Esq. J.P.
W. Ffooks, Clerk of Peace.
E. Turner, Surgeon.
J. Y. Melmoth, Solicitor.
Thomas Ffooks, Solicitor.
J. F. Falwasser, Esq., J.P.
W. Highmore, Esq., M.D.
J. Hoddinott, Yeoman.
R. Willmott, Silk Merchant.
R. Longman, Gentleman.
W. Parsons, Iron Merchant.
Rev. E. Harston, M.A.
G. D. W. Digby, J.P.
C. L. O. Bartlett, Solicitor.
E. Brenthall, Esq., J.P.

All of Sherborne.

Steward to Trustees:

Wm. Ffooks, Sherborne.

Head Master:

Rev. H. D. Harper, M.A.

[*For Table* A., *see page* 132.]

N.B.—The number 187 includes *all* upon the roll and actually in attendance some part of the half-year. The average attendance is 181 or 182.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	187	11	—	11	$18\frac{4}{11}$	3	1	—	3	Epistle to the Romans (Greek).	16	$17\frac{1}{8}$	2	1	—	2	St. Mark's Gospel (Greek).	19	$12\frac{5}{12}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	St. Mark's Gospel; Church Catechism; Collects, &c., of the Sundays.
Greek - -	168	10	—	11	$18\frac{4}{11}$	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Æschines contra Ctesiphontem; Sophocles' Antigone.	16	$17\frac{1}{8}$	6	1	1	6	Xenophon's Memorabilia, I., II.; Homer, Il. xxiv.	14	$13\frac{1}{7}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Greek Gram. to end of τύπτω.
Latin - -	187	11	—	11	$18\frac{4}{11}$	6	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	Livy, Book II.; Terence, Adelphi; Plautus' Trinamus.	16	$17\frac{1}{8}$	6	1	5	6	Livy, Book XXI.; Horace, Odes, III.	19	$12\frac{5}{12}$	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	Edinburgh Delectus, pages 9-18 incl.; Edward IV. Latin Grammar.
French - -	154	9	—	10	$17\frac{3}{4}$	2	1	2	2	Guizot's Essais sur l'Histoire de France, Essai IV. to end.	11	17	2	1	2	2	Delille's' French Grammar; Repertoire, pages 266-300.	22	$15\frac{3}{4}$	3	1	—	3	Delille's First French Book.
German - -	28	3	—	5	$17\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	—	1	Tiark's Introductory German Grammar; Schiller's Neffe als Onkel.	11	17	1	1	—	1	Tiark's Introductory German Grammar.	12	$16\frac{1}{5}$	1	1	—	1	Tiark's Introductory Grammar.
Arithmetic -	187	10	—	3	$17\frac{3}{4}$	Occasional	2	—	—	Text Book; Colenso; Papers set in the whole of Arith.	21	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	1	Text Book; Colenso; Papers set in the whole of Arith.	21	$12\frac{7}{12}$	3	2	—	6	Text Book; Colenso; Simple and Compound Rules, and Reduction.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	81	5	—	3	$17\frac{3}{4}$	3	2	—	6	Todhunter's Diff. Cal. chaps. i.-vi., with all the Examples; *or* Trigonometry; Geometrical Conics; and Todhunter's Analytical Geom. Conics, chaps. i.-iv.	21	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	5	Euclid, Books I.-VI.; Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.	16	$14\frac{11}{12}$	3	2	—	6	Euclid, Book I. (part).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History, as including Geography.	187	8	—	27	$17\frac{2}{3}$	2	2	—	4	European History, 1066 to 1200, making English History the basis; Greek History, to Persian War; Kiepert's Ancient Atlas and Spruner's Modern in constant use.	50	$15\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	—	2	Greek History, B.C. 404 to 336.	19	$12\frac{5}{12}$	2	1	—	2	English (Edward III. to Henry VII. incl.)
*Geography alone.	76	4	—	21	$13\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	—	1	Geography of England thoroughly.	22	$13\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	—	1	Geography of England.	19	$12\frac{5}{12}$	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's Geog.; Europe; England; British Empire.
*English Grammar and Dictation.	76	2	—	43	$13\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	33	$12\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	—	1	
*English Literature, viz., Poetry Repetition.	33	2	—	14	$13\frac{2}{7}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	19	$12\frac{5}{12}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
English Composition.	Essays—the head-form only (11 boys)—*translations*, the upper school (81 boys).																							
*Reading -	76	4	—	21	$13\frac{2}{3}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	As part of History Lesson.	22	$13\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	As part of History Lesson.	19	$12\frac{5}{12}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	As part of History Lesson.
*Writing - -	76	2	—	43	$13\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	33	$12\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Music - -	10	each £ sep.	*l. s.* 8 8	—	$15\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1															
Drawing -	37	2	2	10	$15\frac{7}{10}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Landscapes; heads; sketching from nature.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	29	14	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Drawing from Flat and Objects; Laws of Perspective.
Singing - -	47	1	2 2	47	$14\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	—	2															
Do. in School	33	1	—	33	$12\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	33	$12\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	—	1	

* Limited to Boys in very low Forms.

*** In the Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, no Allowance is made for *preparation* or for Time occupied in doing or looking over Composition. The Analysis of Time given by a studious Boy in the 6th or 5th Forms might probably be as follows:—French $2\frac{1}{2}$; German $1\frac{1}{2}$; Mathematics 6; History 6; Divinity 4; Classics 28 hours—Total 48 hours.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman (dec.)	Sherborne (Castleton).	All reside in Sherborne or Castleton, which adjoins Sherborne, and within a distance of ½ a mile.
,, ,, - 2	Do.	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Barrister	Do.	
,, ,, - 4	Solicitor, (dec.)	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Major in the Army	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor, (dec.)	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Army Surgeon, (dec.)	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Major in the Army	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Architect, &c., (dec.)	Do.	
,, ,, - 10	J.P. for County	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman	Do.	
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman, (dec.)	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Gentlmn. of property	Do.	
,, ,, - 4	Col. in the Army	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Late Indian C.S., J.P. for County.	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Officer in Army (dec.)	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman, (dec.)	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Brigadier-General	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Australian Settler	Do.	
,, ,, - 10	Yeoman. (dec.)	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gent. of property	Glasgow	Rev. A. C. Clapin.
,, ,, - 2	Col., R.A., (dec.)	Brighton	Rev. H. D. Harper.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman	Broadwindsor	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Do.	Hanwell	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Gent. of property	Brecon	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant, (dec.)	Salisbury	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne.	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Gent. of property	St. Servan, France	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman	Steepleton, Dorchester.	A. M. Curteis, Esq.
,, ,, - 10	Banker	Taunton	Rev. H. D. Harper.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Capt. in the Army	Mauritius, (Bath)	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Magistrate in India	Weymouth	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Capt., R.N., (dec.)	Clifton	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Gent. of property	Wiveliscombe	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Tradesman, (dec.)	Bristol	Rev. A. C. Clapin.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon	Chilcompton	A. M. Curteis, Esq.
,, ,, - 7	Col., R.E., (dec.)	Guernsey	Rev. W. B. Stamford.
,, ,, - 8	Gent. of property	Minety	Rev. H. D. Harper.
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman	Barnstaple	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Civil Engineer (dec.)	Birmingham (Ward in Chancery with no near relatives).	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the compeeitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1855. L. Morris, 1st Class Classics, Oxford.
Hammond, Scholar, Exeter Coll., do.
Evans, Exhibitioner, Corpus Coll., do.

1856. C. Edmondes, Scholar, Trinity Coll., Oxford.
Hall, do. Queen's do. do.
West, do. Lincoln do. do.
Morgan, Woolwich Academy (Engineers).

1857. Edwards, Scholar of Wadham Coll., Oxford.
Hammond, 1st Class Classics. } First Public Examination.
Do. do. Math. }
Evans, do. Classics. }

1858. L. Morris, English Essay, Oxford.
C. Edmondes, 1st Class Classics. } First Public Examination.
Hall, 2nd do. }
Hammond, 1st Class Math. Final Ex.
Browne, 2nd Class Nat. Science, Oxford.
Keddle, 2nd do. Math. First Public Examination.

1859. Hammond, Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxford.
Hayward, Scholar, do. do.
Evans, 2nd Class Classics. } Final Examination.
Keddle, 1st Class Math. }
Hall, Indian Civil Service.

1860. Edmondes, 2nd Class Classics, Final Examination.

1861. Edwards, Hod's Exhibition, Wadham Coll., 2nd Class Classics, Final Examination.
Rawlinson, Exhibition, Oriel.
B. Ball, Scholarship, Trinity Coll., Dublin.
Fenn, do. King's College Hospital.
Hutchins, do. Exeter College, Oxford.
F. Edmondes, R.M. Academy, Woolwich (R. Engineers).
Russell, Sandhurst.

1862. Fitz Gerald, Scholar, Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford.
Harvey, do. Merton do.
Genge, Minor Scholar, St. John's, Cambridge.
J. Morris, Exhibition, Jesus Coll., Oxford.
N. Beadon, Indian Civil Service.
Ward, Sandhurst.

1863. R. Beadon, Scholarship, Exeter Coll., Oxford.
Perry, Exhibition, Oriel Coll., do.
Price, do. do. do.
Harvey, 2nd Class Math. First Public Examination.

1864. Fitz-Gerald, 1st Class Classics. First Public Examination.
F. Ball, Scholarship, Pemb. Coll., Oxford.
Ley, do. Exeter Coll., do.
Genge, Senior Scholarship and Exhibition, St. John's, Cambridge.
Pearce, 2nd Class Classics, Cambridge.
Penny, do. do. do.
Hutchins, do. do. First Public Examination, Oxford.

CHARTER OF SHERBORNE SCHOOL.*

EDWARDUS SEXTUS DEI GRACIÂ ANGLIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ Rex, fidei defensor, et in terrâ ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hiberniæ supremum caput, OMNIBUS, ad quos presentes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. SCIATIS, quod nos ad humilem petitionem tam habitantium villæ de Shirborne in comitatu Dors. quam aliorum quam plurimorum subditorum nostrorum totius patriæ ibidem

*Taken from a photographed copy furnished by the governors. Almost all words abbreviated in the charter are here given in full.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

vicinæ, nobis pro scolâ grammaticali ibidem erigendâ et stabiliendâ pro institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum; De gracià nostrâ speciali et ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento consilii nostri, volumus concedimus et ordinamus, quod de cetero sit et erit una scola grammaticalis in dictâ villâ de Shirborne, quæ vocabitur libera scola grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti pro educatione institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum in grammaticâ perpetuis temporibus futuris duratura. Ac scolam illam de uno magistro seu pedagogo et uno subpedagogo sive hipodidasculo pro perpetuo continuaturam erigimus creamus ordinamus et fundamus per præsentes. Et ut intentio nostra prædicta meliorem capiat effectum, et ut terræ tenementa reditus reventiones et alia ad sustentationem scolæ prædictæ concedenda assignanda et appuntuanda melius gubernentur, pro continuatione ejusdem, volumus et ordinamus quod de cetero imperpetuum sint et erunt infra villam et parochiam de Shirborne prædictam viginti homines de discretioribus et magis probioribus inhabitantibus ejusdem villæ et parochiæ pro tempore existentibus, qui erunt et vocabuntur gubernatores possessionum et reventionum et bonorum dictæ scolæ vulgariter vocatæ et vocandæ liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. Et ideo sciatis quod nos assignavimus eligimus nominamus et constituimus ac per præsentes assignamus eligimus nominamus et constituimus dilectos nobis Nicholam Serger generosum, Willelmum Mere generosum, Johannem Yong generosum, Walterum Albone, Georgium Barton, Gervasium Aysshelee, Georgium Swettnam, Ricardum Cowper, Henricum Johnson, Ricardum Chetnolle, Johannem Stephens, Antonium Dalyber, Nicholam Engelberd, Hugonem Meyre, Johannem Frye, Thomam Weneff, Robertum Yong, Johannem Sowthaye, Thomam Maunfeld, et Johannem Phillipps, inhabitantes dictæ villæ et parochiæ de Shirborne fore et esse primos et modernos gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors., ad idem officium bene et fideliter exercendum et occupandum a dato præsentium durante vitâ eorum. Et quod iidem gubernatores in re facto et nomine de cetero sint et erunt unum corpus corporatum et politiquum de se imperpetuum per nomen gubernatorum possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. incorporatæ et erectæ: ac ipsos gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. per præsentes incorporamus ac corpus corporatum et politiquum per idem nomen imperpetuum duraturum realiter et ad plenum creamus erigimus ordinamus facimus et constituimus per præsentes. Et volumus et per præsentes ordinamus et concedimus quod iidem gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. habeant successionem perpetuam et per idem nomen sint et erunt personæ habiles et in lege capaces ad habendum et recipiendum de nobis terras tenementa prata pasturas reditus reversiones possessiones reventiones et hereditamenta subscripta et in fermis specificata et alia terras tenementa possessiones reventiones et hereditamenta quæcumque, de nobis sive de aliquâ aliâ personâ seu aliis personis. Et ordinamus et decernimus per præsentes quod, quandocunque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos dictorum viginti gubernatorum pro tempore existentium mori seu alibi extra villam et parochiam de Shirborne prædicta inhabitare ac cum familiâ suâ decedere, quod tunc et totiens bene liceat et licebit aliis dictorum gubernatorum superviventibus et ibidem cum familiis suis commorantibus vel majori parti eorumdem aliam idoneam personam vel alias idoneas personas de inhabitantibus villæ et parochiæ de Shirborne prædicta in locum vel locos sic morientis vel morientium aut cum familiâ suâ sic ut præfertur decedentis vel decedentium in dicto officio gubernatorum successuras eligere et nominare; et hoc totiens quotiens casus sic acciderit. Et Sciatis quod nos intentionem et propositum nostrum in hâc parte ad effectum deducere volentes de gracià nostrâ speciali et ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento consilii nostri, dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis modernis gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ liberæ scolæ grammaticalis de novo erectæ in Shirborne prædictâ totam nuper cantariam de Martocke cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis in comitatu nostro Soms. ac totam domum sive capitalem mansionem ejusdem nuper cantariæ ac omnia domos ædificia curtilagia ortos pomaria gardina commoditates proficua et here-

ditamenta nostra quæcumque, eidem domui seu capitali mansioni adjacentia spectantia seu pertinentia cum suis pertinenciis universis, situatam et existentem in Martocke prædictâ, necnon omnia mesuagia domos ædificia orrea stabula columbaria ortos pomaria gardina terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas boscos reditus reversiones servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis, modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris seu occupationibus Walteri Godderde, Thomæ Prior, Nicholai Cocke, Johannis Godderde, Johannis Hanham, Johannis Davy, Ricardi Russell, Philippi Barons et Johannis Abbotte situata jacentia et existentia in Bradforde Brande et Barnardesley et in parochiâ de Wimborne seu alibi in comitatu nostro Dors., dictæ nuper cantariæ dudum spectantia et pertinentia ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentium, necnon totam nuper cantariam sanctæ Katerinæ fundatam infra ecclesiam parochialem de Gillyngham in comitatu nostro Dors. cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, ac totam domum sive capitalem mansionem ejusdem nuper cantariæ cum pertinentiis situatam et existentem in Gillyngham prædictâ in dicto comitatu nostro Dors., ac omnia mesuagia cotagia gardina terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris sive occupationibus Georgii Dyrdo, Walteri Hendebury, Willelmi Willoughby, Willelmi Butt, Willelmi Fryth, Ricardi Fryth, Thomæ Nicholl, Augustini Cuffe, Edwardi Coke, Johannis Chettle, Johannis Butt, Amicii Casse, Willelmi Knaplocke, Ricardi Frith, Roberti Matham, Ceciliæ Lambert, Willelmi Gylberde, Johannis Clyne, Willelmi Haskett, et Roberti Matham, situata jacentia et existentia in Gillyngham, Sylton, Milton, et Combermeade seu alibi ubicumque in dicto comitatu Dors., dictæ nuper cantariæ de Gillyngham prædictâ quoquo modo spectantia vel pertinentia aut ut parcellas possessionum jurium seu reventionum ejusdem nuper cantariæ antehac habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia: ac etiam omnia mesuagia terras tenementa prata pasturas reditus reversiones servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis nuper in tenurâ Thomæ Trentharde militis, ac omnia alia mesuagia terras tenementa reditus reversiones servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque situata jacentia et existentia in Lychett Matravers et Sturmester Marshall in dicto comitatu nostro Dors., nuper cantariæ vocatæ Gybbons Chauntrye in Lychett Matravers in dicto comitatu Dors. dudum spectantia et pertinentia ac parcellas possessionum et reventionum ejusdem nuper cantariæ habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia: ac omnia alia mesuagia cotagia domos ædificia horrea stabula columbaria ortos pomaria gardina terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas ac hereditamenta nostra quæcumque in Martocke predictâ in dicto comitatu nostro Soms., ac in Bradford Brande Barnesley et infra parochiam de Wimborne ac in Gillyngham, Sylton, Mylton, et Combermede in dicto comitatu nostro Dors., ac alibi ubicumque in dicto comitatu Dors., dictis nuper cantariis sive earum alicui quoquo modo spectantia vel pertinentia aut ut parcellam possessionum jurium seu reventionum earundem sive earum alicujus antehac habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia: ac totam nuper liberam capellam de Thorneton infra parochiam de Marnehull in dicto comitatu Dors., cum suis pertinentiis universis, ac omnia terras prata pascuas et pasturas nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris sive occupationibus Johannis Rake et Roberti Branker jacentia et existentia in Marnehull predictâ in dicto comitatu nostro Dors. dictæ nuper liberæ capellæ spectantia et pertinentia ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentia: ac omnia alia terras prata pascuas pasturas et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis in Marnehull predicta, ac alibi ubicumque, dictæ nuper liberæ capellæ quoquo modo spectantia vel pertinentia aut ut parcellam possessionum seu reventionum ejusdem antehac habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia. Necnon omnes illas triginta acras terræ arabilis et prati nostras ac alia terras prata pasturas et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis modo vel nuper in tenurâ Willelmi Hunschill jacentia et existentia in parochia de Symondesborough in dicto comitatu nostro Dors., nuper cantariæ sanctæ Katherinæ fundatæ infra ecclesiam parochialem de Ilmynster in dicto comitatu nostro Soms., dudum spectantia et pertinentia ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentia. Ac reversionem et reversiones quascumque omnium et singulorum præmissorum et cujuslibet inde parcellæ; necnon reditus et annualia proficua quæcumque reservata super quibuscumque dimissionibus et concessionibus demissis, seu de aliquâ inde parcellâ, quoquo modo factis:

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Adeo plene libere et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et formâ prout aliqui cantaristæ capellani aut aliqui alii gubernatores vel ministri dictarum nuper cantariarum et liberæ capellæ seu earum alicujus aut aliquis alius sive aliqui alii, præmissa aut aliquam inde parcellam antehac habentes possidentes aut seisiti inde existentes, eadem aut aliquam inde parcellam unquam habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt, habuit tenuit seu gavisus fuit, aut habere tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit, et adeo plene libere et integre prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras ratione vel prætextu cujusdam actus de diversis cantariis gildis fraternitatibus et liberis capellis dissolvendis et determinandis in parliamento nostro tento apud Westmonasterium anno regni nostri primo inter alia editi et provisi, seu quocumque alio modo jure seu titulo devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt ac in manibus nostris jam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent. QUÆQUIDEM mesuagia terræ tenementa reditus reversiones servitia ac cetera omnia et singula præmissa modo extenduntur ad clarum annuum valorem viginti librarum tres decem solidorum et quatuor denariorum HABENDUM TENENDUM ET GAUDENDUM prædicta mesuagia terras tenementa reditus reversiones servitia et cetera omnia præmissa cum pertinentiis præfatis modernis gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ liberæ scolæ de novo erectæ et successoribus suis imperpetuum: TENENDUM de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ut de manerio nostro de Stalbrige in dicto comitatu nostro Dors. per fidelitatem tantum in libero socagio; AC reddendum inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris tresdecem solidos et quatuor denarios legalis monetæ Angliæ ad curiam nostram augmentationum et reventionum coronæ nostræ ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli singulis annis solvendum pro omnibus redditibus servitiis et demandis quibuscumque. NECNON dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis gubernatoribus omnia exitus reditus reversiones et proficua prædictarum terrarum tenementorum et ceterorum præmissorum a festo annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis ultimo præterito hucusque provenientia sive crescentia, habendum eisdem gubernatoribus ex dono nostro absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo. ET ULTERIUS volumus ac pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per præsentes concedimus præfatis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis quod de cetero imperpetuum habeant commune sigillum ad negotia sua præmissa et cetera in his litteris nostris patentibus expressa et specificata seu aliquam inde parcellam tantumodo tangentia seu concernentia deserviturum; et quod ipsi gubernatores per nomen gubernatorum possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. placitare possint et implacitari, defendere et defendend. (*sic*) respondere et respondend. (*sic*) in quibuscumque curiis et foris et coram quibuscumque judicibus in quibuscumque causis actionibus negotiis sectis querelis placitis et demandis cujuscumque naturæ seu condicionis fuerunt præmissa et cetera subscripta aut aliquam inde parcellam, aut pro aliquibus offensis transgressionibus rebus causis vel materiis per aliquas personas seu aliquam personam factis seu perpetratis, aut fiendis vel perpetrandis, in vel super præmissis aut aliquâ inde parcellâ aut aliquos in præsentibus specificatos tangentibus seu concernentibus. ET ULTERIUS de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento predicto, dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus præfatis modernis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis ac majori parti eorumdem plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nominandi et appunctuandi pedagogum et sub-pedagogum scolæ prædictæ totiens quotiens eadem scola de pedagogo vel sub-pedagogo vacua fuerit et quod ipsi gubernatores cum advisamento episcopi Bristoll. pro tempore existentis de tempore in tempus faciant et facere valeant et possint idonea et salubria statuta et ordinationes in scriptis concernentia et tangentia ordinem gubernationem et directionem pedagogi et subpedagogi ac scolarium scolæ prædictæ pro tempore existentium, ac stipendii et salarii eorumdem pedagogi et subpedagogi, ac alia eandem scolam ac ordinationem gubernationem præservationem et dispositionem reddituum et reventionum ad sustentationem ejusdem scolæ appunctuatarum et appunctuandarum, tangentia et concernentia. Quæ quidem statuta et ordinationes sic fiendas volumus concedimus et per præsentes præcipimus inviolabiliter observari de tempore in tempus imperpetuum. ET ULTERIUS de uberiori gratia nostra et de avisamento prædicto dedimus et concessimus ac per

præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis modernis gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirbourne prædicta et successoribus suis licentiam specialem liberamque et licitam facultatem potestatem et auctoritatem habendi recipiendi et perquirendi eis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, tam de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris, quam de aliis quibuscumque personis et aliâ personâ quâcumque, maneria mesuagia terras tenementa rectorias, decimas aut alia hereditamenta quæcunque infra regnum Angliæ seu alibi infra dominationes nostras, dummodo non excedant clarum annuum valorem viginti librarum ultra dicta mesuagia terres tenementa et cetera præmissa præfatis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis ut præfertur per nos in formâ prædicta concessa, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinatione seu provisione aut aliquâ aliâ re causâ vel materiâ quâcumque in contrarium inde habitâ factâ ordinatâ seu provisâ in aliquo non obstante. ET VOLUMUS ac per præsentes concedimus præfatis modernis gubernatoribus, quod habeant et habebunt, has litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debite factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quoquomodo reddendum solvendum seu faciendum. EO QUOD EXPRESSA intentio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine præmissorum sive eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos præfatis modernis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis ante hæc tempora factis in præsentibus minime facta existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione sive restrictione inde in contrarium facta edita ordinata sive provisa aut aliquâ aliâ re causâ vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. IN CUJUS rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. TESTE me ipso apud Westmonasterium tertio decimo die Maii anno regni nostri quarto.

Per ipsum Regem et de data prædicta
auctoritate parliamenti.

The earliest extant statutes were made in 1592, and are the basis of *all* subsequent statutes until 1827 (some occurring word for word in 1799). The words inserted in italics are uncertain. (Note by head master.)

" Statutes and ordynances made and established by the Governors of the Ffree Gramer Schole in Sherborne, founded by the moste vertuous and excellent Prince of worthie memorie, Edward the Sixt, late Kinge of Englande, by his Highnes letters patente thereof, made and graunted: ffor the goode order, rule and government of the Scholemaster, Usher, and Schollers of the said Schole. Seen and allowed by the Reverend Father in GOD, the Bishopp of Bristoll. As hereafter ensueth:

" (1) FIRST: for the due regarde, that all true subiects oughte to have for the Mayntenance of her Majestie's supremacy, and absolute power and authoritie over all persons matters and causes within this her Realme, and other her Majestie's dominions, next under GOD, and for the preservation of her Majestie's most royall person, which GOD longe defend, protect and kepe from any wicked attempte; and for the abolysshinge of the Pope of Rome, and all forein powers superiorities and authorities: Be it ordeyned constituted and establysshed by the governors of the said ffree schole, and by the authoritie of the said Kynge his letters patente and by the authoritie of her Majestie's lawes and statutes in this behalff provided: That the Scholemaster and Usher, which are and shalbe chosen from tyme to tyme to be Scholemaster and Usher within the said schole, before either of them shalbe placed iu their severall Offices and *Romes:* Thaie and every of them shall take and receive the Oathes of Supremacy and *Associacion:* And that thaie shall also sweare that thaie neither shall nor will teache nor reade to their Schollers any author, boke, principles or rules tendinge to Papistry and supersticion: But shall and will instruct teache and persuade their schollers in the profession of true and Christian religion, thacknowledginge of their true and faithful obedience towarde her Majestie, her *graces* heires and successours, and the abolysshinge of the Pope to their best care and endeavour: Which Oathe and Oathes shalbe mynistred unto them by the Wardens of the said Schole or their Stewarde for the tyme beynge.

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"(2) ITEM, fforasmuche as the creation and foundation of the said schole is by the said Kinge, his letters patente, appoynted and ordeyned to be onely a ffree Gramer Schole, wherein Schollers shall and maie frome tyme to tyme be taughte to learne and understande the latten and greke tongues, and that freely: Be it ordeyned constituted and establisshed by authoritie of the said letters patente, That none be taken or received to be a Scholler in the said Schole, but only suche, as is or shalbe at the least ready to enter into the gramer, (That is to saie) such as can reade latyn and english and somethinge write, whereby thaie maie be the redier to enter into the learnynge of the said tongues. . . . . .

"(3) ITEM, it is farther ordeyned constituted and establisshed, by the authoritie afforesaid, That every daie in the mornynge at sixe of the clocke, the Scholemaster and Usher shall enter the schole, and (after praiers, which been or shalbe appoynted for the place, shalbe orderly and devoutly said and a psalme songe) the Scholemaster and Usher fyndinge any scholler, under their severall charge and teachings to be absent, shall fourthwith send for him and them soe absent, and at their comynge shall correct them discreatly according to the faulte: And then shall enter into hearing, teaching, and instructing the schollers under their severall charge and teachings in the part of gramer and other exercises of learnynge: as the Scholemaster shall from tyme to tyme think most meete and necessary: And thaie both with their schollers shall contynewe in the schole in their exercises until eight of the clocke and then shall depart, the schollers goinge fourth by twoe and twoe, and passe the streate in quiett and decent order to their breakfast: And by nyne of the clocke thaie shall retorne, the Master and Usher imployinge their schollers in geving lectures and other exercises, as by the Master shalbe appoynted, and soe to contynewe until eleaven of the clocke, and then to departe to their dynner, and all schollers to retorne halff an hower after twelve of the clocke, and the Master and Usher to enter the Schole agayne at one of the clocke and contynewe in their exercises untill three of the clocke, and departing then frome the schole to retorne at fower and contynewe their said exercises untill fyve, att which hower thaie all, having said the appoynted praier and songe a psalme, shall departe for all nighte, observing order in their going fourth and passing the streate, as afforesaid.

"(4) ITEM, for avoiding of licentious libertie to plaie, it is ordeyned constituted and establisshed, as afforesaid: That the schollers shall have noe libertie to plaie in that weeke, wherein is a holidaie: And every weeke, wherein is noe holidaie, to haue lycense for one afternone onely at the discression of the Scholemaster, if the weather soe serve: And in the eve of every holidaie, to kepe their schole and exercises untill evenyng praier, and then goe to the Churche by twoe and twoe, the Master and Usher accompanieng them: And in every Sabaoth daie and holidaie the schollers shall repaier to the schole before the last ringing to praier, mornyng and evenyng, and frome thence shall goe by twoe and twoe to the Churche in quiett and decent order, the Master and Usher accompanieng them, and there shall spend the tyme in praier to the laude and praise of GOD.

"(5) ITEM, that good manners and behaviour maie be hadd and encreased with good lernyng, as it is seamly; Be it ordeyned constituted and establisshed, as afforesaid: That the Scholemaster and Usher shall from tyme to tyme diligently instruct admonish and charge their schollers to demeane themselves scholerlike, (That is to saie), that thaie weare their apparell cleane and decently, without wilfull spoiling thercof, and the defects and decaies therein to entreat their parents tutors and hostes to be amended: to demeane them honestly and soberly at their meales and otherwise in their parents' tutors' and hostes' houses, and also passing by the streats to be courteous to all men: to use reverence to their elders and betters, not to sweare, nor use ribaudry nor filthie communication, nor to frequent tavernes or victualling houses, nor to plaie at dize, cardes, nor other unlawfull games: Of all which, as also of their demeanor in the Churche, the Scholemaster and Usher must wekely appointe twoe or moe Impositors to marke and present the faults and wekely to take a reckoning of the Impositors; And that the Master and Usher themselves must enquier and diligently serch in the houses of the parents and hostes of all schollers within the towne of their misdemeanors and to geve due punishment and correction accordingly.

"(6) ITEM, to thende that the purposes before intended maie, by God's grace, take the better effect and encrease in the childerne and schollers to be instructed and taught in the said schole: Be it ordeyned, as afforesaid, that the Scholemaster and Usher from one of the clocke in the afternone of every Saterdaie untill evenyng praier of the same daie shall instruct and cathechise the childerne and schollers under their severall teachings in the knowledge of Christian religion, the use and benyfite of the Sacraments according to such bookes as are set fourth by authoritie for that purpose: And suche and soe many of their schollers as shalbe founde hable by knowledge and ripnesse in yeres and discression to understande the benifitt of the Sacrament of the Holie Communion of the Lorde's Supper, shall at some tymes, once in every yere at the least, with the knowledge and privitie of the Scholemaster be partakers of the Communion: And if any scholler shall refuse to be so instructed and chathechized or to come to the Communion, the Scholemaster shall present him to the Wardens and Governors of this Schole; and if he shall continewe in suche his obstinacie by the space of twoe monthes after warnynge geven him, he shalbe expelled this schole for ever, and be farther presented, as the lawes of this Realme doe requier.

"(7) ITEM, Be it farther ordeyned, as afforesaid, that for every one that shalbe presented to be a Scholler in this Schole the parent or frynde, which soe presentith him, shall paie unto the Scholemaster twelve pence (except the childerne borne in this towne) viz. for the Scholemaster iiii^{d}, for the Usher iiii^{d}, and for regestringe his name iiii^{d}: And of soe manye as shalbe yerely presented unto this schole betwene the feaste of S. Michaell unto the same feaste after, the Scholemaster shall deliver upp a role of their names, with iiii^{d} for every name soe enrolled unto the senior Warden.

"(8) ITEM, to thende that noe Scholler shalbe discouraged frome the attaynement of good manners and lernyng: It is ordeyned, as afforesaid, that the Scholemaster and Usher shall beare one like countynance and favour unto all their Schollers under their severall teachings: And that thaie shall not teache any one more than other for rewarde or hope of gayne from the riche, nor refnse or neglect to teache others in respect thaie are pore or will not geve rewardes, neither shall refrayne correction where it is deserved, nor mynestere correction where it is not deserved, for any favour or disfavour whatsoever: But to teache and to doe to all in like equalitie, as the capacities and deserts of their Schollers shall requier.

"(9) ITEM, Be it farther ordeyned, as afforesaid, that if any scholler deserving correction shall resist to be corrected by the Master or Usher, the same being complayned of by the Scholemaster to the Wardens for the tyme being, and suche scholler with his parents or frynds being called before the Governors, shall not reform himself to the Scholemaster's or Usher's correction, then he shalbe fourthwith expelled: And if the parents or frynds of such scholler shall controlle, check, or quarrell with the Scholemaster or Usher for correction doen unto any scholler, the cause not first complayned of to the Wardens; And if by examination there shall noe faulte or cause be found in the Master or Usher worthy of reprehension, Then if such parent or frynde to the scholler shall not submit himself unto the Governors, Master, and Usher soe correcting that scholler, the scholler shalbe also expelled.

"(10) ITEM, Whereas at the feasts of the birth of our Lord GOD, Easter, and Penticost, Scholemasters do use to breake off frome their scholing, and the schollers whose parents and fryndes dwell frome outt of this towne do use to repaire to their dwellings: Be it ordeyned, as afforesaid, that the Scholemaster of this schole shall not breake off frome scholing not above three daies next before every of the said feasts: And that all schollers soe departing the towne and suche as remayne in the towne intending to continewe schollers of this schole shall retorne in the Mondaie of that whole weke next after these said feasts ended: And that the schollers remayning in the towne shall come to the scholehouse every Sabaoth daie and holidaie within that tyme to goe to the Churche at the howers and in the manner and forme as in the fourth article before is mentioned.

"(11) ITEM, It is farther ordeyned, as afforesaid, that neither the Scholemaster nor Usher shall at any tyme for his or their recreations or busynes absent themselves from the schole or towne by a longer tyme, than the Scholemaster for thirtie daies in one yere, and the Usher for twentie daies in one

yere: And that at suche tymes, as thaie or either of them shall purpose any any suche absence, he shall geve warnyng to the Wardens one whole daie next before his goyng (if he shall intend to be absent above one daie) and of the tyme of his retorne: And the Wardens shall diligently note the daies of their absence from tyme to tyme, wheather thaie shall exceade the daies of their said allowance: And farther that the Master, Usher, and schollers shall also observe performe and kepe all other Ordynances Statutes and Rules, as shall frome tyme to tyme be made ordeyned and establisshed by the Governors of this Schole, for the farther instruction rule and government of the said Scholemaster Usher and Schollers according to the purpose intent and meanyng of the King, his said letters patente.

"(12) ITEM, It is farther ordeyned, as afforesaid, that when any Governor or wyffe of any Governor of this schole shall decease, the Master, Usher, and schollers of this schole shall (at the tyme that the corps shalbe brought to buriall) goe to the house of suche deceased Governor and wyffe, and the schollers by twoe and twoe in decent order, the Usher going before the schollers, the Master following the schollers, and in that order to take their place next before the corps, shall accompanie the same to the Churche and soe to the buriall, and frome thence in like good order to the Schole agayne.

IN WITNESS whereof the said Reverend Father in GOD his seal hath putt deven, the twentith daie of June in the yere of oure Lorde GOD a thousand ffyve hundred nyntie and twoe, and in the yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of GOD of England, Ffraunce, and Ireland Quene, Defendor of the Faith, the ffower and thirtith.

"RICH. BRISTOLL."

Wimborne Minster.—Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

This remarkable foundation dates from the reign of King Henry VII., when Margaret, Countess of Richmond, his mother, obtained leave to found a chantry in Wimborne Minster, the chaplain of which was "to teach grammar to all comers after the manner in "use at Eton and Winchester, or which hereafter might be in use, "without anything to be demanded otherwise than of the gift or "provision of the founder."

After certain changes incidental to the times of the Reformation, Queen Elizabeth by charter incorporated the school. This charter was surrendered to King Charles I., who, in consideration of 1,000*l.* paid into his exchequer, by letters patent again incorporated 12 governors of the school by the name of "the governors of the pos- "sessions, revenues and goods of the free grammar school of "Queen Elizabeth."

These 12 governors are incorporated:

1. To procure one schoolmaster and one under master fit to teach grammar, after the use of Eton and Winchester, to all comers, without anything to be exacted therefor, except of the gift or provision of the governors.
2. To find three honest priests, and three clerks, who are continually to reside in Wimborne and discharge the cure of souls there; four choristers, two chanters, and one organist.

Both masters and priests are to be removed at the pleasure of the majority of the governors, for any reasonable cause; in the case of the priests, the Bishop of Bristol is to be first consulted. The foundation has been further regulated by a scheme from Chancery in 1848, before which time several abuses had crept into the management of the property; and the proceedings consequent thereon, costing the charity several thousand pounds, even now are crippling its resources.

The 12 governors are chosen from the principal inhabitants of Wimborne, and are composed at present of three magistrates, two medical men, one architect, three farmers, and three tradesmen; and in this body is vested the double function of choosing priests for the parish and masters for the school. The three priests are in all respects co-equal, and together represent the single office of parish incumbent. They each have their separate parish clerk.

The school was entirely rebuilt about nine years ago at a cost of 7,000*l.*, and consists of one block of buildings, containing a house for the head master and another for the under master, with boarding accommodation for each. The sleeping apartments are well ventilated and good. There is one large schoolroom in the shape of the letter T, but no class rooms. The buildings altogether are not well planned for the modern requirements of a large school, and the domestic offices of the masters' houses are small and inconvenient. There is no place for the boys to play in in wet

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weather, except the passages of the master's house, as the school-room is not allowed by the governors to be used except in school hours. There is a playground immediately in front of the master's house, which by arrangement is used by the day boys before, and by the boarders after, school. It is small, and not very available. The school has no private cricket or football ground, but the use of a field in common with others.

Eighty-two boys were at the school when I visited it, of whom 50 were boarders, 25 being in the head master's and 15 in the under master's house, and 10 boarded at a house in the town. The 32 day boys were the sons of some resident gentry and professional men, of six neighbouring farmers, and a few tradesmen. The school is intended for and used by the boys of the upper classes, and one great object of the governors has been to attract residents to the town for the sake of the cheap education. The school has been successful in preparing boys for the civil service examinations. But few boys go hence to the universities.

The work of the boys was based on classical learning. All were taught Latin and French, but some were allowed to give up Greek. The upper boys, who were young, and most of them under 16, construed some prepared Homer, and a former lesson, very creditably and equally, and were good in their knowledge of grammar. They translated some unseen Latin and French with care and accuracy, though they showed a better acquaintance with the grammar of the former than of the latter. Several boys in the second form worked sums in decimals and fractions intelligently, but were not proportionately so good in their dictation as the class below. A form of 15 boys in the middle of the school construed some Cæsar which they had prepared during the half year, fairly, and were tolerably grounded in their grammar. They were fair in writing from dictation, and in the earlier parts of arithmetic. Altogether the school seemed to be working usefully.

By their charter the 12 governors must be inhabitants of the parish of Wimborne; and in a small rural town it is not always easy to find 12 gentlemen properly qualified by education and position for the discharge of the delicate functions with which they are entrusted. The difficulty would be lessened by altering the qualification or widening the area from which at present they alone can be chosen, as, for instance, by extending it so as to include the county. The land, moreover, in and around Wimborne is chiefly in the hands of one proprietor, and on him naturally a preponderating influence among the electing body tends to devolve. The most noticeable feature in the constitution of the school is the power assumed and actually used by the governors. They derive this under their scheme, which is a very elaborate one. By the scheme, the governors are to meet *at the least* every month, a custom strictly observed, the place of meeting being a room at the school. They elect every master in the school, and have the power of displacing them for reasonable cause; they fix the number and the payments to be made for boarders; they alone have the power of placing and displacing boys in the school, and of suspending or expelling them

for breach of the rules or for misbehaviour; the hours of attendance, the discipline, the internal regulation and management, and the holidays to be allowed are under their control and direction, and the masters are in all respects to obey any orders they may make in these respects. They specially are empowered to employ persons to light the fires and clean the school premises, and to dismiss such person, and appoint others at pleasure. The head master has no power to use his schoolroom except at such hours as the governors permit. The power of the keys is not conceded to him. His boarders are compelled to enter through his private hall door, although there is another approach to the school-premises expressly provided. The scheme is thus carried out literally, and no doubt conscientiously, by the governors. The confidence with which a chief executive officer should be treated has, in its enactments, been a little disregarded. It is not, therefore, surprising that harmony has not always existed between the two parties. Good sense, however, and mutual forbearance have of late years smoothed the working of the scheme; but the assumption on themselves by a body of gentlemen of the duty of discharging minute details of management can hardly be considered a satisfactory government for a school. By a notice hung up in the schoolroom, boys who have any complaint to make of treatment received in the school are directed to apply in the first instance to the head master, and failing to obtain satisfaction from him, to address themselves to the governors.

It seems that any one can open a house for boarders in the town. One such house exists. It is obviously desirable that such establishments should be placed under some control, but the governing body, although desirous of so doing, doubt their power to interfere.

A whole holiday is given on the last Saturday in every month. It is a doubtful advantage, especially for the boarders, the master having no power to withhold it, even in bad weather.

The governors, with marked advantage to the school, have raised the capitation fees from three to five guineas, still a very low payment, for additional subjects of instruction other than Greek and Latin, which are supposed to be taught gratuitously. Out of the increased payments they have established an annual exhibition of 30*l.* for three years, which was awarded for the first time in 1866.

The foundation funds arise entirely from a tithe rent charge. The charity is not yet free from the debt incurred in building the new school premises, but is gradually discharging it, 2,000*l.* still remaining unpaid. There has been no attempt at present to expend 100*l.* in forming a school library which is contemplated by the scheme, nor to pay 10*l.* a year towards it, notwithstanding that the latter is made a primary charge upon the income of the charity. The whole of the salaries of the three priests, and 25*l.* a year for the personal expenses of the governors, consisting, I believe, of an annual dinner, have to be paid in full, before the masters can receive any salary from the endowment, and in case the funds then prove insufficient to pay the whole remaining objects of the charity in full, the salary of the masters has to abate rateably with

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that of the organist and singing men. There is, in fact, a certain clash of interests between the educational and ecclesiastical establishments; the governors not having yet had sufficient funds for the building a parsonage at Holt, an outlying part of the parish of Wimborne, which the scheme requires them to undertake. The 5*l.* 5*s.* now paid as a capitation fee is thus appropriated: 2*l.* to the governors, 2*l.* to the head master, 1*l.* 5*s.* to the under master. At present the share falling to the governors produces over 160*l.* a year. Out of this they pay, supposing the exhibitions to be all filled (which at present they are not), 90*l.* a year for the exhibitioners, and the balance 70*l.* goes to the general fund. So that it may not improbably happen that part of these fees may go towards building the parsonage at Holt, the scheme recognizing the urgency of the want, which is, probably, beyond question; but it is undesirable that money thus derived should be applied in any other way than for purely school purposes. If the governors would forego their right of patronage to the Minster, and it could be sold as the presentation to a living, a large fund might be immediately obtained for the general purposes of the whole foundation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 53, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By executors of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in second year of Henry VIII., who by virtue of letters patent founded a chantry in Wimborne church, and appointed a chaplain to teach grammar. The chantry dissolved by statute, 1 Edward VI.; but salary continued to master. Queen Elizabeth in 1562 incorporated governors, and granted to them all the former possessions of chantry, then worth 90*l.* per annum, at rent of 40*l.*, to support a master, three priests, and three clerks. The rent redeemed in reign of James I. and a new charter granted by Charles I., 25 March 1629, who granted the tithes

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	475	2	4
One year's rentcharge	2,385	0	0
Do. rents, &c.	10	9	8
Head money	427	17	6
	£3,298	9	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d
Stipend to six masters (less income tax)	632	19	5
Head money to first and second masters	276	5	0
Examination expenses and prizes	39	8	6
Clergy, choristers, organist, clerks, registrar, clerk at Holt, organ blower, and verger, less income tax	1,139	19	11
Law charges	54	4	0
Repairs	121	6	4
Cleaning and lighting school and church	74	7	3
Stationery and advertising	42	6	9
Governors' personal expenses	25	0	0
Incidental expenses	78	6	4
Rates, taxes, and insurance	183	4	8
Property tax	77	9	10
Interest on loan	90	13	10
Debenture paid	400	0	0
Balance	362	17	8
	£3,298	9	6

of Wimborne and certain pensions, besides school house and four priests' houses. Deeds with the registrar, accessible to the public.

Property of Charity.—Present income, 2,395*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* gross, of which 520*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* applied to school, besides expenses of cleaning, lighting, and repairs, (the rest being applied to the clergy on the foundation and church expenses). A rentcharge of 6*l.* left by will of Thomas Lyne, 17 May 1621, towards bringing up a poor scholar at Oxford or Cambridge, every third or fourth year from Ringwood school, or failing that, from Wimborne or Sherborne.

An annual exhibition of 30*l.* established by governors, to take effect in the year 1866, tenable for three years at college or elsewhere, by the head boy in the yearly examination.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster and usher, learned in science of grammar, to teach grammar in the manner used in schools of Eton and Winchester, to all the King's subjects; and for three priests, three clerks and other staff of church (charters). All boys between 8 and 18 years of age to be taught Latin and Greek free; other subjects on payment of fees (scheme 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent, Henry VII.) The Greek, Latin, and French languages, mathematics, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading and writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as governors from time to time may think expedient (scheme 1848).

Three exhibitions of 30*l.* a year recently founded, tenable for three years at college or elsewhere.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by court of Chancery, 3 June 1848.

Governors, 12 discreet and honest persons, residing in the parish, self-electing; make statutes; appoint, and for reasonable cause may displace masters; admit and expel boys; regulate the studies, discipline, and payments of boys, and the yearly examination.

Head master and under-master must be graduates of English universities, and members of the Church of England. All masters hold office during pleasure of governors; may not hold other preferment without their permission.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 30 boarders, second master 15. Head master's income from foundation 200*l.*, from fees 140*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders; is also chaplain to the union. Second master's income, from endowment 130*l.*, from fees 100*l.*; besides house and profits of boarders. Assistant classical, English, French, and drawing masters at salaries of 120*l.*, 100*l.*, 50*l.*, 20*l.*, respectively.

Day Scholars.—Fifty-seven, from distances up to three miles, of whom ten board in one house and three in another, not kept by masters; pay 5*l.* 5*s.* for general instruction. Drawing, extra 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Twenty-nine [forty in 1867], in head master's and second master's houses. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, 40 to 50 guineas, according to age. Extra meat, 5*l.* Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Average bill, 62*l.* Hours, 7½ a.m.; 9¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be eight years of age, and able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career, and for special aptitude. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy and reading from Bible.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotion at Christmas by half year's marks; at Midsummer by examination.

Examination at Midsummer by an Oxford or Cambridge man appointed by the governors. Prizes given for each subject.

Punishments: impositions, and, very rarely, corporal.

Three boys gone to the University within last five years. Two were at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.

No school library, though directed by scheme.

Playground, 1 rood 28 perches; close to school. Boys allowed to walk in the country, limited only by time.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Lessons chiefly prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

J. B. Garland, Esq., Stone, Wimborne.
H. W. Berkeley Portman, Esq., Deans Court, Wimborne.
J. T. Baskett, Esq. Lewins, Wimborne.
F. Pope, Esq., Kingston, Lacey Farm, Wimborne.
Geo. Evans, Esq., Wimborne.
T. W. Shettle, Esq., Bradford Farm, Wimborne.
Geo. Hatchard, Esq., Deans Grove, Wimborne.
R. P. Hopkins, Esq., Wimborne.
Charles Boor, Esq., Wimborne.
Charles Webb, Esq., Wimborne.
C. R. Rowe, Esq., Surgeon, Wimborne.
Wm. Druitt, Esq., Surgeon, Wimborne.

Registrar to Trustees:

Thomas Rawlins, Wimborne.

Head Master:

Rev. W. Fletcher, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters

Rev. Henry Pix., M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Widow	Wimborne	½ mile.
„ „ 2	Presbyterian Minister	Greenock (boards with an aunt).	1 „
„ „ 3	Widow	Wimborne	¼ „
„ „ 4	Widow	„	
„ „ 5	Widow of Clergyman	„	½ „
„ „ 6	Surgeon	„	„ „
„ „ 7	Widow	„	¼ „
„ „ 8	Farmer	The Grange, Wimborne.	About 2 miles.
„ „ 9	Tradesman	Wimborne	¼ mile.
„ „ 10	Attorney	„	„ „
Boys lowest in School 1	Tradesman	„	„ „
„ „ 2	Organist	„	„ „
„ „ 3	Tradesman	„	„ „
„ „ 4	Yeoman	St. Giles' (boards in the town).	9 miles.
„ „ 5	Widow	Canford	2 „
„ „ 6	Tradesman	Wimborne	½ mile.
„ „ 7	Clergyman	Ham Preston Rectory	3 miles.
„ „ 8	Tradesman	Wimborne	½ mile.
„ „ 9	Farmer	Bradford Farm, Wimborne.	3½ miles.
„ „ 10	Tradesmen	Wimborne	¼ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Attorney	Christ Church, Hants.	Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Head Master.
„ „ 2	Clergyman	West Ashton, Trowbridge.	„ „
„ „ 3	Steward to Landed Proprietor.	Critchill, near Wimborne.	Rev. H. Pix, Second Master.
„ „ 4	Clergyman	Ulceby, North Lincolnshire.	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
„ „ 5	Gentleman	Corfe Mullen, Wimborne.	„ „
„ „ 6	Steward	Critchill	Rev. H. Pix.
„ „ 7	Clergyman	Hughley Rectory, Salop.	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
„ „ 8	„	Rowner Rectory, Fareham, Hants.	„ „
„ „ 9	Gentleman	Christ Church	Mrs. Tanner (*unauthorized*).
„ „ 10	Widow	Wimborne	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
Boys lowest in School 1	Civilian, India	Bath	„ „
„ „ 2	Officer's Widow	Boulogne	Rev. H. Pix.
„ „ 3	Steward	Critchill	„ „
„ „ 4	Clergyman	Lytchett-Matravers, Wimborne.	Mrs. Tanner.
„ „ 5	„	Isle of Wight	„ „
„ „ 6	„	Bath	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
„ „ 7	„	Isle of Wight	Mrs. Tanner.
„ „ 8	Widow	London	„ „
„ „ 9	Major, R.A.	Charminster, Dorchester.	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
„ „ 10	Gentleman	Trowbridge, Wilts	„ „

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hr.		hrs.					hr.		hr.			yrs.		hr.		hr.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	6	—	9		3	¾	—	2¼	Litton's Introduction to the Scriptures, 1st and 2nd parts.	15		3	¾	—	2¼	Litton's Introduction to Scriptures, St. Matthew (Greek), Ch. 1–10.	15	11	4	¾	—	2	Watts's Scripture History, 97 pages.
Greek	—	4	—	8		4	1	3	4	Thucydides, Book 4th, ch. 1–75; Homer's Il., VII. and VIII.; Euripides, Hippolytus.	10		4	1	—	4	Xenophon's Anabasis, 3rd and 4th Books.							
Latin	All	6	—	9		4	1	6	4	Lucretius, Book 2nd; Horace, Satires; Cicero; Select Epistles.	15		4	1	6	4	Virgil, Æn., VII. and VIII.; Cicero, Orat. in Catil., 3 and 4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's Principia Latina to the end of Active Verbs; Latin Grammar (Kennedy).
French	All	6	—	9	16 Years.	2	1	2	2	Delille's Modèles de Poésie Française, 80 pages; ditto Répertoire des Prosateurs Français; Gasc, Material for French Prose Composition, 400 lines.	15	14 Years.	2	1	2	2	Delille's Répertoire des Prosateurs Français, 40 pages; Cassell's Lessons, 40 Exercises; Le Page, Treasury 10 pages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Delille's Beginner's Own French Book, 60 Exercises; Verbs; Vocabulary, 3 pages.
Arithmetic	All	6	—	9		2	1	—	2	Arithmetic, Barnard Smith.	15		2	1	—	2	Arithmetic, to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	Arith. 8 French 2			¾ —	— —	4 1	Arithmetic; B. Smith's 1st part.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	3	—	4	16 Years.	4	hr. 1	—	hrs. 4	Chardinal's Exercises, 40; Euclid; Algebra, Colenso, Part I.; Trigonometry, Todhunter.	15	14 Years.	4	hr. 1	—	hrs. 4	Euclid, Book 1st. Algebra, to Simple Equations.				hr.		hrs.	
History -	All	6	—	9		2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Student's Hume, from the Stuarts to the end.	15		2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	Student's Hume, from the Stuarts to the end.	—	—	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Davy's History of England, 10 pages.
Geography -	All	6	—	9		2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Butler's Ancient Geography; Sullivan's Modern Geography, Africa and America.	15		2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Sullivan's Modern Geography, Africa and America.	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Butler's Modern Geography, 80 pages.
English Grammar.																								
English Literature.	24	2	—	9		2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Craik's English Literature, from Spenser to Thomson, pages 224–380.	15		2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Trench, English Past and Present.	Reading	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Goldsmith's Deserted Village, 100 lines.
Reading -	35	2																Writing	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3		
Writing - -	80	5		15		2	—	—	—	- - - -	—		—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Dictation; Hopkins' Exercises in Orthography.
Drawing - -	15	2	2*l.* 2*s.*	—		1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$															

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechhanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

*** Some of the elder boys read privately with the Head Master (without any fee or charge) the Agamemnon and Chiphorœ of Æschylus. This was in the evening of 2 days in the week. During the present half-year they have read Demosthenes de Coronâ.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 2nd Class in Lit., 3rd in Moderations at Oxford.
An open exhibition at Magdalene College, Oxford.

(*b*) Three have passed for the East India Service, one having previously graduated at Cambridge, and two in 1864. The one, who went immediately from the school without any other tuition, was placed 3rd in the list of successful candidates. The other, who went for six months to a private tutor after leaving the school, was placed 18th.

(*c*) Several held situations in the public offices, one in the War Office, one in the Privy Council Office, one in the Post Office.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

(See Explanatory Note on page 61.)

County of Dorset.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and En…								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for 1 Years ended 1864.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, dimi…
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Blandford Forum Milton Abbas School.	3,857	Farming and trading.	Agent to trustees.	No	- - -	Good	Trustees	406	150	150	St
Dorchester - Free School.	6,823	Farming -	Trustees -	?	Observed -	Good	Master -	171	101	101	St
Sherborne - King's School.	5,523	Agricultural.	Governors -	Printed copies	Varied by authority.	Good	Governrs.	1,275	946	520	St
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	2,271	Agricultural.	Registrar -	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Registrar	2,395	1,436	695	St
Non-classical Schools—											
Broadwinsor - Smith's School.	1,538	Farming -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	25	—	—	
Evershot - Free Grammar School.	595	Farming -	Trustees -	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees' agent.	75	70	70	S
Litton Cheney -	501	Farming -	Trustees' solicitors.	—	- - -	Fair	Trustees	25	25	25	
Netherbury - Grammar School.	1,875	Farming -	In parish chest.	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Old	Trustees	147	137	110	S
School in Abeyance—											
Shaftesbury - Bimport Grammar School.	2,497	Farming -	School closed	—	- - -	—	- -	12	—	—	

T.				Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
hibi-ons Uni-sities.	Exhibitions at School.			Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.												
£		£												
—	None	—	Local	None	Master	—	Town of Milton Abbas.	Boys	None - -	- -	—	Classical -	None	
—	2	50	Local	Cnty. and brgh.	Master	—	Inhabitants of Dorchester.	Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	Classical -	None	
160	None	—	Local	Residnce.	Governors.	Yes, with Bishop sapproval.	Town and its neighbourhood. (†)	Boys	Residence in neighbourhood abs.	Claim -	Vries.	Classical -	None	
90	None	—	Local	Residence in prsh.	Governors.	Yes	Open to all	Boys	None - -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	None	
—	—	—	2 ex off.	Vicars of Burstok, and Thorncombe.	—	—	Broadwinsor and Burstock.	Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	Classical -	None	
—	—	—	County	—	Master	No	Evershot & Froome St. Quentin.	Boys	Founder's kin pref.	- -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None	
—	None	—	—	—	Master	Yes	Parish -	Boys	None - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None	
—	None	—	3 ex off., rest local.	None	Master	—	Parish -	Boys	Residence -	- -	Slghtly.inc.	Semi-class.	None	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

(*) Only recently founded, to be awarded for first time in 1866.
Boys have come as foundationers from adjoining *Counties* as well as from adjoining parishes.

County of Dorset.	Masters.							Chars	
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.				
Classical Schools—									
Blandford Forum Milton Abbas School.	H.M., under M., Eng. M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	37 B. 18 D.	- -
Dorchester - Free School.	H.M., assistant M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	9 B. 14 D.	No change.
Sherborne - King's School.	H.M., under M., and seven assistant masters.	H.M. & under M. by govrnrs.	Governors with consent of Bishop of Bristol.	Gvrnrs. on H.M.'s nomination.	Gvrnrs.	M.A. Oxford or Cambridge, and member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.; under M. 40*l.* in lieu.	150 B. 37 D.	No change.
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	H.M., 2nd M., assistant class M., Eng. M., Fr. M., drawing M.	Gvrnrs.	Governors	Gvrnrs.	Gvrnrs.	Members of Ch. of Eng.	H.M. & 2nd M.	29 B. 57 D.	No change.
Non-classical Schools—									
Broadwinsor - Smith's School.	H.M. - -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	—	3 B. 25 D.	No change.
Evershot - Free Grammar School.	H.M. - -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	47 D.	No change.
Litton Cheney -	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	D.	- -
Netherbury - Grammar School.	H.M. -	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	42 D.	- -
School in Abeyance—									
Shaftesbury - Bimport Grammar School.	- - - - -	—	- - - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- -

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional } A. Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
85 A. 15 B.	50 A. 50 B.	1·6	9	- - -	H.M. -	—	Yes	57	53	35	6½ a.m. (7 wint.) 9 to 9½ p.m.	Under M.	428	None
66 A. 33 B.	43 A. 57 B.	1	5	- - -	H.M. -	—	Yes	55	43	63	7 a.m. (8 wint.) 9 p.m.	By assistant master.	940	None
100 A.	95 A. 05 B.	6	9	H.M. by statutes, other Ms. by governrs.	H.M., under master, and 3 assistant masters.	H.M.	Yes	115	80	68	6½ a.m. 9 p.m. seniors 10 p.m.	Senior boy; each room inspected by master every night.	500	For all upper boys.
100 A.	33 A. 66 B.	6	—	None -	H.M., 2nd M., and private houses.	None	Yes	—	62	—	7½ a.m. 9¼ p.m.	No particular system.	—	None
100 B.	100 B.	None	1	- - -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	—	—	—	6½ a.m. 8½ p.m.	- - -	350	—
-	35 B. 65 C.	None	5	None -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - -		—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	45 B. 55 C.	None	None	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -		—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Dorset.	Instruction									
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn			
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.
Classical Schools—										
Blandford Forum Milton Abbas School.	40	30	Reading and writing, and a little arithmetic.	By classics chiefly.	Examination	1½ hours daily out of school under supervision.	44	25	17	—
Dorchester Free School.	40	32		By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	½ out of school, boarders under supervision.	23	11	11	—
Sherborne King's School.	38	36	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination; and sometimes by seniority.	Upper forms out of school without supervision, lower forms most in school.	187	168	154	28
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	39	30	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks at Xmas, examination at midsummer.	Chiefly out of school without supervision.	All	45	All	—
Non-classical Schools—										
Broadwinsor Smith's School	44	25	Reading	By English			—	—	—	—
Evershot Free Grammar School.	44	30 in summer. 25 in winter.	Reading easy lessons.				—	—	—	—
Litton Cheney	46	30					—	—	—	—
Netherbury Grammar School.	42	30	Able to read Bible.	Separate for each.	By proficiency		—	—	—	—
School in Abeyance—										
Shaftesbury Bimport Grammar School.	—	—					—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

essons prepared with aid (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction, in Physics Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
ithout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three, orig. comp. rare.	44	26	All three, text books chiefly.	All occasionally					Text books with explanation, and specimens.
ithout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sent. and cont. pieces.	23	12	All three, text books chiefly.	1	1	—	—	—	- - -
ithout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three, according to form.	187	81	All three, text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	- -
ithout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three, orig. rare.	All	All	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	26	—	All three -	—	4	—	12	—	Natural history by text books.
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	40	4	Text books and dictated.	5	10	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	18	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	-
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	37	6	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Dorset.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Master.	Examiner appointed by H.M. Trustees or others.
Classical Schools—													
Blandford Forum Milton Abbas School.	44	44	—	44	—	44	32	6	—	D.F.	Botany 12	Half-yearly	- -
Dorchester - Free School.	23	23	23	—	19	23	14	—	—	- - -	- - -	At Xmas.	Trustees Midsumm
Sherborne - King's School.	187*	76	76	33	? 81	76	76	37	10. singing 47	All, D.F. chiefly -	- - -	Half-yearly	Governor Midsumm
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	All	All	—	24	—	35	80	15	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.	- - -	- - -	Governor Midsumm
Non-classical Schools—													
Broadwinsor - Smith's School	12	22	22	—	—	28	26	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Evershot - Free Grammar School.	15	30	15	—	15	40	40	—	40	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly diocesan spector.
Litton Cheney -	12	3	2	—	—	24	24	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Netherbury - Grammar School.	24	20	20	20	20	37	37	—	—	- - -	- - -	Occasional, by maste vicar, and others.	
School in Abeyance—													
Shaftesbury - Bimport Grammar School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -

* These all vary so very much to suit occasions that it is impossible to give an accurate report; the En

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
urse of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.											
o w i- for in es.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.	(*Continued on next page.*)
	Occasionally		44	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	Boarders	Boarders, 2	
s.	- - -	Sometimes -	23	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	H.M. for boarders.	- - -	2 - -	
	Yes, rarely		187	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	H.M. and other house masters.	All, 2 -	All, 2 -	
-	Yes - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Master of form.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Master of house, H.M. for da y boys.	None in school.	Boarders -	
	- - -	- - -	28	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -	
-	Yes - -	- - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -	
	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	- - -	- - -	37	Open to all.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	

sition includes translation into English of classical authors.

County of Dorset.	Discipline.					Recreation -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day
Classical Schools—									
Blandford Forum	Yes - -	Public, rare.	Corporal -	None - -	None	32	382 sq. yds. and cricket field.	Close	All
Milton Abbas School.									
Dorchester - Free School.	Yes - -	Pulic -	Corporal -	None - -	None	—	380 yds. × 24 yds.	Close	All
Sherborne - King's Schoo	Yes, with appeal to governors.	Generally in form, but very rarely used.	None - -	Set impositions	None	24	¾ acre / 8 acres	Close / ½ mile	All Cri cl
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	Governors can interfere.	Scarcely ever used.	- - -	None - -	None	25	1 rood 28 perches.	Close	All
Non-classical Schools—									
Broadwinsor - Smith's School.	Yes - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	None	—	
Evershot - - Free Grammar School.	H.M. - -	Public -	- - -	No powers -	—	—	None	—	
Litton Cheney -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Parents	—	—	—	
Netherbury - Grammar School.	Yes - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	310 sq. yds.	Close	Al
School in Abeyance—									
Shaftesbury - Bimport Grammar School.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	

Recreation.				Opinion of Head Master.				
mnasium.	Drilling, or Atheletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- -	Drilling optional.	None	Small, provided by H.M.	Those in use.	The same -	Examiners experienced in teaching.	Scarcely possible, expedient to a small extent.	—
- -	Drilling optional.	None	A small one.	English education, Latin and mathematics.	The same -	Universities	By taking modern languages, instead of Greek, after a certain point.	—
- -	Drilling optional.	None	Open to all	Latin, Greek, & math.; hist. and mod. lang. subordinately.	The same -	By governors as at present.	Is given to a certain extent.	No special difficulties.
- -	No - -	None	No - -	Classics, mathematics, English literature, and French.	The same -	Crown or universities.	Possible and expedient within limits.	H.M. not sufficiently independent.
- -	No - -	—	No - -	English commercial education.	The same -	- - -	No - -	Irregular attendance.
- -	Drilling -	—	None -	Reading, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, land surveying.	The same -	- - -	Yes - -	Irregular attendance in summer.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	-	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Reading Scripture, Eng. hist., geo., spell., writing, & cypering.	- - -	- - -	Yes - -	Irregular attendance, and short time at school.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	—

COUNTY OF DORSET.

ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.

Blandford (Milldown Endowed School).

Mr. Stanton's Report.

This school was founded by T. H. Bastard, Esq. in 1862, and endowed with 1,000*l.*, placed by him in the hands of trustees. By the deed of endowment the management of the school is entrusted to seven persons, consisting of three trustees and four others, of whom two must be, and, three may be, women. It is intended for the education of boys and girls together, who must be above the age of 10, and, in the case of girls, under 16, and of boys, under 14 years of age; such boys and girls being the children of artisans, tradesmen, farmers, and people of moderate means. They are to pay 15*s.* a quarter. The school is absolutely undenominational, and to effectually secure this no minister of any religious persuasion can be a trustee. The prominent branch of instruction in the school is always to be, knowledge of the structure of the human body, of physiology, and of the laws of health; and the deed also recommends that economic science in illustration of the laws of industry and wealth shall also be taught. The children are also to be taught the ordinary course of English education, accounts, and book-keeping; needlework, housework, and gardening are to be systematically pursued, with the declared design of teaching the dignity of labour, of imparting hardiness, and encouraging healthful exercise, and of practically training the children to self-help. The school is, on principle, conducted without any place-taking, rewards, or punishments.

When I visited the school there were 12 girls present. As yet no boys have been taken. The premises are all newly built and constructed on improved principles for arrangement and ventilation. A playground adjoins, and a garden in which the girls were encouraged to work, but the parents objecting, this branch of education has been discontinued. A handsome pump dedicated "to the memory of George and Andrew Combe, and of their "zealous efforts to diffuse a knowlege of the human constitution, "and of the laws of nature, as conducive to the laws of health "and advancement of morality," has been erected on one side of the playground by the founder.

The walls of the schoolroom are covered with useful maps and diagrams. Conspicuous among them all is a series of life-sized coloured anatomical representations of the human body, contained on large tablets which can be opened and shut like the leaves of a book. The children were all young, about 12 years old, and had not attended the school more than a year. The dictation of 11 of them was fair, averaging four mistakes each; 2 having none, and 1 having 11. Two did a simple sum in the rule of three,

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Girls).

and 7 of them easy sums in multiplication and division. They did not know much geography. A good lecture was given them in my presence by the mistress on the structure of the human tooth; but I am compelled to say I did not think the children by their answers intelligently appreciated it. They made but indifferent answers to a few general questions I put to them on the functions discharged by the lungs.

It is unfair, perhaps, to criticise a system of education which has experienced names to recommend it, and which is prompted by the purest and most conscientious motives, and any well considered plan to vary the established routine of teaching cannot be without its use. The instance of the school at Blandford is by no means conclusive one way or the other; it is impossible, after so short a trial, to say what will be the results. The girls I saw had only been under instruction for one year. My own present impression is that to acquire a knowledge of the details of physiology, so as to be of any real educational value, requires an intelligence rarely reached by girls of so tender an age, and should be built upon a foundation of more accurate and complete knowledge of language and the principles of arithmetic than was likely to be shown by girls of the age of 12, and not taken from very intellectual homes. I say this, fully convinced at the same time of the wisdom and truth of the following remarks put forth by a large number of gentlemen eminent in the medical world, and I believe many masters and mistresses would do well to attempt to apply them: "We are satisfied that much of the sickness from "which the working classes at present suffer might be avoided; "and we know that the best directed efforts to benefit them by "medical treatment are often greatly impeded, and sometimes "entirely frustrated, by their ignorance and their neglect of the "conditions upon which health necessarily depends. We are, "therefore, of opinion that it would greatly tend to prevent sickness "and to promote soundness of body and mind were the elements "of physiology, in its application to the preservation of health, "made a part of general education; and we are convinced that "such instruction may be rendered most interesting to the young, "and may be communicated to them with the utmost facility and "propriety in the ordinary schools by properly instructed school-"masters."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Thomas Horlock Bastard, 19 Dec. 1862, who gave site and East Indian Railway debenture of 1,000*l.* for aiding the establishment and endowment of school buildings, which were erected at cost to trust of 500*l.*

School Property.—East Indian Railway (5 per cent.) debenture of 500*l.* Income 25*l.* a year, and school building and mistress' residence.

Objects of Trust.—Education as day scholars of children of artisans, tradesmen, farmers, and others of moderate means, without reference to the religious tenets of themselves or their parents. Girls to be above 10 years of age and under 16; boys above 10 and under 14. All to pay such quarterly fees as managers shall determine (Deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Knowledge of the structure of the human body, of physiology, and of the laws of health (always to be a prominent branch of instruction), reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography, and such subjects of scientific and useful knowledge as shall be necessary for the requirements and duties of life; accounts and book-keeping as qualifications for business situations; and needlework, housework, and gardening as far as practicable, with the design of teaching the dignity of labour, imparting skill and handiness, and training the children to self-help (Deed).

Government and Masters.—Deed of endowment 1862. Rules subject to alteration by founder during his life, and afterwards at intervals of not less than 10 years by the managers as they shall think necessary and expedient. Physiology always to be taught (Deed).

Three trustees hold property, and with four others, of whom two shall and three may be women, have full power of managing the school. Office of trustee or manager vacated by death, retirement, bankruptcy, refusal or incapacity to act, or by ceasing for two consecutive years to act, or by ceasing to reside within the limits of Blandford. Vacancies filled by surviving managers (Deed).

Mistress allowed to take two boarders.

State of School in 1868.

At present girls only admitted.

Mistress.—One; has 60*l.* per annum, with house and coals.

Day Scholars.—10; girls chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—A little reading, writing, and ciphering required on admission. No rewards or prizes or punishments. Bible read, but no catechisms or denominational religion taught. Physiology taught by lectures, aided by large diagrams.

A small library from which books are taken out during play-time and holidays. A small playground (¼ acre).

School-time 45 weeks in the year, 27½ hours in the week. School closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL.")

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 79.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1 unc Instru Boys.
				£	£	£				
ABBOTSBURY -	1,089	Susannah S. Horner.	1754	20	20	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Necessitous persons.	30
AFFPUDDLE -	455	Johanna Milbourne.	1807	4 (as returned in 1834.)			Paid to mistress of National Schoo			
BEAMINSTER -	2,614	Frances Tucker	1682	210	66	50	Yes -	None	Mechanics, artizans, and Labourers.	114
BERE-REGIS -	1,336	Thomas Williams.	1719	30	10	12	Yes -	(Some free.)	Labourers or artizans.	26
BLANDFORD-FORUM.	3,900	Archbishop Wake.	1728	47	10	37	No -	1*d.*	Mechanics and superior labourers.	12
BRADFORD ABBAS	585	Rev. Wm. Preston.	1738	24	24	—	No -	1*d.*	Mostly labourers.	43
" "	"	Mark West and W. Read.	1781	12	12	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers and mechanics.	45
BRIDPORT -	7,719	Dan. Taylor -	1708	—	60	—	Yes -	2*d.* (infants 1*d.*)	Mechanics and labourers.	250 70 inf
CORFE-MULLEN -	724	Rich. Lockyer	1730	41	30	5	Yes -	2*d.* or 1*d.* (30 free.)	Farmers, labourers, or small tradesmen.	72
DORCHESTER: Under School.*	6,823	Subscription	1623	62	62	—	Yes -	None	Artizans and labourers.	24
EVERSHOT - (Wilkins' School.)	595	J. Wilkins -	1732	75	75	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				

* See report by Mr. Stanton p. 104. The income is derived from Hospital Charit

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
nothing.		Board.								
rs.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
	—	—	—	None	None	Earl of Ilchester		Neither	No	One.
Return 1868.)										
	—	—	—	None	Five	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and 3 monitors.
	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
	—	—	—	None	Two	Twelve	Trustees	Mast. cert. 2d class ii. div.]	Yes	Master assist., and 2 p. teachers.
	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 8 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
	—	—	—	12 boys E.A., 12 boys M.B.	None	Four	Council	Cert.	Yes	7 (boys' sch.), 4 (inf. sch.)
	21	—	—	None	(8 girls and 5 boys rewarded.)	Two	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
	—	—	—	None	(Two from hosp. ch.)	Five, two, and two.	Town Council.	Neither	No	Master.

r's 8*l.* 10*s.*; Pott and Strangeway's 30*l.*; and Mrs. Floyer's 4*l.*

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in Boys
				£	£	£				
FRAMPTON -	435	Rob. Browne	18th cent.	30	30	—	Yes (mast.)	(Parishioners free.)	Agricultural labourers generally.	34
GILLINGHAM -	3,036	Unknown -	—	277 (Mixed charity)	87	—	Yes -	None	Labourers and small tradesmen.	65
IWERNE-COURTNAY or SHROTON.	620	Lady Elizabeth Freke.	1640	20	20	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Chiefly labouring class.	47
MELBURY-OSMOND	329	Susannah S. Horner.	1754	15	15	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	12
POOLE: National School	9,759	Henry Harbin	1703	16	16	—	No -	(22 free)	Poor and artizans.	22
PUDDLETRENTHIDE.	793	—Harding -	1751	19	(Applied, with sanction of Charity Commi					
SHAFTESBURY: Lush's School -	2,497	Wm. Lush -	1719	262	70	132	Yes -	None	Small tradesmen and mechanics.	20
SHERBORNE: Foster's School.	5,523	Richard Foster.	1640	80	23	40	No -	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	10
Lord Digby's School.	„	Wm. Lord Digby.	1743	58	17	34	Yes -	None		—
SPETTISBURY -	688	Rev. C. Sloper and Bishop Hall.	1733	192	(One quarter of income is applicable for Bibles, but					
STOWER-PROVOST	889	B. Archer -	1764	7	7	—	Yes -	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*	Principally labourers.	71

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
thing.		Board.								
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
	—	—	—	None	None	One	Lord of manor.	Neither	No	One mast.
	—	—	—	10 M.B.	None	Nine	Feoffees with vicar's consent.	Neither	No	Mast. and 3 paid monitors.
	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Lord Rivers.	Neither	No	One.
	—	—	—	None	None	Earl of Ilchester.		Neither	No	Master.
	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Nat. sch. committ.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Five.
pport of National mixed school of parish.)						Three	One of the trustees.		Yes.	
	—	—	—	None	Six	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
	10	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Master & brethren of Sherborne Almshse.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
	13	—	—	None	(Two rewarded.)	Fifteen	Lord of manor.	Mist. uncert.	No	One.
so applied for many years. (Information from Charity Commissioners.)										
	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Managers	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	N (i Ins Boy
				£	£	£				
STURMINSTER-MARSHALL.	850	Wm. Mackrell	1799	38	38	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	16
SYDLING S. NICHOLAS.	692	John Barber	1796	35	35	—	Yes -	None	Labouring poor.	26
TOLLER-PORCORUM.	500	Geo. Brown -	1773	21 (Mixed charity)	—	—	Yes -	(5*l.* a year farmers and tradesmen.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	25
WAREHAM -	6,694	G. Pitt - -	1693	24	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
WIMBORNE MINSTER.	2,271	Roger Gillingham.	1698	65 (Mixed charity)	20	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Various -	42
YETMINSTER -	696	Hon. Rob. Boyle.	1697 about.	70	70	—	Yes -	(8*s.* a year.)	Principally labourers.	26

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
thing.		Board.								
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	(Vicar and churchwardens.)	Vicar -	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Three.
	—	—	—	None - -	None -	(Winchester College.)	Clergyman and churchwardens.	Mist uncert.	No -	One mist.
	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Four -	Owner of farm of Toller Fratrum.	Neither -	No -	Two.
	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Governors of grammar school.		Neither -	No -	Mast. only
	—	—	—	3 M.B. - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Bath.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The grammar school at Bath is united with a foundation for an hospital for 14 old women, called the Black Alms, and was founded by King Edward VI. for the education of "boys and young men in grammar"; and the master is to be "at least well instructed in the Latin tongue." The master is appointed by the charity trustees as the successors of the corporation, in whom are vested the estates of the whole foundation. The charity is governed by a scheme from the Court of Chancery of 1849, which requires for the school "instruction in Greek and Latin and a good classical education," together with the usual course of modern subjects; "but all such extended instruction shall be "given simultaneously with, and in no case independently of, "classical instruction, which at all times is to be regarded and "treated as the principal object of the foundation." Modern languages and the elements of science are also to be taught at a small extra payment.

The teaching staff consists of three masters, all of whom are appointed by the trustees; the scheme requires that the second be competent to teach Greek and Latin; and both the second and third are independent of the head master, and are subject only to the general supervision and direction which he exercises over the whole establishment. To the head mastership is attached the living of Charlcombe, a village within two miles of Bath.

The school is in the centre of the city, surrounded on all sides by houses. The master's house faces the street, and is moderately suitable; one room is given up for the use of the trustees at their ordinary meetings. The two school-rooms are at the back part of the house and tolerably convenient; behind them is a small playground or court, sufficient, perhaps, for a school of day boys, but unpaved, and dirty in wet weather. There are dormitories over the school-room capable of holding a large number of boarders; the present master takes none, the number being limited to six by order of the trustees. There is a sort of cellar beneath the school-room, which is meant to be used as a play-room in wet weather.

The school consisted of 65 boys, of whom 50 were free boys, paying nothing, and elected by the trustees after solicitation and canvassing. The parents must have resided in Bath three years

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before their boys are entitled to admission. The rest were day boys who paid 8*l.* a year.

The boys were all young, and seldom stayed beyond 14 or 15 years of age; in the lowest form several were not even much beyond 7. Few of the boys learnt Greek, and those few had but slight acquaintance with it. The knowledge shown of Latin was better. Cæsar was construed with some fluency by the second class, but their parsing was only moderate. The two upper classes answered questions in English and European geography creditably. The French translation, *vivâ voce*, of the upper class was good, as also was their knowledge of French grammar. Their dictation and arithmetic were also fairly done. The handwriting was indifferent. The discipline did not seem altogether satisfactory.

The 50 foundationers are the sons, generally, of the smaller tradesmen of the city; there is a small admixture of an upper class among them; but in Bath, social feeling runs high, and there is a reluctance on the part of any gentleman or upper tradesman to send his son to associate with the free boys. The trustees, a large portion of whom are taken from the most respectable tradesmen of the city, meet every quarter, when a reporter is present, and all the proceedings, consisting often of the detail of small matters connected with the school, are circulated in the local paper; the undoubted tendency of which is not favourable to the keeping up of a very cordial understanding between the master and themselves. The trustees themselves do not send their sons to the school, and professional residents, such as clergymen and medical men, expressed reluctance to make use of it. A resident clergyman had lately thought it necessary to remove his son, after a short stay, upon social grounds.

At present, this foundation, the income of which is likely to improve, is hardly doing work commensurate with its endowment. The school within the last few years has largely decreased in numbers. Before the adoption of the scheme of 1849 a higher class of boys was educated than there is now, and opinions were expressed that it then discharged more useful functions than at present. The "gratuitous teaching" clause was inserted in the scheme against the wish of many of the trustees. They are still opposed to it, and are in favour of imposing a capitation fee upon all. Some of them also desired to see the school divided into a classical and modern department. At present the parents do not appreciate an education for which they have nothing to pay. The attendance of the free boys was at one time so irregular that the trustees caused a notice to be printed in large letters, which is still hung up at the entrance, threatening expulsion to those who absented themselves without adequate cause. In July 1864, there being five vacancies on the foundation, there was no application to fill them up. One of the trustees assured me that, when canvassed for the nomination of a free boy, he invariably found that the petitioner desired his

son's admission to the school, not for the sake of the education afforded, but because he saved thereby 4*l.* or 5*l.* a year.

The state of things appears to be this: the sons of the smaller tradesmen now get for nothing at the school a costly education which they do not appreciate; and they could get elsewhere a much cheaper one, for which they could well afford to pay, of the kind they prefer; and the presence of their sons at the school as foundationers effectually discredits and lowers its social and intellectual character. An exhibition to the university of 60*l.* a year, subscribed for lately by certain of the inhabitants, remained three years without a candidate. I was frequently told that there was a great want in Bath not only of a middle class school, but also of a school which could afford to the many residents there, whose means did not permit them to make use of the existing upper schools in the city, which are good and numerous, the advantage of obtaining, at a cheaper rate, a liberal education.

To employ two gentlemen educated at the university to teach what is suited to the needs of the majority of the present scholars is a mere waste of power. The condition of the school is, in this respect, entirely unsatisfactory. The master and some of the trustees were in favour of more stringently enforcing the existing rule in the scheme for some preliminary examination for the foundationers. The result, however, of an attempt to raise the standard of this examination was to almost annihilate applications for admission to the free list. Many of the trustees also disapproved of it, and it has not been persisted in. A gentleman, who once was the second master there, and is himself intimately connected with Bath, and is now the head master of an endowed grammar school elsewhere, has favoured me with some suggestions respecting the school at Bath, which he once addressed to the trustees. They are so much to the point, and are based on so much practical experience, that, with his permission, I have printed them at p. 93 of my report.

The question has been more than once agitated as to removing the school to some more open situation. An opportunity occurred of acquiring the buildings in Lansdown, lately vacated by the Bath and Lansdown Proprietary College, and the head master was anxious that they should be secured, but the trustees were not prepared with funds, and were reluctant to move in the matter. The site is commanding and for a boarding school absolutely unobjectionable: but, as long as the grammar school remains a day school, the situation is hardly central enough. A mile, and, to many, much more than a mile, and steep hill twice a day, would be irksome and inconvenient, especially for the younger boys.

Not only is the grammar school property likely to increase in value, but I am informed there is a large property belonging to a charity known as S. John's Hospital, which, by the falling in of leases, lives, &c., will, in the process of time, be augmented so as to reach 12,000*l.* a year. There are also considerable accumula-

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tions from Sir Thomas White's Charity, for lending money to young freemen, which is of very little use, and every year will be of less. There will be, therefore, shortly a large fund, part of which, it is hoped by many, will be made in some way available for educational wants.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv., 269. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By charter of King Edward VI., 12 July 1553, who granted estates and revenues of priory of Bath, annual value 25*l.* 10*s.*, to the mayor and citizens, at annual rent of 10*l.* for support of a free grammar school and almshouse (St. Catherine's Hospital). A salary of 10*l.* to be paid to master, a fit, able, and literate person, at least well instructed in the Latin tongue. Trustees empowered to acquire other property of the annual value of 10*l.* Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—The property originally granted not exactly ascertained. The two charities (school and almshouses) at present own house property, from which was received in 1866, 893*l.* gross. They are in debt to another charity (Sir Thomas White's Loan Fund *) to the amount of 343*l.* Amount applied to school in 1866, 485*l.*, besides repairs, rates, &c. (see balance sheet p. 180.) Value will further increase by falling in of leases, and debt probably soon be cleared off.

Master's house and school rebuilt in 1752. Buildings and site good; but space for playground, &c. deficient.

Scheme provides for establishment, when revenues suffice, of four exhibitions, from 50*l.* to 80*l.* each, tenable for four years, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and young men in grammar; and also to assist, relieve, and comfort 10 poor persons dwelling within the city and suburbs (charter). To instruct 10 children of freemen and citizens gratis, and more when

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* The Clerk of the Trustees gives the following information respecting Sir Thomas White's fund:—

"The income of Sir Thomas White's fund is simply the dividend on 698*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* stock in the New 3 per Cents., being the total of the present fund not out on bond, or lent to the grammar school and hospital.

"The sums lent to the freemen of Bath do not bear interest, and no interest has ever been paid by the trustees in respect of the sum borrowed by them from Sir Thomas White's foundation.

"The income proper is simply added to the capital, which is also increased every 24 years by the payment, by the corporation of the city of Bristol, of the sum of 10*l.*, agreeably to the terms of Sir Thomas White's gift. The last payment, 98*l.* 18*s.*, was made in 1862.

"Under the terms of the gift the trustees lend this money in sums of 25*l.* each, without interest, to freemen of the city of Bath, resident within its limits, on their entering into a bond, with two sureties, for the repayment thereof at the end of 10 years; but few applications are made for these loans, and they not unfrequently become irrecoverable. No specific object is required of the borrowers, who are therefore at liberty to apply the sums borrowed for any purpose, laudable or otherwise."

The following is the balance sheet of this fund for 1866:—

	£	s.	d.
To balance forward, made up as under	53	0	11
„ Amount due on bonds	134	8	2
„ „ from Grammar School	342	15	1
„ Proceeds of Exchequer Bills	598	16	0
„ Interest on do.	12	2	9
„ Dividends	10	6	0
	£1,151	8	11

	£	s.	d.
By expenditure	0	8	6
„ Amount due from Grammar School	342	15	1
„ „ Invested in New 3 per Cents.	602	1	9
„ Commission on 34*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* at 5 per cent.	1	14	5
„ Amounts on bonds	147	8	2
„ Balance at bank	57	1	0
	£1,151	8	11

revenues increased (writ of execution of decree of Charity Commissioners, 1736).

To give free education to sons of parents who have resided three years within the borough, the number to be at the discretion of the trustees, but as a general rule to be in the ratio of one boy for every 4*l.* paid to master. (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (charter). The Greek and Latin languages, and all subjects requisite for a good classical education; also mathematics, arithmetic, writing, reading, general English literature, geography, English composition, and sacred and profane history; classical instruction always to be considered the principal object. Also French, German, and the elements of practical arts and sciences, on payment of a small sum (scheme 1849).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by order of Court of Chancery, 9 June 1849.

Trustees of the municipal charities of Bath (vacancies filled by Court of Chancery), appoint, and with reasonable cause dismiss, foundation masters, nominate boys to foundation, and appoint yearly examiners. Free scholars, if expelled by head master, have an appeal to them.

Three foundation masters must be members of Church of England, head master a clergyman, M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. Rectory of Charlecombe annexed to the head mastership.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take six boarders. Gross income from endowment 215*l.*, from fees 284*l.*, besides house and premises and profits of boarders, and rectory of Charlecombe, worth about 230*l.* per annum. Second master receives 150*l.*; third master 90*l.*, from endowment. No restriction as to boarders. May take Sunday duty. Other masters appointed and paid by head master, one for every 25 paying boys.

Day Scholars.—73, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to two miles; 50, on the foundation, free. Others pay 8*l.* for general work. French, German, and drawing extra, 1*l.* 10*s.* each; two of them 2*l.*; or all three 3*l.* Drilling about 15*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction various according to age; average, 45*l.* Washing, 2*l.* School bills, highest, 69*l.*; average, 47*l.*; lowest, 42*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 1,200 feet per boy. Hours of rising and going to bed, various, according to age. Head master about to discontinue boarding house, w hich isnot profitable owing to restriction of numbers.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read; are, *pro formâ*, examined in other subjects; but canvass trustees for admission.

School classified chiefly by classics—separately for French and mathematics. Greek, French, drawing, and Latin verse, voluntary, replaced sometimes by book-keeping and higher arithmetic. Drawing taught by master of School of Arts. Religious instruction in scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Bible read daily.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examinations half-yearly by head master. Annually by trustees' examiners. Prizes given for examination and class work together.

Punishments; caning, impositions, and keeping in; the first by head master only, in a lobby outside the schoolroom.

Playground 990 square yards, close to school. Masters sometimes join in cricket. A few boys learn drilling. A library open to all on presentation of a book or books.

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One boy a year on an average goes to university. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]
School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for the Year 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank	28	6	5
Do. in hands of Secretary	3	1	0
Rents	893	9	0
Balance due to Secretary on petty cash	1	11	0½
£	926	7	5½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, and insurance	29	3	3
Property tax	15	1	8
Repairs	71	17	10
Secretary, Surveyor, and Receiver	51	16	5
Incidentals	17	18	9½
Grammar School.			
Masters	455	0	0
Prizes	30	10	0
St. Catherine's Hospital.			
Poor women	179	15	0
Surgeon and Matron	8	17	6
Balance at Bank	66	7	0
£	926	7	5½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Benjamin Barhum, Milsome Street, Bath, Auctioneer.
Augustus George Baretti, Claremont Villa, Bath, Solicitor.
Edmund Lloyd Bagshawe, Bath, Surgeon.
Robert Dyer Commans, Bath, Chemist.
George Edwards, Bath, Wine Merchant.
Randle Wilbraham Falconer, Bath, Physician.
Richard Frances George, Bath, Surgeon.
William Hunt, Bath, Gentleman.
Thomas Jolly, Bath, Silk Mercer.
George Arthur Jones, Bath, Gentleman.
Richard King, Bath, Silk Mercer.
Charles Frederick Marshall, Bath, Gentleman.
George Moger, Bath, Banker.
William Titley, Hall Street, Bath, Cheese Factor.
Rev. Edward Douglas Tinling, Whitehall, London, Inspector of Schools.

Head Master:
Rev. H. S. Fagan, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Unitarian minister	Weston Lane	A mile.
,, ,,	2	Newspaper editor	Bath	Just over a mile.
,, ,,	3	Accountant	Do.	A furlong.
,, ,,	4	Pastrycook	Lyncombe	A mile.
,, ,,	5	Chemist	Bath	Three doors off.
,, ,,	6	Surgeon (dead)	Do.	Nearly two miles.
,, ,,	7	Grocer	Bathwick	¾ mile.
,, ,,	8	Solicitor	Bath	⅛ mile.
,, ,,	9	Stationer	Do.	⅛ mile.
,, ,,	10	Auctioneer	Do.	¾ mile.
Boys lowest in school	1	Innkeeper	Do.	½ mile.
,, ,,	2	Accountant	Do.	2 miles.
,, ,,	3	Laceman	Do.	1 mile.
,, ,,	4	Upholsterer	Do.	¾ mile.
,, ,,	5	Florist	Do.	Little over a mile.
,, ,,	6	Plumber	Do.	½ mile.
,, ,,	7	Postmaster	Do.	1¼ miles.
,, ,,	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
,, ,,	9	Lodging-house keeper.	Do.	½ mile.
,, ,,	10	Police inspector	Do.	¼ mile.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school	1	Solicitor	Burton-on-Trent	The head master.
,, ,,	2	Clergyman	Farringdon, Berks	Do.
,, ,,	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
,, ,,	4	Retired military officer.	Clifton	Do.
,, ,,	5	Indian officer	Bengal Presidency	Head master's assistant.
,, ,,	6	Surgeon	Sawbridgeworth	Head master.
Boys lowest in school	1	Clergyman	Farringdon, Berks	Do.
,, ,,	2	Indian officer	Bengal	Head master's assistant.
,, ,,	3	Farmer	Marshfield	Head master.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which the Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	all	3	0	21	Y. 13	2	H. *	1	H. 2½	The Bible, the First Book of Samuel and the corresponding part in Riddle's Scripture History.	(learnt with head form.)						The same as in head form.	23	Y. nearly 10.	2	H. *	–	H. 1½	Watt's Scripture History.
Greek - -	11	3	0	3	15	2	1	2	6	Eurip. Bacchæ, 600 lines; St. Mark, 7 chapters; Xen. Anab. 1 bk.	8	12	2	1	2	4	Greek Delectus, and Gr. Grammar.							
Latin - -	all	6	0	9	nearly 14½.	6	1	4	9	Virgil Æn. xi.; Hor. Satires, half book; Livy, a little.	12	12½	6	1	2	6	Ovid, Selections; Cæsar, bk. iv.	11	9¾	6	1	2	6	Delectus; Henry's First Latin.
French - -	28	3	30s.	8	13½	2	1	2	2	Guillaume le Conquérant (Guizot).	12	12½	2	1	2	2	De Fivas' Selections.	8	10	2	1	2	2	Hall's First French.
German - -	2	1	30s.	2	13	2	1	2	2	Schmidt's tales.														
Arithmetic -	all	6	0	9	14	4	1½	various.	6	Colenso; Barnard Smith.	12	12½	4	1½	various.	4	Colenso.	23	10	6	1¼	–	8	Colenso.
Book-keeping	12	1	0	3	12	2	1	—	—	Chambers - -	9	11½	2	—	—	—	Chambers.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	0	6	14	2	1	—	—	Viva voce from Nat. Soc. Text Book.														

Table B.—School Instruction—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.*	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Third Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Mathematics,* pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	3	0	9	Y. 15	4	H. 2	various.	H. —	Colenso, Alg. parti.; Trigonometry, ditto.; Euclid, various.	7	Y. 13½	2	H. 1	—	H. 2	Euclid and Colenso Algebra.		Y.		H.		H.	
History - -	all	3	0	21	13	2	⅔	1	1½	Students' Hume; Smith's Rome and Greece.	learns with head form.					1½	Student's Hume -	23	10	2	1	–	2	Mrs. Markham.
Geography -	50	3	0	21	13	2	⅔	1	1½	Anderson, (Ancient v. voce).						1½	Anderson - -	23	10	2	1	–	2	Anderson.
English Grammar.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Allen and Cornwell -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	2	1	–	2	(Dictation, &c.)
English Literature.	14	1	—	10	14	2	1	—	2	Themes, &c. v. voce, and reading Bacon's Essays and Morell's Analysis.	4	12½	2	1	—	2	Analysis, v. voce &c. as head form.							
English Composition.	all	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—															
Reading -	all	—	—	—	—	6	½	—	3	The Scripture and History Text Books.	—	—	—	—	—	3	Hughes' Reader, and the Histories in use.	23	10	2	1	–	2	The Class Text Books.
Writing - -	all but head form																							
Music - -	2	2	60*s.*	—	—	2	1	—	—															
Drawing -	28	2	30*s.*	7	14	2	2	—	4	School of Art Master.	8	12½	2	2	—	4								
Other Subjects	Mapping is done by all except the head boys at home, during drawing hours.									—							—	13	10	2	2	–	4	—

* Mathematics is taught during Greek to those who do not learn Greek.

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last SEVEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Open scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford, 1859.
First place in Sizarship examination, first and second year, St. John's, Cambridge, 1860.
London University, first class B.A., 1862 (classical examination).
Several minor distinctions.

(*c*) A yearly average of three boys passed in Oxford middle-class examinations (*juniors*).
For the last two years two boys have gone in for the Cambridge middle-class examinations.

Bridgwater.—King James' Free School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

With a population of 12,000, Bridgwater is but poorly provided with the means of education either for the upper or middle class. The grammar school endowment consists of nothing but 26*l.* a year paid to a master, which is hardly earned by his being compelled in return to educate freely seven scholars, who are elected by competition at the half-yearly examinations out of the school. The original grant of King James of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* representing a much larger sum now, was made to the master "ad pueros bidem et vicinis oppidis adjacentes bonis literis instruendum."

The school was held in a private house rented by the master, in a street of the town, in a good situation, but necessarily circumscribed for space. There were no boarders at the time of my visit, but there were 30 day boys, sons of gentry, clerks, and upper tradesmen. The master had only lately been appointed, and hoped, as a private enterprise, to raise a good upper school, for which assuredly there is both room and material in the town. He intended, as soon as he was more settled, to take boarders. The 26*l.* is partly derived from a charge on the tithes of the parish of Bridgewater, and partly from interest on some money in consols left by various individuals.

The boys were well taught, and their appearance and manner good. The course of instruction was chiefly classical, and considering that two thirds of them had not been at school six months their progress was satisfactory.

There is a large and rich farming and mercantile population in this neighbourhood, and a good school for this class is much needed. Mr. Gabriel Poole, an inhabitant of the town, who has interested himself in these matters, thinks that a school on the proprietary system, for the upper and middle class, or at all events for the latter, would be supported well both by farmers and tradesmen.

I have remarked at length on Morgan's school in this town, in my general report (vol. vi. p. 49, see also p. 264 of this vol.), and, useful as that school is at present, I think it might be made yet more available for the growing wants of the neighbourhood.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 424, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Queen Elizabeth, who, in 1561, granted a lease of the great and small tithes of the parish, subject to a charge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for the maintenance of a master. The charge was renewed in a grant by letters patent of James I. in 1613, and ultimately in a conveyance in fee of said tithes in 1706 to the corporation of Bridgwater.

School Property.—Besides the above-mentioned charge, there are two acres of land and 628*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* consols, arising from sundry bequests and donations. Present annual income 29*l.* 10*s.* gross, 28*l.* net.

No school buildings or master's house.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—"Uni pedagogo sive ludi magistro ad pueros et "juvenes ibidem et oppidis vicinis adjacentes et ad illam confluentes "erudiendum et bonis litteris instruendum." (Q. Elizabeth.) For six boys, to be elected from time to time by open competition, to receive gratuitously a good classical and general education. Other free scholars may be nominated by donors of 100*l.* and upwards (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Bonæ literæ."

Government and Masters.—New scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 1 May 1857.

Trustees, appointed by Court of Chancery, of the public charities of Bridgwater, consisting of the vicar and 14 other residents in the town, have the management of the property and power to prescribe general rules and regulations, subject to which the master controls the school, and can suspend, but not expel, a boy. Half-yearly examiners to be appointed, one by the trustees and one by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who also appoints and may dismiss the head master.

No qualification named for head master, and no restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Income, 28*l.* from endowment, and fees from 28 boys not on the foundation. No house. Has Sunday clerical duty. A second master newly appointed, to be paid by head master. Drilling master to be paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-eight, ages not stated, from distances up to six miles. Also seven free scholars. The rest pay 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum, or 12*l.* 12*s.* if over 12 years of age. Attend church on Sunday.

Boarders.—Three. Four meals a day. Meat once, or twice if requisite. Terms 40 guineas. 2*l.* extra if meat is given twice. Hours 7 a.m., 8½ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge of simple rudiments necessary on admission.

School classified by one subject chiefly. School course slightly modified to suit boys. School open to all denominations. Prayers from liturgy morning and evening. Half an hour daily devoted to religious instruction.

Promotion by half year's work and examination together.

Examination twice a year by two examiners, one appointed by bishop, and one by trustees. Book prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and in school.

Playground of moderate size, close to school, open to all. No supervision out of school. No bounds prescribed.

[One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 26 hours a week, besides about one hour a day for preparation. Play time 25 hours a week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Farmer - -	Western Zoyland -	4 miles.
" "	2	Private gentleman	Padnoller House, Stowey.	6 "
" "	3	Innkeeper -	Bridgwater -	¼ "
" "	4	}	Do. -	¼ "
" "	5	} Currier - -	Do. -	¼ "
" "	6	}	Do. -	¼ "
" "	7	Solicitor - -	Do. -	1½ "
" "		Innkeeper -	Do. -	½ "
" "		Solicitor - -	Do. -	In the next house.
" "		Wesleyan minister	Do. -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in school	1	Clergyman, Church of England.	Charlynch -	4 "
" "	2	Excise officer -	Bridgwater -	½ "
" "	3	Widow - -	Do. -	½ "
" "	4	Do. - -	Do. -	½ "
" "	5	Solicitor - -	Do. -	Next house.
" "	6	Do. - -	Do. -	¼ "
" "	7	Coal merchant -	Do. -	½ "
" "	8	Pawnbroker -	Do. -	½ "
" "	9	Grocer - -	Do. -	¼ "
" "	10	Private gentleman	Durleigh -	1½ "

The head master has just opened a boarding house with three pupils.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Vicar of Bridgwater for the time being.
John Browne, Bridgwater, Merchant.
Robert Ford, Bridgwater, Retired Merchant.
George Henning Pain, Bridgwater, Solicitor.
Carey Bailey Mogg, Bridgwater, Merchant.
James Haviland, Bridgwater, Surgeon.
Gabriel Stone Poole Brent, Solicitor.
John Trevor, Bridgwater, Solicitor.
John Lovell Sealy, Bridgwater, Banker.
Richard Smith, Bridgwater, Solicitor.
George Parker, Bridgwater, Maltster.
Richard Reynolds Woodland, Bridgwater, Banker.
Joseph Richard Smith, Bridgwater, Pawnbroker.
B. Lovibond, Bridgwater, Solicitor,
Richard Axford, Bridgwater, Surgeon.
William John Ford, Bridgwater, Bank Manager.
Rev. John Collins, Incumbent of Saint John's.

Head Master:

Rev. O. R. Wintle.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRUTON.—KING EDWARD VI.'s FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE Letters Patent of King Edward VI., which restored and regranted the endowments of this school in the town of Bruton, recite, that the discontinuance of the school, in the reign of his father, was a heavy loss to the inhabitants and to the other neighbouring towns there, and in compliance with the petition "not only of the inhabitants but of a great many other of Our subjects of the whole neighbouring country," re-established it as a Free Grammar School for the education of boys and youths in grammar, so as to make them, in the words of the older foundation deed, "after their capacities, perfect Latin men." The freedom was unlimited.

The school is now governed by an elaborate scheme approved in Chancery in 1859, containing many excellent but somewhat over-minute regulations, and the trustees or governors are the chief resident gentry of the town. The area from which they are chosen might with advantage be extended. A pension of 80*l.* is paid by them out of the endowment to Mr. Abrahall, the late head master, who latterly declined boarders; and the school, from a flourishing one of 60, sank to 10 in 1864, when the present master was elected.

The schoolroom is large and well ventilated. An additional class room would be desirable. There is a good open playground, with a field for cricket adjoining. The bedrooms are quite unobjectionable; but the arrangements for washing are inconvenient.

The head master's house is old fashioned and the rooms small, and not very suitable. I believe the trustees, who take an interest and pride in the school, are willing to rebuild it when they can get or accumulate the requisite funds, for which purpose indeed power is reserved to them in their scheme.

There were 43 boys present, 24 of whom were boarders and 19 day boys, at the time of my visit, of whom 17 had only come that half year. Of the 19 day boys only two were sons of the tradesmen of the town, the rest being sons of professional men or of those who had come to reside for the sake of a cheap education, which they obtain at the low charge of 4*l.* 4*s.* each boy. The capitation fee of 8*l.* 8*s.* for the boarders, or residents beyond the parish, has been reduced to 5*l.* 5*s.* by the consent of the trustees and at the wish of the master, who found the former sum was considered too high by the parents. The master has given up one third of the capitation fees to which he is entitled to augment the general fund for the payment of under masters, &c.

The work of the school, considering its recent re-establishment, was quite satisfactory. The first and second classes for their age

showed a fair knowledge of Greek, Latin, and English; they construed Homer and Greek Testament creditably. French and drawing were well attended to, but the knowledge of arithmetic and geography was generally weak. The papers in Euclid were better. In knowledge of languages, a boy of 12 was before all the rest.

The governors have the power of electing five free boys, but they have had no applications of late, and are indisposed to encourage them, believing that the class of boys who would avail themselves of the privilege would be unsuited to the present constitution of the school. The school is now, and has been for many years, an upper classical school, and as such, both the master and governors wish to keep it. Besides its name, there are other indications that such was the intention of the foundation; Hugh Saxey, who was himself educated at the grammar school, having founded a Blue Coat school, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the town, for a poorer class of boys than those who could benefit by the grammar school. Apart from founder's intentions, I believe it to be the general wish to retain to the school its present character.

Besides the Grammar School and Blue Coat School, there is in Bruton a National School to which many of the poorer farmers send their sons. The richer farmers send their sons to the Grammar School, or to Shepton Mallet, which is only a few miles off.

There is an arrangement in the scheme whereby the governors have the power of electing, upon the recommendation of a competent examiner, two exhibitioners, who receive 30*l.* each for two years, to be enjoyed either at the University, or, if they are not desirous of going there, in any other sphere of life in which the governors shall think it will be most advantageous for them.

No exhibition has been filled up since 1860.

The discipline of the school was good.

The Blue Coat School mentioned above, is part of a rich endowment, which I am told in a few years is likely to amount to 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* a year. The buildings consist of a handsome Gothic quadrangle, with a chapel on one side and almshouses, and the school and masters' house on the other, resembling the quadrangle of an Oxford college. Here 18 poor boys of Bruton are fed, clothed, and educated; afterwards they are apprenticed for seven years, with a fee of 28*l.* Twice every day the master has to read portions of the Liturgy to the inmates, and on Sunday a chaplain preaches to them. The trustees are a large body of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest position in the county. I understood that the apprentice fee had been at various times greatly abused, masters taking and parents binding boys colourably, in order to get it. The education given was suited, perhaps, to the condition in life of the boys who received it, and was quite elementary.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.
(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 380, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of Richard Fitz James, Bishop of London, Sir John Fitz James and Doctor Edmondes covenanting with the Abbot of Brewton in 1519. Discontinued on suppression of monastery of Bruton. Restored by letters patent of Edward VI., 1 May 1550, who regranted the manor of Blynsfield by Shaston, certain property at Warminster, and a house at Bruton, total annual value, 11*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, for maintenance of a free grammar school. Deeds in custody of secretary to the trustees.

School Property.—The manor of Blynsfield (165 acres), three fourteenths of the manor of Furnax at Warminster (218 acres), a farm at South Bruham (174 acres) purchased in 1727, a field at North Bruham, part of the common (six acres, let at 7*l.*), and a sum of 145*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* bank annuities. Income (on average of last five years) 416*l.* gross, 334*l.* net, besides schoolmaster's house, playground, and field. Will be increased slightly by falling in of leases. Surplus income to be invested by governors, and when it amounts to 1,000*l.*, application to be made to Charity Commissioners as to disposal.

Buildings and site fair.

Two exhibitions (includod in school endowment) of 30*l.* a year each for three years, tenable at English universities or elsewhere.

Objects of Trust.—"And it was thereby agreed that the said school-"master should teach his scholars grammar after the good new "form used in Magdalen College in Oxford or in the school at Paul's "in London, or after such good form as for the time should be most used; "also that the said master for the time being should freely teach all "such scholars of men children as to him should resort for learning and "none other, indifferently after their capacities, as well the poor man's "child as the rich, nothing exacting of any of them or of the friends of "any of them for his labour, but if any reward should be freely and "liberally offered unto the said schoolmaster, it should be lawful for him "to take the same; and the said master should not teach his scholars "songs or other polite learning, as the cross bow reading of the matins or "psalter or such other small things, neither reading of English, but such "as should concern learning of grammar; for the founders of the said "school intended only to have the grammar of the Latin tongue so "sufficiently taught, that the scholars of the same, profiting and proving, "should in times to come for ever be after their capacities perfect Latin "men." (Indenture of 1519.) For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, to endure for perpetual time to come (letters patent). For all boys of good character, preference being given to children of residents in Bruton and adjoining parishes. (Scheme A.D. 1859.)

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). The principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrines of the Church of England, the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, the principles of chemistry and physical science generally, &c. A fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum for French, German, and drawing. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 30 May 1859.

Twelve governors incorporated, originally appointed by letters patent, and self-elected from parishioners, manage estates; empowered to borrow money if necessary; may, with consent of Bishop of Bath and Wells, make ordinances, appoint and dismiss masters, and appoint an annual examiner, on whose report, and on report of head master as to good conduct, the exhibitioners are chosen.

Head master must be a graduate of an English university, well qualified in learning and morals. Not to undertake clerical duty in Bruton, nor any other duty without consent of governors. A pension of 80*l.* per ann. paid to two last head masters.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 25 boarders. Income, 110*l.* from endowment, (may be increased to 150*l.*) and one third of capitation fees, and 14 boarders from 45*l.* to 50*l.* each, besides house and premises. Second master's income, 80*l.* from endowment, and one sixth of capitation fees. Third master's salary, 60*l.* French and German, and drawing master, appointed and partly paid by head master. Other extras paid by pupils'.

Day Scholars.—Seventeen, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to four miles; pay 5*l.* for general work (foundationers 4*l.*) French, German, and drawing extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each; music, 4*l.* 4*s.*; singing and chemistry, 1*l.* each.

Boarders.—14; in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms from 45*l.* to 50*l.* besides capitation fees. Washing two guineas. School bills, highest, 100*l.*; average, 67*l.*; lowest, 47*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom, 360 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 8½ to 9 p.m. Head master gives an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum for boarders. No other masters allowed to take boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified chiefly by Latin and Greek. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. [No Greek taught to the two lowest forms, but more English and arithmetic to suit requirements of sons of farmers and tradesmen, Aug. 1867.] Religious instruction given to all. Church catechism not compulsory where parents object. Prayers morning and evening. Boys read Bible in class.

Promotions partly by half year's work and partly by examination; all subjects taken together.

Examination once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by the governors. Book prizes given by the governors and masters.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the last public, and not without reporting to head master.

Playground about a quarter of an acre adjoining school, besides cricket ground of 1¾ acres. Masters join in games, and overlook boys during play hours. Boarders not to go beyond bounds, nor into town without leave.

No boys have gone to Oxford or Cambridge during three years preceding August 1867.

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours, with extra time or those who learn extra subjects. Playtime 18 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET for Year ending Lady Day 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand at commencement	100	15	7
Rents (including game licence, 5*l.*) received	388	10	6
Do. due Lady Day 1864	71	12	9
⅔ rents of Furnax Manor	13	18	9
Dividends on stock	3	2	4
Capitation fees	50	0	0
Sale of schemes	0	1	0
Sale of lime	0	2	4
	£628	3	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs to farms, draining, &c.	73	17	2
Insurance	7	13	3
Repairs to school	107	17	4
Advertising, printing, &c.	17	8	0
Expenses of meeting	3	12	0
Pension to late master (1¼ years)	100	0	0
Salaries	174	2	0
Exhibition	15	0	0
Balance	128	13	6
	£628	3	3

[*For Table* A. *see page* 194.]

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M	
Religious Knowledge	31	4	—	8	15	2	0 30	1	1 0	Harris' Scripture Questions, 1–86; Sinclair on the Catechism; beginning to end of Creed, Part II.	7	12	2	0 30	1	1 0	Harris' Scripture Questions, same as Class I.; Sinclair on the Catechism, same as Class I.	11	11	4	0 30	1	2 0	Harris' Scripture Questions, pp. 1–13. Sinclair on the Catechism, pp. 1–21.
Greek - -	31	4	—	8	15	8	0 30	4	4 0	Greek Test., St. Matt. c. 1–5, v. 26; Adams' Delectus, pp. 61–68; Wordsworth's Gram., p. 1–58; Arnold's Prose. Ex. 1–8.	6	12	6	0 27	2	2 45	Greek Test., St. Matt., c. 1–5, v. 26; Adams' Delectus, line 1–71; Wordsworth's Gra.; Nouns Substantive and Adjective; Arnold's Prose, ex. 1–4.	11	11	3	0 25	—	1 15	Wordsworth's Gra., pp. 1–21.
Latin - -	31	4	—	8	15	8	0 30	5	4 0	Cæsar, Bk. II., cc. 1–10; Ovid, 'Tullia' 'Love of Money,' 'The New Year,' 'Arion'; Virgil, First Eclogue; Arnold's First Verse Book, nearly all; Latin Gra. (Ed. VI.) 87 lines of 'As in Præsenti;' Henry's First Latin Book, ex. 1–45.	7	12	8	0 24	2	3 12	Henry's First Lat. Bk., ex. 29–38.; Adams' Lat. Delectus, p. 24–27; Lat. Gra. (Ed. VI.), p. 108–109.	11	11	3	0 40	1	2 0	Latin Gra., (Ed. VI.), beginning to end of Audio; Adams' Lat. Delectus, pp. 1–12.
French -	—	3	2 2	5	14	3	0 20	2	3 0	Cassell's French Exercises, Part I, pp. 55–78; De Porquet's Letters, First 15; Charles XII., Bk. II.	5	15	3	0 15	2	3 0	——	4	10	3	0 10	1	0 40	——
German - -	2	1	2 2	2	17	3	1 0	—	1 0															
Arithmetic -	31	4	—	8	15	3	0 50	—	2 30	Arith., (Colenso's), beginning to Vulgar Fractions.	7	12	3	0 50	—	2 30	Colenso's Arith.; same as Class I.	11	11	6	0 55	—	5 30	Colenso's Arith., pp. 1–33.

Subject.	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	£ s. Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. H M	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. H M	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. H M	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. H M	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. H M	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. H M	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	1	—	8	Y. 15	2	0 50	—	1 40	English Hist., (Ince and Gilbert's Outlines), Will. I.–Ed. III.; Outlines Rom. Hist. (Society Christian Knowledge), c. 1 to death of Pompey, Vespasian–Commodus; Outlines Grecian Hist., (do.); beginning to Capture of Athens.	2	13	2	0 50	—	1 40	——	1	15	2	0 50	—	1 40	——
Chemistry	10	1	1 1 0	10	13	2	1 30	—	3 0		7	12	1	0 30	—	0 30		11	11	4	0 30	1	2 0	English Hist. (Ince and Gilbert's), beginning to end of Richard II.; Roman History, beginning to fall of Carthage; Grecian Hist., beginning to capture of Pylus.
History	31	4	4 4	8	15	3	0 40	—	2 0		7	12	1	0 30	—	0 30		11	11	2	0 45	1	1 30	
Geography	31	4	—	8	15	1	0 30	—	0 30	——	7	12	1	0 30	2	0 30	——	11	11	1	2 0	—	0 10	Modern Geography, beginning to end Europe. ——
English Grammar.	31	4	—	8	15	1	0 20	—	0 20	——	7	12	1	0 30	—	0 30	——	11	11	2	0 45	1	1 30	
English Literature.	31	4	—	8	15	1	0 10	—	0 10	——	7	12	1	0 10	—	0 10	——	11	11	2	0 10	—	0 10	Hughes' Selections of Eng. Poetry; Burial of Sir John Moore; Boadicea; Curfew Song of England; Casabianca; Excelsior; Wreck of the Hesperus; Battle of Blenheim; Gray's Elegy.
English Composition.	31	4	—	8	15	1	0 30	1	0 30	——	7	12	1	0 30	2	0 30	——	11	11	2	0 45	1	30	
Reading	29	4	—	6	15	1	0 25	—	0 25	——	7	12	1	0 25	—	0 25	——	11	11	2	1 0	—	0	
Writing	29	4	—	6	15	1	0 30	—	0 30	——	7	12	1	0 30	—	0 30	——	11	11	3	0 50	—	2 30	
Music	2	—	4 4	2	13	—	—	—	1 0	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	11	11	1	0 30	—	0 30	
Drawing	14	—	2 2	3	15	2	1 0	—	2 0	——	11	12	2	1 0	—	1 0	——	1	13					

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Surgeon	Frome or Brewham	Brewham, 3 miles.
„ 2	Clerk in holy orders	Whaddon	1 mile.
„ 3	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ 4	Do.	Bruton	Opposite the school house.
„ 5	Yeoman	Wyke	1 mile.
„ 6	Merchant	Bruton	Three minutes walk.
„ 7	Lawyer	Do.	Do.
„ 8	Builder	Do.	Four minutes walk.
Boys lowest in school 1	D.C.G. (Aldershott)	Do.	Close to the school house.
„ 2	Lawyer	Do.	Three minutes walk.
„ 3	Farmer	Gilcombe farm	1 mile.
„ 4	Banker	Bruton	Three minutes walk.
„ 5	Grocer	Do.	Do.
„ 6	Gentleman	Colinshayes	1 mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Gentleman	Colinshayes	Rev. S. Middleton, M.A.
„ „ 2	Clerk in holy orders	Castlefield	Do.
„ „ 3	Do.	Hyldershaw	Do.
„ „ 4	Gentleman	Budleigh Salterton	Do.
„ „ 5	Surgeon	Bath	Do.
„ „ 6	Merchant	Glasgow	Do.
„ „ 7	Town clerk	Bristol	Do.
Boys lowest in school 1	Clerk in holy orders	Stawley rectory	Do.
„ 2	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ „ 3	Manufacturer	Frome	Do.
„ „ 4	Barrister-at-law	London	Do.
„ „ 5	Manufacturer	Castle Cary	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, or East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

R. S. Wright.—Scholar of Balliol, 1857.
„ Chancellor's Latin verse, 1859.
„ First class at moderations (classical school), 1859.
„ First class in Final School (classics), 1860.
„ Chancellor's English essay, 1861.
„ Craven scholar, 1861.
„ Fellow of Oriel, 1862.
„ Arnold's historical essay, 1862.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Henry Dyne, Esq., Solicitor, Bruton.
John Richard White, Esq., Solicitor, Bruton.
John Balch, Esq., Solicitor, Bruton.
Thomas Oatley Bennett, Land Surveyor, Bruton.
Thomas Stockwell, Esq., Bruton.
John Grove Bord, Gentleman, Bruton.
Edmund Heginbothom, M.D., Bruton.
Rev. Hubert Randolph, Bruton.
James Pearson Fitzgerald, Esq., Discove, Bruton.
Lawrence White, Esq., Bruton.
John Bickneil Mullins, Yeoman, Wyke Champflower, Bruton.
Henry Read Hodding, Esq., Bruton.

Head Master:

Rev. S. Middleton, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. John Creeser, M.A.
John Robinson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHARD.—ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A QUAINT old house, with a picturesque gabled front, in tolerable repair, with a good kitchen garden and about three quarters of an acre of meadow adjoining, forms the only endowment of this school. The house faces a broad sloping street, down which, on either side, courses a stream of ever-running water. The school was founded as a grammar school, for the education and bringing up of youth in virtue and good learning, and custom only seems to have required the master to be in priest's orders and an university graduate, as has generally been the case; for there is, apparently, no limitation to that effect in the will of the founder. The consent of the vicar is required to the appointment. The master has good accommodation for boarders, and a moderately sized and well-arranged schoolroom; a small playground adjoins. There were 30 boys present at the time of my visit, of whom 12 were boarders and 18 day boys, most of them very young.

The system pursued was good, and sufficiently elastic to suit the wants of a mixed manufacturing and agricultural population. Nearly all the boys learnt Latin, 11 learnt Greek, and 11 French, which was an extra. The upper boys translated Ovid with correctness; they also had done two books of Euclid, and the first part of algebra. Their arithmetic was done moderately well; some geographical and historical questions were answered fairly. They were accustomed periodically to analyse what they had read, and write it out in the form of an essay.

In proportion to its endowment this school seemed to be doing satisfactory work, and the vicar and one of the resident trustees spoke very warmly in its favour, as fulfilling all that could be required of it. As a day school it is used principally by the sons of resident professional gentry and tradesmen; many of the sons of the latter come here for a year to be "finished."

The success of a lately established private school at Chardstock, in spite of the neighbourhood of Ilminster and Crewkerne with their large endowments, shows that an upper classical boarding school can still hold its own in these parts; but, in the presence of three such formidable rivals, probably, a school which more immediately proposes to itself to satisfy local wantst and provide a good secondary education, is most likely to meet with success in Chard; for which purpose, according to the present estimate of the value of education here, the charge of 6*l.* 6*s.* for boys under 10, and 8*l.* 8*s.* above that age, small as it is, is above the average. The school unquestionably is doing useful work.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 505, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed poll of William Symes, 24 May 1671, who gave a burgage, messuage, and tenement, with about an acre of land in the borough for a school house. By indenture of 28 February 1801, the fee simple of above premises was conveyed to trustees, and term of 1,000 years merged. Deeds in custody of solicitors to trustees.

School Property.—None beyond the school house, and about an acre of land, value about 7*l.* per annum. House suitable for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education and bringing up of youth in virtue and good learning, and for teaching a grammar school (deed 1791).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deeds).

Government and Masters—The vicar and eight other trustees, self-electing, appoint master.

Head master usually a graduate of one of the universities. No restriction on other employment. Holds office independent of future alterations. Appoints and dismisses other masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, unlimited as to number. Total income from boarders about 400*l.*, besides fees, house, and premises. House kept in repair, and rates and taxes paid, by head master, who pays all other masters.

Day Scholars.—Eighteen, from distances up to four miles; pay from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work. French and drawing, each 3*l.* 3*s.* extra. Do not attend on Sunday. Most now (1867) attend first school (7¼ a.m.) No early school from November to March.

Boarders.—Eleven in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once, sometimes twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 35 to 40 guineas. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest 50*l.*; average 45*l.*; lowest 40*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 590 feet per boy. Hours 6·30 a.m., 8½ p.m. No other boarding houses.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction daily. School opened with prayer and reading from Bible and questions thereon.

Promotions by examination.

Examination twice a year by examiners appointed by master. Prizes given after Midsummer examination.

Punishments: impositions; caning rarely, by head master only, either in school or privately.

Playground 420 square yards; but boys have use of field for cricket and football. A master always present at these games. No bounds prescribed. Drilling is taught. No library at present. [Established since 1867.]

No boys gone to any university within the last four years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours, besides time for preparation, 1½ hours a day for boarders. Playtime four hours daily, besides two half holidays.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M				Y.		H M		H M	
Religious Knowledge.	29	2	—	7	14	6	0 20	—	2 0	Old and New Testament.	22	12	Similar to 1st cl.												
Greek - -	8	2	—	2	14	6	0 35	2	3 0	Wordsworth's Gram.; Xen. An., 3 chaps.; and Homer's Il., 100 lines; and also an elementary reading book; Greek Test.	6	12	—	—	—	—	Wordsworth's Gram.; and Collis's Elementary Book; extracts from Greek Test.	5	9	8	0 30	4	8 0	Grammar and Exercises.
Latin - -	26	4	—	6	14	6	0 35	3	5 0	Bradley's Ex.; Sall. (Cat., part); Virg. (2nd Book, part); Rapin's Verse Bk.	6	12	—	—	—	—	Bradley's Latin Ex.; Grammar, Syntax; a 1st Verse Book; Collis's Elementary Reading Book; and some Ovid.							
French - -	11	2	—	6	14	4	0 30	2	2 0	Noël and Chapsal's Ex. and Gram.; and Abridg. of Fr. His.	5	12	—	—	—	—	Noël's Exercises and Grammar.							
Arithmetic -	29	3	—	6	14	2	1 15	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic, to Decimal Fractions, Rule of Three, simple and com., Practice.	10	13	4	1 30	—	6 0	Colenso's Elementary Book, first 4 rules, simple and compound, and Rule of Three, Practice.	13	10	4	1 30	—	—	Colenso's Elementary Book, first 4 rules; simple and compound.
Mensuration	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	Euc and Alg. 6	2	—	3	14	Euc 3 Alg. 2	0 45 1 15	—	—	Colenso's Algebra, to Fractions; Euc. Books 1 and 2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Just commenced Euclid and Algebra.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read and Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M	
History	29	3	—	7	14	2	0 45	—	—	Parts of Markham's English Hist., and Smith's Edition of Liddle's Roman History.	17	12	2	1 0	—	—	'Kings of England."	5	9	2	1 0	—	—	Kings of England.
Geography	29	3	—	7	14	2	0 45	—	—	Cornwell's Asia.	17	12	2	1 0	—	—	Cornwell's Elementary Book, England, Scotland, Ireland, and France; Guy's Geography was also used.	5	9	2	1 0	—	—	Guy's and Cornwell's Elementary Geog.; the latter is solely used now.
English Grammar.	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	2	0 30			
English Composition.	29	3	—	—	7	14	—	—	—	Consists of Translations and occasional essays and themes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Easy subjects given to write upon, generally some historical subject, or letters.	—	—	—	—	—	—	To write a letter once a week.
Reading	29	3	—	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	17	12	3	0 30	—	—	"Reading" consists in reading history, and being examined in what is read.							
Writing	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—								
Music	2	Extra																						
Drawing	4	Fee.																						

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in school - 1	Surgeon -	All (except one from Membury, 4 miles off) from Chard, or Combe St. Nicholas (2 miles off).	Boys highest in school - 1	Gentleman -	Crewkerne.
,, ,, 2	Draper -		,, ,, 2	Clergyman -	West Hanningfield.
,, ,, 3	Bookseller -		,, ,, 3	Do. -	Do.
,, ,, 4	Clerk -		,, ,, 4	Gentleman -	Chetnoll.
,, ,, 5	Plumber, &c. -		,, ,, 5	Merchant -	Exeter.
,, ,, 6	Farmer -		,, ,, 6	Physician -	Haslar.
,, ,, 7	Gentleman -		,, ,, 7	Gentleman -	Kingstown.
,, ,, 8	Do. -		,, ,, 8	Officer (Ind. A.)	Wainbrick.
,, ,, 9	Mason - -		,, ,, 9	Gentleman -	Crewkerne.
,, ,, 10	Banker - -		,, ,, 10	Do. -	Do.
Boys lowest in school - 1	Surgeon - -		Boys lowest in school - 1	Officer, R.N. -	Charmouth.
,, ,, 2	Builder - -				
,, ,, 3	Merchant -				
,, ,, 4	Chemist - -				
,, ,, 5	Millowner -				
,, ,, 6	Wine merchant				
,, ,, 7	Farmer - -				
,, ,, 8	Clergyman -				

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Hon. General Hood, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.
Charles Warre Loveridge, Esq.
N. W. Spicer, Esq.
R. W. Spicer, Esq.
W. Salter, Esq.
W. J. Tucker, Esq.
} Chard, Somerset.
Mr, James Grove, Bath.

Ex-officio:

The Vicar of Chard.

Head Master:

Rev. George Phillips, M.A.

CREWKERNE.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE foundation of Crewkerne Grammar School is the oldest of all those which came under my notice in this county. The school has long been one of considerable reputation. It was founded in pre-reformation days, in the reign of Henry VII., as a free grammar school, by John Combe, precentor of Exeter Cathedral, and is under the regulation of a scheme established by the Court of Chancery in 1827, and modified with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners in 1859. The amended scheme of 1859 orders the teaching of the ordinary modern school course in addition to that of Latin and Greek, which is all that seems to have been originally required.

The head master receives a fixed salary from the foundation, and also a capitation fee for each foundationer who learns other subjects than Latin and Greek. He also takes boarders. All residents within six miles of Crewkerne, *i.e.* a population of 20,000, are entitled to the benefits of the foundation; 30 boys paying 4*l.* a year, and all above that, paying 6*l.*

The house in which he resides was rebuilt in 1827, and is separated by the road from the schoolroom, and has good accommodation for boarders. It is in contemplation by the trustees to buy some of the adjoining property, which will add greatly to the convenience of the present premises.

A playground at the back of the house, which once formed part of the head master's garden, is reserved for the use of the boarders, no day boys being allowed there, except by special permission. The day boys assemble a few days before the boarders at the beginning of each half year. The schoolroom is large, and there are two class rooms, in one of which the day boys who come from a distance eat their dinner, which they bring with them.

There were 60 boys at the time of my visit, 36 day boys and 24 boarders, there being accommodation for several more of the latter. My impression of the work of the school was favourable, especially of their English history. Many of them were advanced in algebra and arithmetic. The classical work of some of the upper boys was good, but their composition was very unequal; and the classical papers given them, which were those for their half-yearly examination, were, I thought, a little above them. About one-third of the school learned French, which was an extra.

The discipline appeared good, and there was an *esprit de corps* among the boys, favourable alike to their school and to their head master.

It will be seen that there are several exhibitions to the Universities, but their annual value is very small. On an average one a year is vacant, omitting every fourth year, and there is a fair amount of competition for them. They have of late been always filled up, with the exception of four Ousley exhibitions,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

confined to foundationers, for which there has been but one applicant during the last 10 years, and that applicant the son of the head master. One of the three 25*l.* exhibitions can be held by a boy who enters the legal or medical professions. The head master most reasonably desires to open this exhibition so as to include architects or engineers, or any others who adopt a profession which requires a liberal education.

The trustees are a numerous body of the surrounding clergy and gentry, and have been active in endeavouring to promote the efficiency of the school. They admit the foundationers after examination, *i.e.*, they require that they shall be able to read and write, and be ready to begin grammar. The head master thinks that the standard of this preliminary examination should be raised, and complains of the admission of boys whose education has been neglected and imperfectly begun in the simplest principles of English. He says he has had "several boys before him in class who cannot read fluently or without spelling their words, and are utterly incompetent to write a short passage from dictation without frequent or gross errors." It would, indeed, seem very desirable that the benefits of the foundation should be made to attend upon some *bonâ fide* attainment.

The intention of the trustees to make the school as widely useful as possible is appreciated by the inhabitants; and the number of day boys is largely increased, although that of boarders is diminished, since the regulations of 1859, before which time all foundationers paid 8*l.* a year.

Although the majority of the day boys hardly seemed to be of a class to appreciate a classical education, yet, as far as I could ascertain from personal intercourse with the parents, many of whom were shopkeepers, and some of whom were dissenters, and who themselves had been educated at the school when the teaching was still more exclusively classical, they all of them expressed themselves satisfied with the present order of things, and none of them grieved at having been themselves compelled to learn Latin, nor wished their sons to discontinue it. Whilst, then, it has occurred to some, that the education provided at the school is not exactly in kind and quality suited to the tradespeople of Crewkerne and those residing within six miles, they themselves seem to approve of it. A large private commercial school at Misterton, two miles from Crewkerne, educates several of the sons of the smaller tradesmen.

On the whole, the school is popular with the inhabitants, and is fairly appreciated by strangers, some of whom come to reside here for purposes of education, is flourishing in point of numbers, and affords an opportunity for a liberal education at the small payment of 4*l.* a year; and is doubtless fulfilling words familiar to old Crewkernians:

VENITE FILII, OBEDITE MIHI: EGO TIMOREM DOMINI VOS DOCEBO.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 477, AD. 1823.)

(See also evidence of Bishop of Bath and Wells, vol. iv. p. 690.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By John Combe, who in 1499 gave certain lands in Crewkerne, Combe St. Reigne, and Merriott for endowment of a school. Other properties at Maiden Newton, Pillsdon, and Sturminster Marshall, given by later benefactors. Fee-farm rent of 28*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* given by Rev. W. Owsley 20th January 1625-6, to provide four exhibitions of 5*l.* each for boys of Misterton, Crewkerne, or Shoplin Beauchamp.

Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—The above (except the land at Sturminster, sold, and other land bought instead) with land at Haselbury Plucknett, and Netherbury, subsequently purchased by trustees. Total acreage about 162 statute acres. Present annual income, including dividends, 490*l.* gross, 370*l.* net. (In 1866, 487*l.* gross, 349*l.* net,* including certain exhibitions.)

Buildings fair, but additions and improvements contemplated.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school (deeds of feoffment appointing new trustees from 19 Eliz. to time of Ch. Com. Rep.) Boys residing within six miles of school, who are able to read and write, and are decently clad, are entitled to benefits of foundation.

Four Owsley exhibitions of 7*l.* a year each during residence up to seven years, if resident at Oxford; three (two being on foundation of Wynford and Hoskins') of 25*l.* a year each at Oxford or Cambridge, one of which can also be held in legal or medical profession.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deeds). Latin and Greek, and the principles of the Church of England (Scheme A.D. 1827), besides reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, and geography ancient and modern (rules of governors, A.D. 1859).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 13 June 1827, modified by orders of Charity Commissioners 30 Jan. 1857 and 19 August 1859.

Trustees, self-electing, 27 at present, chiefly residents in neighbourhood, manage property, appoint head master, and dismiss with consent of Court of Chancery, appoint examiner, admit boys on foundation, and must be consulted before their expulsion. Exhibitioners appointed on recommendation of examiner.

Head master must be a clergyman of the Church of England, in deacon's or priest's orders. No restriction on other employment. A second master allowed for by scheme.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, unlimited as to number. Total income from endowment, 100*l.*; from fees, 216*l.*; from boarders,

* ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending 15 August 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	104	7	10
Gross rental	382	9	0
Dividends	99	3	2
Arrears received	43	3	3
Timber, &c.	5	1	10
	£634	5	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears on this year's rental	8	6	4
Income tax	0	11	9
Rates and taxes	7	3	11
Insurance on life	5	7	6
Insurance of estates	4	13	9
Repairs	98	2	1
Clerk's salary	21	0	0
Sundries	1	5	6
Gas and coal	18	18	1
Masters	189	0	0
Examination expenses	7	10	6
Prizes and stationery	5	3	6
Trustees of Hoskins' and Wynford's exhibition fund (70*l.* less property tax)	68	16	8
Contribution to same fund	10	0	0
Balance	188	5	6
	£634	5	1

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1,080*l.*, besides house and premises, free of rates and repairs. Master has also an adjoining house, the rent of which is paid by the trustees. Has also clerical duty. Trustees pay 40*l.* towards second master's salary Remainder paid by head master, who pays whole salary of the other five masters.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-six, [29 in may 1867,] ages not stated, from distances up to 4½ miles. Pay 6*l.* for general instruction (30 foundationers only 4*l*). One lesson on Sunday. Attend church once. Drawing, modern languages, and music extra.

Boarders.—Twenty-four, [18 in May 1867,] all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 45 guineas. Books, &c., library, and drilling, each 10*s.* extra. School bills, highest, 77*l.*; average, 62*l.*; lowest, 52*l.* Hours of rising, 6½ a.m.; of going to bed, 8¼ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be seven years old, and able to read and write.

School classified uniformly by general work. School course very rarely modified to suit individuals. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayer. Bible read daily in class.

Promotions partly by half year's work, and partly by examination, in all subjects together.

Examination at Midsummer by an examiner from Oxford or Cambridge appointed by trustees, at the three other quarters by masters. Prizes given by trustees for day boys, by head master for boarders, and four silver medals given by Mr. Sparks, for classics, mathematics, modern languages, and natural science.

Punishments: impositions, and rarely caning; the last only by head master.

A fives court and playground for boarders at back of master's house, and a playground near for foundationers. A field rented by trustees for cricket, ¼ mile off. A master always present. Library for boarders.

One boy every year gone to university on average of the last five years, and six to other schools. [Four were at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 33 hours per week, besides one hour a day to prepare work. Play and meal time 31 hours.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Clergyman	Misterton vicarage	2 miles.
„ 2	Farmer, partly tenant partly owner.	East Chinnock	4½ „
„ 3	Colonel of the Indian army.	Crewkerne	—
„ 4	Printer	Do.	—
„ 5	Farmer	Seaborough	3 miles.
„ 6	Do.	Haselbury	2 „
„ 7	Draper	Crewkerne	—
„ 8	Confectioner	Do.	—
„ 9	Manufacturer	Do.	—
„ 10	Farmer	Wayford	3½ miles.
Boys lowest in school 1	Baker and farmer	Hinton St. George	3 „
„ 2	Widow of farmer	Crewkerne	—
„ 3	Manufacturer	Do.	—
„ 4	Farmer	Hewish, near Crewkerne	2½ miles.
„ 5	Innkeeper	Crewkerne	—
„ 6	Manufacturer	Do.	—
„ 7	Clergyman in Australia	Crewkerne, residing with his mother.	—
„ 8	Wine merchant	Merriott	2 miles.
„ 9	Farmer and dairyman	Combe Farm, Crewkerne	Do.
„ 10	Confectioner	Crewkerne	—

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Gentleman	Greenford Hall, Hanwell, Middlesex.	—
„ 2	Clergyman	Yarlington rectory, Wincanton, Somerset.	—
„ 3	Widow of clergyman	Ilminster, Somerset	—
„ 4	Do.	Do.	—
„ 5	Gentleman	16, Godolphin Road, Shepherd's Bush.	Dr. Penny.
„ 6	Attorney	North Curry, Taunton	—
„ 7	Widow lady	Bath, 8, Nelson Place	—
„ 8	Attorney	Bridport, Dorset	—
„ 9	Clergyman	Groundwell House, Swindon, Wilts.	—
„ 10	Do.	Glasbury vicarage, Hereford.	—
Boys lowest in school 1	H.B.M. consul-general, Tabreez, Persia	Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Abbott, K.C.B., Inverness Terrace, London.	—
„ 2			—
„ 3			—
„ 4	Clergyman	Charles Penny, D.D., Crewkerne.	—
„ 5	Widow	Skipton, in Yorkshire	—
„ 6	Farmer	Corscombe, Dorset	—
„ 7	Manufacturer	Castle Carey, Somerset	—
„ 8	Widow	Evercreech, Somerset	—
„ 9	Do.	Portfield, Langport	—
„ 10	Gentleman	St. Peter's, Jersey	—

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H M		H M	
Religious Knowledge.	All.	6	—	6	17	4	0 30	—	2 0	Bible History. 1st and 2nd Bks. of Samuel; Gr., Acts of Apostles, 1–12 ch.; Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for the half year; 10 Articles of Church of England.
Greek - -	29	4	—	—	—	5	1 0	2	5 0	Thucydides, Book ii., ch. 1–80; Antigone, 800 lines; Homer's Iliad, 3rd Book.
Latin - -	All.	6	—	—	—	4, & 3 repetitions	1 0	3	5 30	Livy, Bk. xxi., 25 ch.; Horace, 2 Bk. Sat.; 2nd Georgic of Virgil.
French - -	22	3	4 4	—	—	2	—	2	5 0	
German - -	None at present.		4 4							
Arithmetic -	All.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A paper of questions is given on every Saturday from 10¼ to 12.
Book-keeping	None at present.									

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H M		H M	
Mensuration & Surveying.	It has been discontinued.									
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	29	4	—	—	—	6	1 0	—	7 0	——
History - -	All.	6	—	—	—	4	2 0	—	2 0	Student's Hume; Chepmell's Rome; History of Greece, by Malkin.
Geography -	All.	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	0 30	Bp. Butler's Ancient and Modern.
Dictation -	All.	6	—	—	—	On alternate weeks from 11.20 to 12. Junior classes.				English theme on every Saturday.
English Literature.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Collier's English Literature is read once a week.
English Composition.	All.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Reading -	All.	6								
Writing - -	All.	6								
Music - -	3	—	4 4	—	—	2	—	—	4 0	
Drawing -	14	—	4 4	—	—	2	—	—	—	

- The second class contains seven boys, average age 15 years, who spend two hours a week on Religious Knowledge, five on Greek (Xenophon, Euripides, and Homer), six on Latin (Horace, Virgil, and Cicero), two on arithmetic, and six on mathematics. The third class has 19 boys, average age 10 years, who are beginning Latin.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN YEARS by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1854. Julius Summerhages, exhibitioner of Crewkerne School, jun. op., and third class in class. tripos.
—— Richard Newman Townsend, B.A., Pembroke, Oxon, M.D. Trinity College, Dublin, exhibitioner by competition from the school.

1855. Montague Poyntz Rickett, cadet to India, assistant-judge at Jubblepore.
—— W. A. Bartlett, Wadham College, exhibitioner on Hodg's foundation, third class in school of modern law and history.
—— Edward Lewton Penny, exhibitioner from school by competition, and Owsley exhibitioner.

1856. Edward Bernard Templeman, Pembroke College, Oxon, second class in school of modern law and history.
—— Charles William Penny, exhibitioner from the school by competition, Owsley exhibitioner, exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, second and third class in moderations, first class in final mathematical school, tutor of Wellington College.
—— William Summerhages, matriculation in honours in classics and chemistry, at London University.

1857. Francis Thomas Bond, gold medal in M.B. examination for physiology and surgery, University of London.

1858. S. P. Townsend, B.A., second class Trinity College, Dublin.
—— Henry Summerhages, exhibitioner from school by competition, matriculated in honours at London University in classics and zoology, first B.A. examination honours in English and Latin, 1863, gold metal at hospital.
—— R. H. Townsend, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, and competitive examination for military service.

1859. Clement Alford, exhibitioner by competition from the school, B.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, second class in moderations in mathematics, and second class in final school in mathematics.

1860. J. B. Allen, first on the list of competitive candidates at Winchester, scholar of New College, Oxford.
—— Alexander J. Low, competitive matriculation examination, London University.
—— P. H. Le Feuvre, school exhibitioner by competition, B.A. Queen's College, Oxford.
—— Henry Bennett Moore, fifth on the list of competitors for admission to Sandhurst, fourth at the final examination for commission without purchase.
—— James Rupell Madan, exhibitioner of Marlborough College, scholar and B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford.

1861. Arthur Cornwallis Madan, exhibitioner of Marlborough 1865, student of Christ Church, Oxford.

1862. William Madan, naval cadet by competitive examination.
—— Clement Phillimore Penny, assistant-clerk, R.N., by competitive examination, full clerk H.M.S. Leander.
—— Charles Edward Warren, assistant-clerk. R.N., by competitive examination.

1863. Walter Golden Alford, exhibitioner of Crewkerne school by competition, pensioner St. John's College, Cambridge.

1864. Richard Allen Robertson, open scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford.

1865. Francis R. Cross, competitive matriculation examination at the University of London.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Henry Hoskins, North Perrott.
Right Hon. Samuel Lord Bridport, Cricket, St. Thomas.
Thomas Hoskins, Esq., Warden, Haselbury Plucknett.
Rev. John Bragge, Thorncombe.
George Slade Jolliffe, Surgeon, Crewkerne.
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George Frederic Wills, Crewkerne.
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Rev. Jas. Higgon Evans, Merriott.
Arthur Charles Morse, Surgeon, Crewkerne.
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Rev. Henry Bond, South Petherton.
John Toller Nicholetts, Esq., South Petherton.
George Lowman Lang, Esq., Crewkerne.
Thomas Hussey, Esq., Exmouth.
Henry Cornish Henley, Esq., Leigh Court, Winsham.
Rev. George Ware, Winsham.
Rev. George James Blomfield, Norton under Hamdon.

Clerk to Trustees:

Wm. Sparks, Esq., Solicitor, Crewkerne.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles Penny, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. Douglas McKenzie, B.A.
Charles Sanders.
G. P. Quick.

FROME.—ANCIENT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE only mark of the existence of a grammar school here is the payment of 6*l.* a year, charged on land now in the hands of the Commissioners of the Queen's Woods and Forests, which is made by the Treasury, who require from the present recipient, the Rev. Mr. Williams, a receipt for it as due to the vicar of Frome.

From all I could gather, the vicar himself unfortunately being too ill to see me, this sum has long been paid to the vicar for the time being for purposes of education, who about 100 years ago thought that this duty was best discharged by paying it over to a master of a private grammar school. In 1819 Mr. Williams was master of such a school, which by permission of the vicar was held in a room belonging to the vicarage. Mr. Williams had a large and flourishing upper school of 50 boarders, and on giving up his school, with general consent retained the small annual sum of 6*l.* till last year, when he resigned it.

There are traditions of estates and charges which once belonged or were payable to a grammar school here; but, as far as I could learn, they have taken no definite or tangible form. There is a fair middle-class private school in the town, but there is a decided want of a school of a higher character in so rich and populous a district. The present vicar has himself attempted to establish such a school, but, after a short existence, it has been discontinued.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 335, Append. p. 201, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation.—Supposed to have been founded in reign of Edward VI. No deeds. The only written evidence, minutes of vestry, orders for furniture, and appointments of masters.

Endowment.—6*l.* immemorially paid out of Treasury. Certain estates in neighbourhood supposed to have been charged with payments towards support, and owners to be entitled to send one boy each.

Buildings consist of one room and ante-room. No house.

Government.—Vicar of Frome is a trustee *ex officio*, but declines to act. No account of others.

Present State of School.

In abeyance.

There was a library supposed to have been sold together with private property, after the death of a late master.

The following account is given (1867) by the vicar, the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett:—

"As far as I can understand, the endowment of 6*l.* (possibly there is a great deal more suppressed or taken away) was left or bequeathed by one Sir Walter Mildmay, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the 'curate' of Frome, for ecclesiastical purposes (not of necessity a school), and the curate, now vicar, of Frome receives this 6*l.* (minus an exorbitant charge

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

at the treasury of 12*s.* for legal expenses) every year on producing his receipt.

"There is no trust in the question. The vicar is sole governor, and receives the 6*l.* for himself.

"The 6*l.* has been hitherto appropriated to the master of an ancient school, which mastership is in the gift of the vicar. At present the vicar appropriates it to the master of the parochial school, which stands as near as may be, in the place of the ancient school decayed and abolished. The Charity Commissioners, and many other such like bodies have attempted to make something out of it, but never succeeded."

ILMINSTER.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THIS school seems to have been founded by the subscriptions of some of the inhabitants in the reign of Edward VI., for the teaching of youth "in literature and godly learning." The schoolmaster was "freely to instruct and teach as well as in all godly "learning and knowledge as in other manner of learning all such "children and youth as should be brought to him, according to "the tender wit and capacity of such children."

The endowment now supports two schools, the Grammar and the Auxiliary School, besides subsidizing the National and an Infant School.

The Grammar School is held in premises adjoining the Church, and is hemmed in on all sides. The house adjoining belonged to, and was used by, a former master as part of his school premises; it has now passed into different hands. The present master's house is old and moderately convenient; the schoolroom is good, and there is also a classroom. The playground is large and contains a fives court, and is on the opposite side of the road. The boarding accommodation is fair and abundant. But altogether the actual school premises are cramped, and not very well adapted for a large school such as existed in former times, when the boarders alone reached the number of 79. At the time of my visit 42 boys were in the school; of these, 11 were boarders, 3 day boarders, 2 day boys, and 26 foundationers. The number of foundationers is at present limited to 30. The work of the upper boys was good for their age; they construed Horace correctly and knew the allusions; and four of them construed the Medea and showed fair knowledge of Greek grammar. Their dictation and arithmetic were good. The junior boys had only an indifferent knowledge of geography and English history.

Auxiliary School.—Besides the grammar school, is what is called the Auxiliary school, established about 100 years ago by the trustees for a lower education, which is gratuitous, and open to all residents of 6 months standing in the parish. The school is held in premises leased from the Dean and Chapter of Wells by one of the trustees, for which he receives rent. All the boys are day boys. 150 were on the books when I visited the school, and 90 present. They consisted of the sons of the poorer tradesmen, farmers, and labourers of the parish. A few who were not resident in the parish paid 3 guineas a year. Complaints were made by tradesmen and farmers that the class of boys there was not quite select enough. No objection was alleged to the kind of education given, which was very elementary, and not much above that of a National school. The writing was good.

During the winter months the master has in the evening an adult school for men and boys, and also for girls. I was informed that these schools had both fallen off in numbers, especially the latter,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

owing to the employment girls now get in a collar manufactory. For teaching in these two evening schools he receives 55*l.* extra from the endowment. He receives altogether about 170*l.* a year, besides 50*l.* for an assistant and 30*l.* for stationery, firing, &c. Occasionally a boy leaves this school for the Grammar School.

The trustees of the general endowment consist partly of residents in the town and partly of the surrounding county gentlemen. The great lawsuit* which by an equality of votes in the House of Lords affirmed the decision of the Lords Justices which reversed that of the Master of the Rolls, has excluded dissenters for the future from the board; a few of the old ones still remain; those whom I saw made no complaints about the ascendancy of the Church element in the management of the schools. Practically the dissenters made full use of the two schools. The action of the trustees is cramped by want of unity amongst themselves, the town and the country party being inclined to pull different ways, and none would rejoice more than themselves if the constant recurrence of irritating questions could be avoided. As one of them expressed himself, "All our arrangements bristle with unsettled points; we want peace." Any advice or suggestion from competent authority, for the management of the two schools, would be acceptable to them, as in fact the best method of satisfactorily avoiding local misunderstandings.

The surplus funds of the charity, according to the terms of the endowment, after satisfying the educational part of it, are devoted to the repairs of highways and conduits. In 1864 there was no surplus, but the sum of 38*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* was nevertheless devoted to that purpose, in deference, I believe, to the outcry of the resident ratepayers, especially those who had no children to be educated.

For repairs at the house of the master of the auxiliary school a sum of 30*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* was last year paid, which is more than a year's rental. The income of the charity will increase, as the debt incurred to pay off the costs of the lawsuit is nearly extinguished.

The trustees have laid down a rule which operates occasionally with some hardship. They admit none to the benefit of the foundation who are not *resident* within the parish; this is interpreted by custom to mean who *sleep* within its limits. And in an instance brought under my notice, a farmer, a considerable ratepayer and occupier of land within the parish, was debarred from the privilege because he himself lived immediately without the boundary. I cannot find any such limitation in the terms of the original endowment, which are very wide; and I think, especially where a foundation is not over-burdened with applications for its benefits, that a more liberal rule might be adopted. No such qualification is held necessary for the trustees themselves, who are, nevertheless, required by the deed of endowment to be "honest persons *of the parish* of Ilminster."

The four exhibitions to the University have not of late been very regularly filled up, for lack of candidates. They are only

* Baker *v.* Lee. 8 Ho. of L. Cases, 495.

13*l.* a year each, but from accumulations in 1864 each of two exhibitioners received 50*l.*

Several persons, trustees and others, expressed a wish that the whole foundation should be remodelled, so that two schools, one upper, and one lower, should be still retained, distinct, yet under the general superintendence of the same head master.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 331, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By the parishioners of Ilminster, who purchased for the purpose a house and lands, then held for terms of years, part of the possessions of certain chantries in the parish which had passed to the crown under the statute of 1 Edward VI. The property was assigned by the purchasers from the crown in 1549 to Humphrey Walrond and Henry Greenfield (as trustees), who assigned the same to a number of other trustees for the maintenance of a master and a school-house. The terms in the land forming the original endowment have, with the exception of the school-house, expired long since. Considerable estates were purchased by trustees in 17th century. In 1802, whole property amounted to 680A. 2R. 25P. in Ilminster and eight other parishes, besides tithes of 10 acres at Yeovilton. Deeds at school-house, in custody of "key-keepers."

School Property.—In 1866 the gross rental of the lands was 418*l.* 14*s.*, and the dividends on funded property amounted to 514*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, besides small receipts from quarries and timber. Total 933*l.* gross, 810*l.* net, from which payments are also made in support of national schools. Net income of the grammar and commercial schools about 732*l.*, including 52*l.* 15*s.* for exhibitions, (part of which is interest on accumulations arising from unfilled vacancies,) besides house and playground. No prospect of any material increase.*

[On average of five years ended 1864, the grammar school received 290*l.*, the commercial school 293*l.*]

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* Abstract of Accounts for year ending 5 October 1864.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Rents of estates (received)	316	4	10
Arrears of rents	45	10	0
Received for gravel dug	1	10	4
Dividends on £16,568 9*s.* 11*d.*	497	1	0
Do. on £370 15*s.* 2*d.*	10	16	5
Balance due to Bailiff	365	17	1
(Arrears of rents to Michaelmas 1864, £317 13*s.* 10*d.*)			
£	1,236	19	8

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	317	6	0½
Rent of exhibition land	25	19	0
Interest on debts (£555 due to exhibition fund)	27	15	0
Instalment (9th) of debt paid	50	0	0
Interest on mortgage of £100	5	0	0
Tithe rentcharge, rates, and insurance	7	19	8
Management and works	42	6	10
Repairs to highways and conduits	39	19	2½
Paid churchwardens for poor	3	0	0
Repairs to schools and sundries	43	18	3
Stipend to master of grammar school	100	0	0
Allowance to ditto for 10 boys	100	0	0
Do. for boys over 10	102	0	0
Prizes and school furniture	7	11	6
Rent of commercial school and house	30	0	0
Stipend to master	110	0	0
Allowance for evening schools	55	0	0
Assistant	50	0	0
Pupil teacher	10	0	0
Prizes, school books, &c.	21	5	4
Allowance for fires, lights, &c.	30	0	0
Payments to national school	30	0	0
Payments for school at Horton	27	18	10
£	1,236	19	8

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house suitable for boarders.

Four exhibitions of the aggregate value of 52*l.* 15*s.*, tenable for four years at Oxford or University College, London.

Objects of Trust.—An honest and discreet person who should truly instruct, teach, and bring up all such children and youth as should be brought to him. Surplus income to go to "discharging the King's silvers, and for "mending and repairing highways, bridges, watercourses, and conduits" (Deed of gift). For children of persons living in the parish.*

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—As well all godly learning and knowledge as other manner of learning, according to the tender wit and capacities of such youth and young children as the schoolmaster should, from time to time, think meet and convenient (Deed of gift). Certain studies prescribed by trustees at last appointment of master.

Government and Masters.—Twenty trustees, chiefly local, with power to elect new trustees when reduced to four, members of Church of England (by decree of Court of Chancery), manage property, appoint and, for proved misconduct, dismiss master, admit boys on foundation, and see that school is examined annually.

Head master must be a clergyman, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. No restriction on other employment. Holds appointment independent of future alterations.

Exhibitioners, who must be pupils of four years' standing, are appointed by trustees after examination by the incumbents of certain parishes named in the trust deed, and on their recommendation.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 40 boarders. Total income from foundation, 278*l.* [350*l.* in 1867]; from boarders, 535*l.*, besides house. Other masters appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Twenty [35 in 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 2½ miles; receive all instruction gratis; pay about 1*l.* a year for books, &c. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Twelve, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction under 14, 45 guineas; over 14, 55 guineas. No extra charges. School bills: highest, 65*l.*; average, 49*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 1,490 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m. (7½ in winter), 8½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read.

School classified by Latin and Greek chiefly. School course modified to meet individual cases. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. Catechism and Articles taught only to members of Church of England. School opened with prayer.

Promotion partly by half-year's marks, and partly by examination.

Examination every six weeks by head master; sometimes at end of year by examiner appointed by him with approval of trustees. Book prizes given.

Punishments: caning, imposition, and detention; first preferred; only inflicted by head master, and in public.

Playground two acres, 150 yards from school. Masters join in cricket, foot-ball, &c., but not necessarily present. Library, subscription 4*s.*

Two boys gone to Oxford, and one to London, within last seven years. [Two were at Oxford in May 1867].

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 34 hours a week, besides evening preparation, about 1½ hours a day for boarders. Play time, 32 hours a week; more in summer.

ILMINSTER COMMERCIAL OR SECONDARY SCHOOL.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Not provided for by foundation. A writing master was appointed to grammar school in 1655.

* A majority of trustees recently decided that the children of a person resident beyond the bounds of the parish, but occupying land therein, and for some other local purposes treated as a parishioner, were not entitled to benefits of foundation

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In 1765, trustees (of grammar school) appointed a regular master to teach 40 boys reading, writing, and arithmetic. He further instructs them in the principles of the Christian religion, book-keeping, grammar, geography, history, English composition, natural history, and rudimentary drawing.

A house provided rent-free. Master not allowed to take boarders, but may take other pupils. Income from foundation, 170*l.* [in 1867, 150*l.*]; for boys not on foundation, about 20*l.*; besides 30*l.* for teaching a girls' school three evenings a week, and 25*l.* for a night school three evenings a week from beginning of September to end of May.

Assistant master, appointed by trustees, receives salary of 50*l.* from them. No house.

Average number of boys, 116; two thirds under 10 years old.

Attendance at girls' school declined, in last three years, from 75 to 11.

Attendance at evening school, on average, 47 boys and adults.

The trustees also support a reading school for young children at Higher Horton. Mistress's salary 20*l.*, besides coals found and schoolroom provided. And they allow 30*l.* a year to the National School at Ilminster.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS. (GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in school 1	Gentleman	All from Ilminster, within half a mile of school, except one 2 miles off.	Boys highest in school 1	Clergyman	Oxford.
„ „ 2	Gentlewoman		„ „ 2	Gentlewoman	Do.
„ „ 3	Do.		„ „ 3	Attorney	Banbury
„ „ 4	Veterinary surgeon.		„ „ 4	Clergyman	Broadway.
„ „ 5	Saddler		„ „ 5	Gentlewoman	Hampton Court Palace.
„ „ 6	Gentleman		„ „ 6	Gentleman	Oxford.
„ „ 7	Grocer		„ „ 7	Clergyman	Winchelsea.
„ „ 8	Veterinary surgeon.		„ „ 8	Attorney	Banbury.
„ „ 9	Farmer		„ „ 9	Clergyman	Whitestanton, Somerset.
„ „ 10	Gentleman		„ „ 10	Timber merchant.	Eling, Southampton.
Boys lowest in school 1	Auctioneer		Boys lowest in school 1	Clergyman	Donyatt.
„ „ 2	Grocer		„ „ 2	Gentlewoman	Bampton, Oxon.
„ „ 3	Clergyman		„ „ 3	Gentleman	Essex.
„ „ 4	Schoolmistress		„ „ 4	Miller	Ashford Mills, Ilton.
„ „ 5	Gentleman		„ „ 5	Farmer	Ashill.
„ „ 6	Draper				
„ „ 7	Gentleman				
„ „ 8	Do.				
„ „ 9	Clergyman				
„ „ 10	Gentlewoman				

Table B.—School Instruction. (Grammar School.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	42	5	—	10	Y. 15	6	M. 35	12	H. 3	The Bible, (Judges, Acts); Sinclair's Catechism.	8	Y. 13	6	M. 35	10	H. 3	The Bible, (Judges, Acts); Sinclair's Catechism.	7	Y. 8	6	M. 30	4	H. 2	Bible, (Genesis, St. John's Gospel); Catechism.
Greek - -	28	3	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	Euripides, Medea, 250 lines; Jacob's Gr. Reader, 450 lines.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Principia Græca, Ex. v.—xli.							
Latin - -	35	4	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	Virgil, Æn., lib. v.; Arnold's Lat. Prose, 25 Exercises.	—	—	6	—	—	—	Princ. Latina., Part I. Ex. xx. xlii., Part II. p. 6–23, Part III. p. 1–5.							
French - -	35	4	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	Edinburgh School Reader, 450 lines; Delille's Fr. Gr. Ex. on Verbs.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Delille, Fr. Gr. Regular Verbs; Chambaud's Fr. Fables, 13–40.							
Arithmetic -	42	5	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arith., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Proportion, Profit and Loss, Exchange, Stocks, Insurance, Square and Cube Root.	—	—	6	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	—	—	6	—	—	—	Irish Bk. of Arith. First four rules.

Table B.—School Instruction (Grammar School)—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Book-keeping	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	18	2	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	Euclid, lib. I. and part of lib. II.; Todhunter's Algebra, Simple Equations.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Euclid, lib. I. Prop. 1–12.; Todhunter's Algebra to Division.							
Physics	18	1	—	10	—	1	—			Occasional lectures.	—	—	1	—	—	—	Occasional lectures.							
Natural History	18	1	—	10	—	1	—																	
Chemistry	18	1	—	10	—	1	—																	
History	42	5	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	Collier's History of England.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Short Sketch of Hist. of Eng. S. P. C. K. Henry VII. to end.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Davey's Hist. Eng. Henry VII. to end.
Geography	42	5	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	Hughes' Elements of Geography. 200 pages.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Anderson's Geography, Africa, America, Oceania, England.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Anderson's Geography, England.
English Grammar.	42	5	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	Morell's Eng. Gr., page 17 of Ex. to end.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Morell's Eng. Gr., p. 18–65. Ex. p. 9–29.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Douglas' Eng. Gr. to Pronouns.
English Composition.	28	3	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	A few essays, and translations from foreign authors.	—	—	6	—	—	—	Translations from authors.							
Reading	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	From History.
Writing	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

During the last seven years two boys only have gone to the University of Oxford and one to that of London. Both the former passed their examinations successfully and one has obtained an open scholarship.

One other pupil passed in as a Naval cadet in a good position, and passed out in the first class.

These are the only opportunities the school has had during the last seven years for obtaining distinctions.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1868.)

Trustees:

John Lee Lee, Dillington House, Ilminster.
William Speke, Jordans, Ashill, Ilminster.
Rev. Edward Whitfield, Ilminster.
Samuel Daniel Hine, Thickthorn, Ashill.
William Blake Collins, Ilminster.
Richard Thomas Combe, Earnshill.
Vaughan Hanning Lee, Lainlay House, Llantrissant.
James Stayner, Ilminster.
Charles Hawkes Marwood Mules, Ilminster.
Giles Richard Burt, Ilminster.
Richard Sharlands, Ilminster.
Samuel Palmer, Ilminster.
Vincent Trevannion Langworthy, Ilminster.
Wm. Thos. Hagley, late of Ilminster, now of Bath.
Henry Cooper, Ilminster.
Rev. Arthur Henry Peile Trewman, Ilminster.

Head Master:

Rev. G. J. Gowring, M.A.

Keynsham School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

In 1705, Sir Thomas Bridges, by indenture, covenanted that he would lay out 500*l.* to purchase lands, the yearly income of which was to go towards maintaining "a good, sufficient, and able "master for the teaching and educating gratis in the grammar, "Latin tongue, writing, and arithmetic, and such other learning "as the master could teach, 20 poor boys of Keynsham, and in "the principles of the Established Church." No boy was to be admitted who could not read, nor to remain longer than after 15 years old; and he directed the vicar to be chosen master if willing to undertake the duties.

The school buildings were conveyed to trustees during Sir Thomas's lifetime, consisting of "a new built house and school and other conveniences thereunto belonging;" and the deed covenanted that 5 per cent. should be paid on the 500*l.* by Sir Thomas and his heirs, till lands were purchased; and contained also other regulations for the government of the school.

This sum of 500*l.* never was laid out in the purchase of land, and was ultimately paid to the Duke of Chandos, who, since then and down to the present century, always paid the interest and repaired the schoolhouse. When the Duke sold his property in the parish, the vendee continued to pay for school purposes 20*l.* a year, but under protest; and now, when he pays it, always declares it to be a voluntary payment.

The old school buildings are now part of the vicarage, and form the stable and some out-buildings. When they were so appropriated, a new schoolroom and a cottage attached, for the master, were built in substitution; and when the present vicar came to the parish he found 11 boys being nominally taught under the old foundation in this schoolroom by the parish clerk. By the aid of local contributions and a Government grant, he succeeded in building some National schools, and with the consent of the Duke and with the knowledge of the Educational Department of the Privy Council, the 20*l.* was transferred to the general funds of the National School, and under all the circumstances, though hardly in accordance with the intention of the founder, seems well expended. The above-mentioned schoolroom is now used for parochial purposes, evening lectures, &c., and forms part of what is now occupied as a cottage. The value of these premises cannot exceed 100*l.*

Digest of Information.

Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 98, A.D. 1825.

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture dated 26 Feb. 1705–6, Sir Thomas Bridges, of Keynsham, gave to his son and eight other trustees 500*l.*, for purchase of land, and meanwhile at 5*l.* per cent. interest, for maintenance of a master.

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School Property.—20*l.* per annum is paid to vicar by Duke of Buckingham, representative of Sir T. Bridges, and school-room kept in repair.

Objects of Trust. — For the teaching and educating, gratis, in the grammar, Latin tongue, &c., 20 poor boys of the parish. Preference to be given to the children of Churchmen. (Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, Latin, writing, arithmetic, and such other subjects as the master should be able to teach; principles of the Christian religion, the Articles, and Church Catechism. (Deed.)

Government and Masters.—On death of four trustees, survivors to appoint new ones. This seems never to have been done. Incumbent of the parish to be master, if he chose to undertake the office.

Present State of School in 1867.

Income now applied in aid of National School. Old school-building used for parochial purposes.

Langport Eastover.—Free School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

According to the foundation of this school it has strictly no title to the name of grammar school. Money was left to trustees for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the poor children of Langport, and in 1698 about 63 acres of land were purchased with it for the support of a schoolmaster 'to teach any of the youths at Langport' to read, and the principles of the Christian religion. The trustees are the chief inhabitants of the town, and are all members of the borough corporation. The Rules made by them some time ago for the government of the school are not strictly observed. For instance:—

1. Instead of quarterly they hold half-yearly meetings. (Rule 2.)
2. There has never been any examination, during the present master's tenure of office, before the trustees, and he gives the prizes himself. (Rule 6.)
3. There is no Committee appointed to visit the school, and receive a quarterly report from the master, and then carefully examine into the general conduct of the boys, their attention to their lessons and the progress made. (Rule 10.)

I cannot find any injunction of the founder requiring the foundationers to go to the parish Church or learn the Church Catechism, both of which are now required.

The inhabitants in 1851 subscribed 1,200*l.*, and with it the present master's house was bought; it is well situated on high ground, is a little old fashioned, but comfortable; and adjoining it is a fairly sized and well arranged school-room. The dissenters joined heartily in the subscription. The playground is now converted into the master's garden. There is accommodation for boarders in his house, but the bedrooms are small, not having been originally intended for their reception. Since 1858 the master has discontinued taking them. He is not in orders nor a graduate of any university, but has the reputation of being a good teacher.

The full number of the foundationers is 30; at present there are only 19. Many of them are dissenters, but do not object to go to Church, although I heard of instances in which the rule which requires them to do so had operated harshly.

The master has no assistant. Between 30 and 40 boys were present at my visit, the proportion of free boys, and day boys who paid, being about equal. Most of them were tradesmen's and farmers' sons, one or two being sons of the resident gentry. Latin, according to the rules, is only taught if required, and is an extra. Eleven boys were learning it, four of whom construed some Delectus with tolerable correctness. It was usually dropped as

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soon as they had to buy books. In writing from dictation the school generally was deficient, and in other subjects, such as arithmetic and geography, their knowledge was very limited.

The free boys are eligible at seven, and may stay seven years: in fact, they come later, but generally leave at 14. The privilege of the foundation does not extend beyond the parish, which is only 171 acres. The number of foundationers has not been full since the present head master's tenure of office. The population of the town is under 1,200, and probably the interests of the inhabitants would best be served by endeavouring to attract to the school as boarders and day boys the sons of the surrounding farmers and tradesmen, and widening the foundation limits so as to take in Huish Episcopi, the adjoining parish. Boarders should be taken, the school regularly examined, the foundation open to dissenters, the playground restored, and the usefulness of the school would be greatly developed. Several of the resident gentry in times past were educated here.

The income of the master from the endowment is the interest of 100*l.* consols, and 70*l.* from land. This latter sum is the same rent which was paid many years ago, and indeed less than was paid in 1836. The accounts were conflicting as to the present value of the property, but it is probable the rental might be increased beyond 22*s.* an acre if the land were let by tender.

It seems that in 1698 an inquiry was directed to be made whether the founder meant the school for boys only or for boys and girls, the word "children" in the original document admitting of either interpretation, and I was informed that within living memory girls had been educated there conjointly with boys. In the conveyance, however, of the land in Queen Anne's reign to the trustees, the object is expressly defined to be "for the teaching of youths."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 438, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Gillett, 6 December 1675, who bequeathed his estate, value 413*l.*, for support of a school. Directions of will at first neglected. The money with accumulations of interest, amounting to 728*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, by order of Court of Chancery 12 March 1704–5, was laid out in purchase of an estate of 63½ acres at Isle Abbotts. In 1849 the trustees and their friends subscribed about 1,200*l.*, with which sum, and 100*l.* arising from sale of timber, a good school-house was purchased, and a school erected, worth together about 40*l.* a year.

School Property.—The above-named estate, now worth 70*l.* per annum. All applied to school.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching of some children of Langport to read, and instructing them in the principles of religion. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and principles of religion.

Government and Master.—Trustees, self-electing, appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, allowed to take boarders; has had none since 1858. Income from endowment 70*l.* (with occasional deductions for repairs), besides house rent-free and fees.

Day Scholars.—42, [35 in May 1867,] ages not stated, from distances up to five miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work, 2*l.* 2*s.* for Greek, and 2*l.* 2*s.* for Latin. 21 foundationers free. French and mathematics extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Foundationers attend church on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a chapter in Bible; non-foundationers to write also.

School classified separately for each subject. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy.

Promotions by half-year's marks, but at discretion of master.

No examinations. Prizes given by master.

Punishments: caning, impositions, "sending to Coventry," and suspension; caning in public.

No playground.

Three or four boys in a year go to other schools; none to universities.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Study 37 hours a week in summer, 31 in winter.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Hairdresser	Langport	¼ mile.
" "	2	Farmer	Huish	¾ "
" "	3	Hairdresser	Langport	¼ "
" "	4	Plumber	Do.	¼ "
" "	5	Carpenter	Do.	¼ "
" "	6	Clerk	Do.	¼ "
" "	7	Carpenter	Do.	¼ "
" "	8	Mason	Do.	¼ "
" "	9	Farmer	Nether Ham	3 miles.
" "	10	Clerk	Langport	Next house.
Boys lowest in school	1	Nil (a widow)	Do.	Opposite.
" "	2	Bootmaker	Do.	¼ mile.
" "	3	Nil (independent)	Nether Ham	3 miles.
" "	4	Nil (a widow)	Langport	½ mile.
" "	5	Tailor	Do.	¼ "
" "	6	Farmer	Drayton	2 miles.
" "	7	Do.	Muchelney	2 "
" "	8	Soldier	Huish	¾ mile.
" "	9	Farmer	Curry Rivell	2 miles.
" "	10	Do.	Muchelney	2

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	42	3	1 —	13	13	2	1	—	1	Watt's Scripture History; Pinnock's Catechism of the Liturgy.	19	12	2	1	—	1	Watt's Scripture History; Pinnock's Liturgy.	10	10½	2	1	—	1	Pinnock's Bible and Gospel History; Pinnock's Liturgy.
Greek - -	1	1	2 2	1	—	6	1	—	1	Dr. Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.														
Latin - -	12	3	2 2	4	—	4	1	—	1	Dr. Valpy's Second Latin Delectus.	6	—	6	1	—	1	Eton Latin Grammar.	2	—	6	1	—	1	Eton Latin Grammar.
French - -	1	1	*2 2	1	—	4	1	—	1	Gil Blas's Adventures, by Wanostrocht; Bossat's Phrases; Hamel's Grammar and Exercises.														
Arithmetic -	42	13	The whole school devotes about two hours daily to Arithmetic except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when Dictation and Composition take its place in the Morning.																					
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	—	—	*2 2																					
History -	42	3	—	13	—	2	1	—	1	Keightley's History of England; Pinnock's Catechism of England.	19	—	4	1	—	1	Pinnock's Catechism of English History.	—	—	2	1	—	1	Pinnock's Catechism of History.
Geography -	42	3	—	13	—	4	1	—	1	Stewart's and Olding Butler's.	19	—	6	1	—	1	Stewart's and Olding Butler's Geographies.	—	—	5	1	—	1	Olding Butler's Geography.
English Grammar.	42	3	—	13	—	4	1	—	1	Murray's.	19	—	3	1	—	1	Murray's Grammar.	—	—	4	1	—	1	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.
English Composition.	32	2	—	13																				
Reading -	42	—	—	—	—	14	½	—	1	Keightley's History of England and Bible.	—	—	14	½	—	1	Keightley's History of England and Bible.	—	—	14	½	—	1	Keightley's History of England and Bible.
Writing -	42	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	——	—	—	4	1	—	1	——	—	—	4	1	—	1	——

* The extra charges for Greek, Latin, French, and Mathematics apply only to Non-Foundationers, the Foundationers pay extra for French and Mathematics.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thomas Bampfield Uttermare, Justice of the Peace, Langport.
Rev. Wm. Pyne, Charlton Adam.
Thomas Watson Bagehot, Merchant and Banker, Langport.
Richard Thomas Combe, Justice of the Peace, Earnshill, near Langport.
James Frederic Horatio Warren, Solicitor, Langport.
John Prankerd, Surgeon, Langport.
Edward Quekett, Banker, Langport.
James Parsons, Solicitor, Langport.
Thomas Alford, Gentleman, Curry Rivell, near Langport.

Head Master:

J. Lanchenick.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MARTOCK.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

MARTOCK School has lately collapsed. I was shown the old registers now in the possession of the vicar and the churchwardens, who are the governors, in which, in one year, the names of 110 scholars were entered. The old school house still exists, and indeed, up to six years ago, the master, a clergyman who lived at Ash, an adjoining hamlet, used daily to attend the school and teach as long as any scholars came. They seem to have ceased; the master resigned, and the school was finally discontinued.

It was founded in 1661. The endowment consists of the school house, a garden, once the playground, 30 yards by 20, and a rent-charge of about 15*l.* a year, derived from certain fee-farm rents of the manor of Martock, which, up to the discontinuance of the school six years ago, seems to have been duly paid. I am informed by the vicar that since then he has been unable to obtain payment, and the whole matter was at the time of my visit before the Charity Commissioners. The old school house is now let as two cottages for 8*l.* a year, and is much out of repair, and would require considerable outlay to fit it for the modern requirements of a school.

The school was one of some pretence. Over the door is inscribed the name of God in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and beneath—

"Schola trilinguis.
"Triuni Deo Gloria.
"Martock, neglect not thy opportunities.
"Cave Deus ipse videt.
"Fundata anno Dñi 1661."

The founder gives most minute rules for the course of instruction and the management of the school. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin are to be assiduously taught. The master is to be "a man "sound of body, meet for his learning, dexterity, and delight in "teaching scholars, whom he is to stir and breed up in the fear "of God and good literature, for 10*s.* each and no more."

Thirty years ago there were 28 boarders and 20 day boys here, and many of the resident gentry were educated at the school. All seemed to lament the catastrophe which has befallen this old classical foundation; but if it is to be revived, it must probably be under altered circumstances. The great schools at Taunton and Sherborne have provided for the wants of the upper classes of the neighbourhood, and there are many indications that a good school for farmers and tradesmen would meet support, most of whom have a great reluctance on social grounds to send their children to the National School, and a private day school

with terms of 15*s.* a quarter, lately established, has already a success in numbers. The younger children go to dames' schools, of which there were said to be no less than 13 in the town.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 528, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William Strode, who, by deed dated 1 March 1661-2, granted a house and an annuity of 12*l.* charged upon the manor of Martock, for maintenance of a school house and master. In lieu of this annuity certain fee-farm rents, chief rents, &c., amounting in all to 15*l.* 5*s.* 7¼*d.*, settled on like trusts by Zachary Bailey in 1740.

School Property.—Fee-farm rent of 14*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum: a sum of 37*l.* 16*s.* consols; and old school buildings, now let as cottages.

Objects of Trust.—For the breeding up of youth of the hundred of Martock or kindred of the founder in the fear of God and in good literature. Master to be fitted in learning and character; to have no pastoral charge; to charge 10*s.* per annum for each boy on foundation; might take what other scholars he pleased; and might appoint deputy when incapacitated by age. (Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The learned languages, including Hebrew and the Holy Scriptures. Scholars on admission to be able to read English perfectly. Hours of study to be from 6 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m., with three short recesses. Prayers and Bible to be read twice daily. (Deed.)

Government.—The vicar and curate of Martock, and three other trustees, (new ones to be appointed from time to time by survivors,) to appoint and dismiss master, and pay him salary of 10*l.*; to expend 6*s.* yearly in two silver pens, for prizes, 4*s.* for entertainment of examiners, and to reserve balance of 30*s.* for repairs. The visitation to be with the founder and his heirs, and on no account to be assumed or usurped by any other person. (Deed.)

In 1823 the parish clerk occupied the school house, and kept a small school for reading, writing, and arithmetic. About 50 years previously the school had been kept in a very flourishing condition by a Mr. Good, the curate of the parish, probably by the assistance he derived from boarders. (Ch. Com. Rep).

Present State of School (1868).

The school has been closed for some years. By order of Charity Commissioners, Feb. 1868, new trustees were appointed, viz.:

Vicar of Martock.
Curate of Martock.
Joseph D. Adams, M.D., Martock.
John Leach, solicitor, Martock.

Income to be invested till a sufficient sum be accumulated to rebuild grammar school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SHEPTON MALLET.—ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Shepton Mallet grammar school was founded in 1627, and the master is entitled to the surplus funds remaining after provision is made for the support of four almswomen, and the repair of the chancel of Mere Church, from a tithe rentcharge on that parish, the sum payable to him amounting to about 33*l.* a year, for which he may be required to teach gratuitously 33 boys. By the terms of the original foundation the schoolmaster was to be a Master of Arts, who should teach 12 poor scholars, and read the common prayer to them in the chapel every morning and evening.

Formerly the masters had managed the property themselves, and received the rectorial tithes. In lieu of these, the occupiers of the land set up a modus, and, with a view of recovering the rectorial tithes, proceedings in Chancery were instituted by the trustees. In 1843, after a long and fruitless endeavour on part of the trustees to recover what they considered lost property, the school was again reopened.

Besides the endowment in money, there is a house for the master and accommodation for the boys. The house bears marks of great age. It originally was the court of the manor of Shepton Mallet, and was converted into a schoolhouse, a residence for the master, partly into a chapel, and partly into five almshouses. The two last uses have been for some time discontinued. The schoolroom is large and well arranged, but hardly able to accommodate properly the number of boys attending. There is a classroom adjoining and a good dining hall. The sleeping accommodation is extensive and not unsuitable to the class of boys using the school. A small playground adjoins and a large outbuilding serves as a place of recreation in wet weather. This and some other part of the school premises are the present master's private property. The master would be glad to be able to rebuild the premises, which of course are old fashioned. It would unquestionably be an improvement, although the present arrangements are not particularly inconvenient.

When I was at the school 91 were present, 41 boarders and 50 day boys. Of the day boys 19 were free boys, elected by the trustees and taught gratuitously. The master is bound to receive them at the rate of 1*l.* a head till the fund from the endowment is absorbed. He has two assistant masters and a younger man learning his business. The boys were chiefly the sons of farmers and tradesmen, with a sprinkling of the sons of professional men.

The English work of the upper boys was done well. They analysed a chapter of English history they had been reading with care, and it was a creditable exercise both as regards composition and spelling. In arithmetic they also did well, and a few of them knew a little algebra up to simple equations. 22 learnt Latin, which is an extra, and 4 construed moderately well one of Cicero's

speeches. The lower part of the school did easy sums correctly, and read well, but were weak in geography. A few had begun Greek.

Elementary lectures in physics were given by the master, and experiments shown with the air-pump, &c. The discipline was excellent.

The trustees are the vicar and some of the influential gentry in and around the town. They seem much interested in the school, support the master, but do not interfere in the management.

The master complained of the difficulty he experienced in sending boys in for the local university examinations, not only on account of the expense, but because of the short time they stayed with him. The charge for boarders was only 24 guineas a year, or 28 if the classics were learnt. The master desired to see the standard of education raised, but with such charges it is almost impossible. The results, taken altogether, are much more than proportionate to the amount of endowment.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 396, Appendix, p. 210, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By George and William Strode, who, by deeds dated 4 May 1627, and 1 July 1636, gave the site of the court of the manor of Shepton Mallet, and rectory and advowson* of Meare, for support of school house and master, and chapel and five almshouses. Deeds in custody of solicitors to trustees.

School Property.—The above-named rectory, consisting of tithe rent-charges commuted at 82*l.* 5*s.*, and two closes of glebe land in Westhay Moor in the parish of Meare, containing 7A. 1R. 39P., and let at 10*l.* 18*s.* Annual average income 102*l.* gross, 70*l.* net. Residue of income (after paying a fee-farm rent of 10*l.* 18*s.* to Lord Radnor, and after paying for repairs of Meare chancel, and 9*l.* per annum to each of four almswomen), viz., 33*l.*, applied to school, besides house and premises. No increase to be expected.

Buildings insufficient; enlarged by present master.

Objects of Trust.—"A Master in Arts in degrees" to teach 12 poor boys of town or parish for 12*l.*, and as many more as property would warrant at same rate, to support almswomen, and preach four sermons a year (deeds).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None originally. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar (scheme A.D. 1829).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 19 Nov. 1829. Twelve trustees, residents in neighbourhood, including rector of Shepton Mallett ex-officio; survivors, when reduced to five, appointing to vacancies; appoint one of their number to receive rents; appoint and dismiss master; and nominate boys to foundation.

Head master must be member of Church of England; by original deed an M.A.; holds appointment independent of any future alterations.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. For age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, unlimited in number. Income from endowment 33*l.*, besides fees for 31 day boys and 47 boarders. Two assistant masters, and a junior master or pupil-teacher, appointed and paid by head master.

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* Advowson appears to have been lost since 1736.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—49, viz., 18 on foundation, 31 not; chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work; Latin or Greek, 2*l.* 2*s.* extra; French, 3*l.* 3*s.*; drawing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Foundationers attend school once and church twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—Forty-nine, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, from 24 to 28 guineas. Parlour boarders, 30 to 35 guineas. Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest, 46*l.*; average, 29*l.*; lowest, 24*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 428 feet per boy. Separate bed for each, except in case of brothers. Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m.; 8 to 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School course modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayer. Bible read in morning. Attendance of day boys at morning prayer not compulsory in winter. One-seventh of work prepared out of school.

Promotions by examination.

Examination quarterly by head master, and once a year by clergymen invited by head master. Prizes for examination and good conduct.

Punishments: caning, impositions, and banishment from playground or to bedrooms; the first rarely, by head master only, and in private.

Small playground close to school, and cricket field, besides playroom, shed, and small gymnasium. A master always present. Boarders not allowed to go beyond premises without leave. Drilling taught regularly. A library open to all; subscription 4*s.* per annum.

Three boys within last five years gone to universities, and 13 leave annually on average of last 5 years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 39 hours per week, besides some time for preparation. Play time, 21 hours a week, and 14 more for walking and cricket.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Solicitor	Shepton Mallet	Not ¼ of a mile.
„	2	Retired tradesman	Do.	A few hundred yards.
„	3	Tradesman	Do.	Do.
„	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
„	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
„	6	Yeoman	Cannard's Grave, do.	About 2 miles.
„	7	Tradesman	Shepton Mallet	100 yards.
„	8	Farmer	Bodden, do.	2 miles.
„	9	Do.	Downside, do.	½ mile.
„	10	Do.	Compton, do.	2 miles.
Boys lowest in school	1	Tradesman	Do.	½ mile.
„	2	Widow	Do.	¾ „
„	3	Farmer	Doulting, do.	2 miles.
„	4	Tradesman	Do.	50 yards.
„	5	Do.	Do.	100 yards.
„	6	Widow	Do.	¾ mile.
„	7	Tradesman	Do.	100 yards.
„	8	Do.	Do.	¼ mile.
„	9	Do.	Do.	½ „
„	10	Do.	Do.	200 yards.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Clergyman	Ilchester rectory	Head master.
„ 2	Yeoman	Horrington Wells	Do.
„ 3	Contractor	Wells	Do.
„ 4	Schoolmaster	Cloford, Frome	Do.
„ 5	Yeoman	Holcombe, Bath	Do.
„ 6	Army captain	India	Do.
„ 7	Surgeon	Wells	Do.
„ 8	Solicitor	Crediton, Devon	Do.
„ 9	Manufacturer	Dulcot, Wells	Do.
„ 10	Clergyman	Draycot, Chippenham	Do.
Boys lowest in school 1	Yeoman	Bawdriss, Bridgewater	Do.
„ 2	Colonist	Dunedin, New Zealand	Do.
„ 3	Yeoman	Wookey, Wells	Do.
„ 4	Do.	Bawdriss, Bridgwater	Do.
„ 5	Solicitor	Penzance	Do.
„ 6	Yeoman	Knowle, Bridgwater	Do.
„ 7	Civil engineer	Bristol	Do.
„ 8	Manufacturer	Shepton Mallet	Do.
„ 9	Clerk	Wells	Do.
„ 10	Yeoman	Bawdriss, Bridgwater	Do.

[*For Table* B, *see following page.*]

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

No distinctions at the Universities.

Two or three have obtained appointments in the Civil Service through competitive examinations.

Several have passed at different times the Oxford local examinations, and others repeatedly at the College of Preceptors.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Edward Charles Chetham Strode, Esq., Southill, Shepton Mallet.
The Rev. Henry Pratt, Rector of Shepton Mallet.
Robert Clerk, Esq., Westholme, Shepton Mallet.
Edward Berkeley Napier, Esq., Pennard House, Shepton Mallet.
Henry Davis, Esq., Ashwick, Bath.
The Rev. Wm. Marriott Leir, Ditcheat, Castle Cary.
Arthur Constantine Phippe, Esq., Shepton Mallet.
The Rev. John Davis, Ashwick, Bath.

Solicitor to Trustees:

George Mackenzie Mackay, Shepton Mallet.

Head Master:

John Farbrother, L.C.P.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Author read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
									H. M.							H. M.							H. M.	
Religious Knowledge.	95	5	—	18	Y. 14	11	About 30 minutes.			Holy Bible; Barrow's 500 Questions; 1,000 Questions by a "Teacher."	16	Y. 13	11	About 30 minutes.			Holy Bible; Watt's Scripture History; Barrow's 500 Questions.	3	—	—	About 30 minutes.			Holy Bible; Pinnock's Catechism.
Greek - -	7	2	—	4	—	4				Homer; Xenophon	3	—	2				Valpy's Delectus -	3	—	—				Moody's Eton Gk. Gr.
Latin -	23	3	—	—	—	4				Horace; Cicero; Ellis's Exercises.	—	—	4				Virgil; Cæsar; Ellis's Exercises.	4½	—	4				Eton Latin Grammar; Henry's First Latin Book.
French - -	14	2	—	8	—	2				Hall's Second French Course.	5	—	2				Hall's First French Course.	2	—	—				
Arithmetic -	95	5	—	18	—	5				Barnard Smith's and Colenso.	16	—	5				Melrose - -	4	—	22				Melrose.
Book-keeping (separte. class).	8	1	—	8	—	—				Brewer.	—													
Mensuration & Surveying (separate class).	5	1	—	5	—	3				Nesbitt; Tabor.	—													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	52	3	—	18	—	2				Colenso; Bridge; Scott's Series.	16	—	2				Bridge's Algebra; Scott's Series.	2½	—	—				

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
					Y.				H.		Y.				H.		Y.				H.
Physics - -	32	2	—	18	—	1	About 30 minutes.		1	16	—	1	About 30 minutes.		1				About 30 minutes.		
Natural History.	32	2	—	18	—	1			1	16	—	1			1						
History -	95	5	—	18	—	2			2	16	—	2			2	22	—	2		—	2
Geography -	95	5	—	18	—	1			—	16	—	1			2	22	—	3		—	3
English Grammar.	95	5	—	18	—	3			2	16	—	3			2	22	—	2		—	2
English Composition.	32	2	—	18	—	1			1	16	—	1			1						
Reading -	95	5	—	18	—	9			5	16	—	9			5	22	—	12		—	9
Writing - -	95	5	—	18	—	4			4	16	—	4			4	—	—	—		—	4
Drawing -	4	—	—	—	—	2			2												
Other Subjects, or Drilling.	—	—	—	—	—	2			2	—	—	2			2	22	—	2		—	2
Dictation -	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—	4

Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Physics - -	Medlock's Nat. Phil.		
Natural History.	Chambers's Animal Physiology.	Crossley's Class Book	
History -	Collier's Brit. Hist.; Allen's Anc. Hist.; Davenport's Historical Class Book.	Crossley's Class Book	
Geography -	Cornwell's Geo. -	Collier's British Hist.	Baldwin's England; Pinnock's Catechism Eng. Hist.
English Grammar.	Mason's Eng. Gr. and Analysis; Hunter's Précis.	Cornwell's Geo. -	Bigland's Geo.
English Composition.	Cornwell's - -	Murray, by Giles -	Murray, by Giles.
Reading -	Bible and the above Histories.	Bible; Collier's Brit. Hist.; Allen's Ancient do.	Holy Bible; Baldwin's History.
Writing - -	—	—	
Drawing -			
Other Subjects, or Drilling.	—	—	Common things.
Dictation -	—	—	

There are written or oral exercises to almost every lesson, and four written Latin exercises weekly.

There are written or oral exercises to almost every lesson, and four written Latin or English exercises weekly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SOMERTON.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE history of this charity is a series of misappropriations and Chancery proceedings during 150 years, and the abstract of them occupies 16 folio pages of the Report of the Charity Commissioners in 1824. No school exists at present of the name or character of a Grammar School, although that name is inscribed over the door of a building erected by a former vicar of the parish, who, having sons of his own to educate, with the co-operation of some of the neighbouring gentry similarly circumstanced, attempted in a certain fashion to revive it. The present vicar, one of the trustees, informed me that the endowment consists of a house in Somerton, probably the old school house, now let to a bank for 20*l.* a year; and of 6*l.* a year rentcharge. The original gift was made to establish a "free school and master;" and in some Chancery proceedings of 1744 relating to it, we have mention of the "Free Grammar School." I could not, however, find any traces of the school having existed as such; and the attempted revival alluded to above, consisted in the vicar's sons and their companions being taught by a master, who was styled the master of the grammar school, independently and apart from 15 boys of the town, who were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic in a separate room by an assistant.

At present the money arising from the trust is devoted to giving a free education to 15 boys elected by the trustees out of the poorer inhabitants at the National School, which is said to be a good one, and numbers from 90 to 110 boys, and is attended by some farmers' and tradesmen's sons. From inquiries I made, I was unable to find any desire to alter the present arrangement. But I cannot help remarking that a higher education than that of the National School seems wanting for the large agricultural population which immediately surrounds this ancient capital of Somersetshire; and although the giving 15 boys a free education may be made to serve as a stimulus to attention and as a reward for merit in the National School, yet the intention of the founder, as it seems to have been understood 120 years ago, seems clearly to point to the instruction of a class above those who now attend parochial schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 442.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Thomas Glover, who, by deed dated 29 November 1675, gave an inn and premises for maintenance of a free school and master. A decree of the Master of the Rolls in 1744 directed rents and profits, after deduction of certain payments, to be applied for maintenance of a "free grammar school." Alice Yeates, in 1710, charged her lands with a payment of 5*l.* per annum for the schooling of 12 poor boys of Hurcott and Easter, in Somerton, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In 1772, an estate of 11½ acres at Street, was purchased for 368*l.*, with charity money, partly,—uncertain how much,—arising from Glover's gift.

School Property.—One-third of profits of the Street estate, and 5*l.* rent-charge out of Alice Yeates' estate, is paid annually to support of school. The master's residence (on the spot formerly occupied by the house left by Thomas Glover) is now let for his benefit, while he finds himself one at a less rental. Total amount received by master about 26*l.* per annum.

Present State of School (1865).

15 poor boys of the parish educated in the method usually adopted in National schools. The school is under Government inspection.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. G. W. Grogan, Vicar, Somerton.
Col. Pinney, Somerton.
William D. Snook, } Churchwardens, Somerton.
William Jennings, }
John Valentine, Somerton.
Clement Edkins, Somerton.
Samuel Cossins, Somerton.
George Scriven, Somerton.

Clerk to Trustees:

James Parsons, Solicitor, Langport.

Head Master:

James Walter Hewett.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TAUNTON.—COLLEGE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE College School at Taunton is the only grammar school in Somerset in which the master seems to be absolutely unshackled by any regulations of trustees or schemes from Chancery. He is appointed by the Warden of New College; and the foundation by Bishop Fox is said to date from 1522, though as early as 1647, in a Parliamentary survey made during the Rebellion, the school is presented as having been kept as a "free schole time out of mind." The management of the school, the subjects studied, the payments to be made, the appointment and dismissal of masters, rest entirely with the head master. The site of the school premises is confined, surrounded by houses on one side and a cattle market on the other, but it has been greatly improved since the accession of the present master, by the purchase and removal of old and obstructive buildings. The old schoolroom is spacious and handsome, well lighted with stone mullioned windows, and fairly adapted in its arrangements for its purpose. One end, a dais, can be shut off by folding doors, and is used as a class-room.

The master had secured at his own expense some of the adjoining buildings, and was fitting them up as a laboratory, a museum, and as classrooms. The Rev. J. Smith has also presented a site for a playground adjoining the school, on condition the Catechism shall be always taught every boy. A capital cricket field is within five minutes walk, hired by the master. The dormitories for the boarders are over the schoolroom, consisting of a long room divided into separate cubicles, one for each boy, and though somewhat mediæval in appearance seemed comfortable and unobjectionable. The trustees of the estate which produces the 30*l.* endowment, are independent gentlemen, who never in any way claim to exercise any sort of authority in the school management. The property is let on lives; and when they fall in, a time which the present head master can hardly hope to see during his tenure of office, the yearly income will be materially increased.

The school has long been, and is now, intended for the education of an upper class; for gentry and upper tradesmen. The terms for day boys ensure this, 10 guineas being above the average of the grammar schools of this district; nor would any but the upper tradesmen be disposed to pay it. When I visited the school, there were 50 boys there, 40 day boys and 10 boarders, considerably more than double the number of last year. Some of the boys were advanced both in the higher classical authors and in mathematics, and were preparing for the universities. I believe the school to be taught throughout thoroughly and well. All learn French and Latin, and the English grammar, Drawing is an extra, and is taught to a class of some of the elder boys at the School of Art in the town. English literature and physical science form part of the school course. A garden has been

laid out to facilitate the study of botany. The boys are drilled, and make use of a gymnasium established in the town. The master pursues no unbending system, but aims to group boys according to their aptitude for particular studies, making classics the leading subject.

The school is well adapted for the wants of a large class in Taunton and the neighbourhood, for whom no other similar school exists. The master had not been a year at the school at the time of my visit, so that the results of his system cannot at present be fully estimated. But it is a system characterized by elasticity and vigour; and by the study of English literature and physical science he has introduced new life into the routine of school education.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 484, A.D. 1821.)

(See also evidence of the Head Master (Rev. W. Tuckwell), vol. v., pp. 144–157.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Probably in the year 1522, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who built school. In year 1554, Wm. Walbee left money to provide at 20 years purchase a stipend of 20 marks for the master; land purchased at Hawkchuch in Dorset for this purpose in 1558.

School Property.—Land, 96A. 1R. 35P., with a house and three cottages at Hawkchurch, let on leases for lives (most of which are old), the reserved rents being under 29*l.* The total annual value, variable at present, from endowment, including school premises, is taken by Charity Commissioners in their scheme of 1867 at 85*l.*

Object of Trust.—Sustentation of a schoolmaster for the free grammar school then newly builded and edified in the town of Taunton (Deed of 1555).

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

State of School in 1867.

The school is now, by a scheme of Charity Commissioners 1867, combined with a new proprietary college, the endowment paying for the free education of nine boys there.

For the details respecting that school, see p. 497.

The principal provisions of the scheme of the Charity Commissioners are as follows:

"1.—The administration and management of the charity and its endowments shall be vested in a body of trustees, to be called 'the endowment trustees,' who shall consist of the warden of New College, and the president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and their respective successors for the time being, if willing to act, and eight other persons of good social position, resident within a distance of 12 miles from the school. The following shall be the first endowment trustees under the provisions of this scheme, in addition to

"The Warden of New College, Oxford, and the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; viz.:—

"Alexander William Adair, of Heatherton Park, Esquire,
"George Henry Warrington Carew, of Crowcombe, Esquire,
"Mordaunt Fenwick Bisset, of Bagborough, Esquire,
"Henry Gorges Moysey, of Batheaston, Esquire,
"Richard King Meade King, of Walford, Esquire,
"Charles Allen, of Lyngford House, Esquire,
"Vincent John Reynolds, of Canonsgrove, Esquire, and
"Octavius Warre Malet, of Haygrass, Esquire.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"2.—Any endowment trustee (not being a trustee by virtue of his office) who shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or who shall permanently cease to reside within the distance of 12 miles from the school, or who shall not attend any meeting of the trustees during a consecutive period of two years, shall in any of such cases immediately cease to be a trustee, and thereupon, or upon the death or resignation of any such trustee, a new trustee, qualified as aforesaid, shall be appointed by the other trustees at their first meeting which shall be held after the lapse of one calendar month next after the occurrence of such vacancy, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them with all proper information to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, at their office in London, but no such appointment shall be valid until the same shall have been approved by the said commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal. Any trustee becoming disqualified as aforesaid shall be eligible for re-appointment.

3.—These trustees to become, as vacancies occur in the Hawkchurch trustees, trustees also of the Hawkchurch estate: meanwhile the Hawkchurch trustees to pay over the moneys thence arising to the endowment trustees.

"8.—The grammar school belonging to the charity shall, for extending more widely the benefits thereof, be reconstituted and conducted from henceforth in union with the school recently established in Taunton, by the Taunton College School Company, limited, under the name of "the Taunton College School," in conformity with the regulations of the same school, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this scheme, and subject to the following special conditions, viz.:—

"I.—The school buildings, to be used for the purposes of the said College School, shall be situated within a distance of one mile from the market place of Taunton, or if exceeding that distance in such a position as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners.

"II.—Every day boy attending the school, whose parents or next friends shall be resident in the borough of Taunton, shall be entitled to receive instruction in all subjects taught in the school at a charge not exceeding 3*l.* 3*s.* per quarter, exclusive of books and stationery.

"III.—In respect of the annual value of the endowments of the grammar school (which shall be ascertained and fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned), a limited number of boys shall always be received at the College School as foundation scholars, who shall be entitled to receive instruction gratuitously in all subjects taught therein, but shall provide their own books and stationery. The number of such foundation scholars shall, in the first instance, be nine, who shall be elected in manner following, that is to say:—Three in the course of the first year; three in the course of the second year; and the remaining three in the course of the third year next after the establishment of this scheme. In case the annual value of the said endowments shall increase beyond the sum of 90*l.*, one additional foundation scholar shall be elected in respect of every 10*l.* of such increase, unless and until an order or direction shall be made by the Charity Commissioners, providing for the application of the increased annual income of the said school, to the establishment of exhibitions, to be held at "the College School," by the foundation scholars, or otherwise in promoting the education and advancement of the same scholars.

"IV.—The foundation scholars shall be elected and appointed by the endowment trustees, from boys of the age of eight years and upwards, whose parents or guardians shall be resident within either the borough of Taunton, or a radius of one mile from the Guildhall of that borough; and in case there shall be several candidates for any vacancy, then according to the result of such competitive or other examinations, and according to such rules and regulations as, with reference to the different ages of candidates or their circumstances, shall be prescribed from time to time by the said endowment trustees, with the approval of the commissioners.

"V.—The foundation scholars shall be elected for a period of three years, and may be re-elected at the expiration of that period for a further like or any less term under similar regulations; but such scholars shall be removed at any time during that period for sufficient cause to be determined by the head master, and to be forthwith reported by him to, and approved by the governing body of the said College School.

"VI.—Religious instruction shall be given in the school to the foundation scholars in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England, but such instruction shall not be compulsory upon any boy whose parents or guardians shall upon conscientious grounds object to the same.

"VII.—The present master of the grammar school shall be the first head master of the said College School. Every future head master of the College School shall, subject to the provisions of this scheme, be also master of the grammar school, and shall be appointed by a body of three persons to be called "nominators," or by a majority of them. The warden of New College, Oxford, for the time being, shall always be one of such nominators by virtue and in right of his office. The other two or non-official nominators shall be persons of high social position, being residents or landed proprietors in the county of Somerset, and members of the Church of England, who shall be elected, as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme, and afterwards as often as a vacancy in the office shall occur, by a resolution of the governing body of the College School, at a meeting duly convened for that special purpose, and who shall hold office during life, or until they shall respectively resign or become incapacitated from acting. Every head master shall be removable at any time by the said nominators, or by a majority of them, of whom the said Warden of New College for the time being shall be one, upon a representation addressed to them in pursuance of a resolution of the governing body of the school, if in the judgment of the said nominators, or of such majority of them as aforesaid, there shall be sufficient cause for such removal, and subject to an appeal to the Charity Commissioners upon the regularity of the proceedings for effecting such removal.

"9.—The clear annual amount of the yearly rents and income arising from the Hawkchurch estate aforesaid, after providing for the necessary and proper outgoings and cost of management, shall be paid over by the trustees of that estate to the endowment trustees, by whom the same shall be applied towards the remuneration of the head master of the College School, for the instruction of the foundation scholars, except as to any part of such income which shall be applicable for the advancement or benefit of such scholars under the provisions of this scheme.

"10.—The school buildings and site heretofore occupied and used for the purposes of the grammar school shall be held by the endowment trustees in trust either to permit and suffer the same to be appropriated and used for the purposes of the said united school, according to the provisions of this scheme, or to let and otherwise manage the same, subject to the control and direction in all respects of the governing body of the said College School, so long as the same school shall continue to be in operation, and shall be conducted in conformity with the several provisions and conditions aforesaid.

"11.—If the said last-mentioned school shall at any time hereafter be discontinued, or shall cease to be so conducted as aforesaid, the said school buildings and their site, and the other endowments of the said grammar school shall be held and applied by the trustees thereof, subject to and in conformity with a further scheme to be established by the order of the said commissioners.

"12.—For the purposes of this scheme the present annual value of the endowments of the grammar school shall be taken at the sum of 85*l.*, consisting of the following particulars, viz., 30*l.* the amount of the net yearly rental of the said Hawkchurch estate, and 55*l.* the net yearly value of the said school buildings and site, according to a careful survey and estimate made under the direction of the said commissioners for the purposes of this scheme; but new assessments shall from time to time be made by the trustees, under the direction of the said commissioners, of the yearly value of the said endowments or any of them, when and as the commissioners shall think fit, for securing the full benefit due to the objects of the foundation."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TRENT.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE grammar school at Trent has fallen in estate. I conversed with gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who received their early education here; for the school even at the beginning of this century was one of repute for the upper and middle classes. In 1812 there were from 40 to 50 boarders. Now, 18 labourers' sons, all day boys, are taught reading, writing, and summing, by a Cambridge graduate in orders.

It was founded in 1678, by the will of John Young, merchant, of London, for the maintaining a schoolmaster to teach the sons of the poor inhabitants of the town of Trent. The master was to teach them:—

1. Reading, writing, and spelling.
2. Casting accounts.
3. Church Catechism and certain specified psalms in metre, and chapters in the New Testament.
4. The accidence and parts of speech in English and Latin, "so as they may be fitted for the grammar school."

The master was to be competently learned in Latin and vulgar arithmetic, and his fitness for his office was to be tested by an examination by the minister of the place and three other neighbouring ministers.

One half of the revenue of the endowment was to go to the schoolmaster, the other to repair the house, to buy books for the scholars, and for exhibitions for the poorer children, either to bind them as apprentices, or to maintain them at some grammar school if they should wish to go further in their learning.

Belonging to the endowment is an old schoolroom and master's house attached, in which the present master resides, standing in a garden of about three quarters of an acre. The house is old and very dilapidated, especially the upper rooms, which were originally intended for and used by boarders. The school room is fitted with old-fashioned and worn-out furniture. The master is a clergyman, the son of the late master of the school, who was a layman; he is a graduate of Cambridge University, and holds the small living of Stockwood, which he gets served by a curate, as, owing to his duties at the school at Trent, he is non-resident at Stockwood. He is also curate at Trent parish church. He receives about 65*l.* a year in money from the school endowment, and is appointed by the trustees, who, in addition to the rector, are mainly substantial farmers of the parish; but practically the management of all matters connected with the school is left in the hands of the rector.

The trustees are ordered by the will to meet "once or rather "twice a year to audit the accounts, consult on the affairs of the "school, and have a solemn examination of the scholars to see "how they have profited by their learning." The scholars to be taught gratis are to be "poor folks' children," and the number is

to vary according to the income of the charity, one boy for every 1*l*. The master is allowed to take on pay a number of boys equal to that of the free boys. If free boys cannot be found in Trent, they are to be taken from the parishes of Mutford and Nether Compton.

When I visited the school there were 15 boys present. They were labourers' or workmen's children. The number of free boys is now fixed at 20, which is at variance with the terms of the will. The number is not quite full. They are usually drafted here from the parish school, none being admitted before they can read, nor until eight years of age, and they are entitled to stay four years. When they leave, they receive a small apprentice fee if the funds permit; but most of them give up school at 12 to follow the plough. The attendance was very irregular.

The boys read fairly, but not out of a monotone. Considering they were wholly unaccustomed to it, they wrote moderately well from dictation. The pronoun of the first person singular was seldom written with a capital letter.

All, except one boy, were absolutely ignorant of notation, and only two could do correctly a sum in compound multiplication. No geography whatever, nor history, were taught.

The boys read a history of England as a reading lesson, but were never asked questions on it, and knew nothing about Queen Elizabeth or her reign, upon which they had just been engaged. The rector examined them every week in their religious knowledge.

The present master has been 20 years at the school, and, as he is not compelled, declines to take boarders or pay-boys.

I have good reason for knowing that the farmers of the village and of the surrounding district, many of whom themselves were educated there, would be glad to avail themselves of the school as one to which they could send their sons as boarders, or as day boys, on payment. At present, not coming under the definition of "poor folk," they cannot, if they wished it, use the school at all; and the present state of things was made a just subject of complaint. The founder seems to have intended the school as a preparatory school for some upper school, and certainly contemplated a higher quality of education than is at present given.

The circumstances of this school are noteworthy. With the assistance of an endowment of 120*l*. a year and good school premises, an indifferent education, inferior to that at most National and British schools, is given by a graduate in orders to 18 labourers' children, and it is principally through the exertions of the rector that the number on the foundation is kept decently full. The venerable rector, whose thoughtful liberality the village of Trent will long have reason to remember in its parish schools, its almshouses, in the restoration of its church, in its improved drainage, and in other works of public utility, all undertaken at his sole expense, fully agreed with me in considering that the school was not doing what it ought in proportion to its endowment, and was something very like a scandal. But he thought

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

that the neighbourhood of Sherborne and Yeovil was a bar to its ever attaining its former position; and others in the parish, though they disapproved of the existing condition of the school, were not disposed to move, when he, whose position here is—

"Rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos"

remained quiet.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 439, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Young, dated 1650, proved 1651, who bequeathed 1,000*l.* to be invested in purchase or new building of a school house, and lands to maintain same. School house built, and an estate of 76A. 1R. 29P., in Charlton Adam and Charlton Mackrell, and one in South Bruham, purchased by direction of Young's executor in 1678. The first estate exchanged for one of 46A. 0R. 24P. at Adber, in the parish of Trent. Documents in parish chest.

School Property.—46A. 0R. 24P. at Adber, annual value 95*l.*; and 18A. 1R. 17P. at South Bruham, annual value 25*l.* Total 120*l.* gross, besides master's house and school room. About 92*l.* applied to school, besides repairs, &c.

Buildings and site good. Master's house suited for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of school house, master, and 20 (one for each pound of the master's stipend) poor boys of Trent, Mudford, and Nether Compton; and for exhibitions for the poorer boys, to bind them apprentices, or towards their maintenance at some grammar school. (Extract from founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, the church catechism; to learn some psalms in metre and some chapters of the Bible; the accidence both in English and Latin;—that so they might be fitted for the grammar school.

Management.—Trustees, consisting of the rector and churchwardens of Trent, and five or six other residents, manage property, appoint master, and examine boys annually. New trustees appointed by survivors.

Master to be approved by examination by ministers of Trent, and three neighbouring parishes. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One, may take 20 boarders. Total average income from endowment, 47*l.*

Day Scholars.—Eighteen, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, all from Trent, Compton, and Mudford, one or two miles from school, receive free education. No attendance on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Nothing required of boys on admission.

The instruction includes reading, writing, arithmetic, scripture history, and church catechism.

Examinations twice a year by the Bishop's examiner, and by trustees. No prizes.

Punishments: caning and detention.

No playground nor library.

School time, 43 weeks per annum.

Study, 30 hours a week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Agricultural labourer	Trent	—
„ „	2	Do.	Do.	—
„ „	3	Do.	Compton	1 mile.
„ „	4	Do.	Trent	—
„ „	5	Do.	Do.	—
„ „	6	Do.	Mudford	2 miles.
„ „	7	Painter	Trent	—
„ „	8	Labourer	Do.	—
„ „	9	Do.	Do.	—
„ „	10	Do.	Compton	1 mile.
Boys lowest in school	1	Do.	Mudford	2 miles.
„ „	2	Do.	Trent	—
„ „	3	Do.	Do.	—
„ „	4	Do.	Do.	—
„ „	5	Do.	Do.	—
„ „	6	Do.	Do.	—
„ „	7	Do.	Do.	—
„ „	8	Do.	Mudford	2 miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The number of boys in the first class learning each subject is as follows :—Religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing, 11.

In the second class :—Religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing, 7.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Mr. John Stacey, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. Wm. Stacey, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. Charles Andrews, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. Frederick Lemon, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. William Mitchell, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. Samuel Pitman, Yeoman, Marston Magna.

Ex-officio :

The Rector and Churchwardens.

Head Master :

Rev. B. Ayres.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

YEOVIL.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Two yearly sums, amounting together to 13*l.* 14*s.*, were left by will at the beginning of the eighteenth century, to be paid to the schoolmaster at Yeovil; 5*l.* if learned enough to fit young men for the universities, and 8*l.* 14*s.*, if he were rightly grounded in the Latin tongue, for teaching three poor boys natives of Yeovil. The above sums are now paid to the trustees of a general fund, out of which the master of a charity school for the poor receives 93*l.* a year. This charity school is a branch of a charity said to be very wealthy, established also at Salisbury and Romsey.

The master receives this 93*l.* from the endowment, and in return educates gratuitously 24 poor boys, some of whom receive a suit of clothes every four years. None of them require to be taught Latin. Engrafted on this endowment is his own private school, composed of day boys and boarders, which gives a classical education to those who desire it, and is held in a room partitioned off from the school room where the foundation boys are taught. The head master principally devotes himself to the instruction of his private school, and although he superintends the education of, and occasionally himself teaches the foundationers, yet he mainly leaves them to the care of an assistant. When I was at Yeovil these foundation boys were having their holiday. They are annually examined by an examiner appointed by the trustees, and I was assured by the diocesan examiner, who himself had lately examined them, that their amount of knowledge was about the same as that of boys in an ordinary National school.

The wish of the trustees in permitting the head master to keep a private school, was to secure the services of a superior teacher, in order to provide for the want of an upper school in the town. Money was subscribed in 1714 in aid of a school established in 1707, apparently intended to be of this character, with the stipulation that if the subscription school turned out a failure, the money was to go in aid of the "free school." This money now forms part of the present endowment.

An old free school, for whatever class of boys it was intended, used to be held in a building attached to the west end of the Church, and the present school room was substituted for it a few years ago. I was shown a deed of feoffment witnessed by one Derby "Ludi magistro Yevellensis" as early as 1626.

Many of the feoffees and inhabitants expressed the importance they attached to having an upper school established here. At the same time some of them felt that the present arrangement whereby the head master had to devote himself to his private pupils, and discharge his duties to the foundationers chiefly by deputy was not altogether satisfactory. But a thriving manufacturing town like Yeovil, in the centre of a rich agricultural district, a meeting point of railways, with a rapidly increasing

population, which has nearly doubled itself in the present century, can well afford to support an upper school even without the aid of an endowment, or if that be thought necessary, there exists at Trent a village only four miles distant, an endowment which at present is almost useless, and might be rendered available for forming the nucleus for the establishment, in or near Yeovil, of an upper school. There is in Yeovil, besides the grammar school, a thriving middle class private school frequented by day boys and boarders. The master of the grammar school lives with his boarders in a private house a short way outside the town, and comes in with them to the school every day. His charge for boarders is exceedingly low, from 20*l.* to 26*l.* a head, and parents often require an abatement to be made even from this wholly inadequate payment.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 325, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—An old chapel in the churchyard converted into a schoolhouse in the year 1573, at the expense of the parish. Taken down and new schoolhouse built adjoining the churchyard in 1854. Several donations and bequests made; and a house, cottage, and 4½ acres of land purchased in 1714. Frances Cheesman, deceased 1719, left 150*l.* in trust, to pay the interest to the schoolmaster at Yeovil, if learned enough to instruct young men and make them fit for Oxford or Cambridge, otherwise for the charity school.* Thomas Cheesman in 1730 left 50*l.* to the charity school, and a rentcharge of 5*l.* per annum, which by decree of the Court of Chancery, 6 Dec. 1739, is payable to the master of the Latin school, if rightly grounded in the Latin tongue, whilst he should teach therein three poor boys born in Yeovil, or sons of inhabitants, to be nominated by the vicar. Edward Boucher in 1725 left a field, for clothing four poor boys at the charity school, and apprenticing them; the remainder of the proceeds for augmenting the master's salary, or other purpose most advantageous for the school.

School Property.—House and 11A. 1R. 26P. of land, let at 41*l.* per annum, the rentcharge of 5*l.* per annum, 289*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* consols, representing Frances Cheesman's gift, producing 8*l.* 14*s.* per annum, Yeovil corporation bond for 50*l.*, producing 2*l.* per annum, and Boucher's field (14A. 0R. 1P.), let at 18*l.* per annum. Total gross income 74*l.* 14*s.*, of which 55*l.* is applied to school, besides repairs, &c.

The trustees of a separate charity (founded by John Nowes) pay 38*l.* to the master of this school for the education of certain boys.

Objects of Trust.—For education of children, or such other charitable uses as parishioners should approve. (Deed 1708.) To fit young men for Oxford or Cambridge (Frances Cheesman's will.) Three poor boys to be taught Latin under Thomas Cheesman's will; four to be clothed and apprenticed under Boucher's will.

Dr. Nowes' Charity.†—For clothing and educating 40 boys "at such charity school or schools as the trustees may think fit," (Nowes' will 1718). The money paid to Yeovil school is for educating 10 poor boys from the parishes of Preston Plucknett, Alvington, and town of Yeovil, under 13 years of age, sons of members of Church of England, binding them apprentices after the age of 13, and afterwards setting them up in life. (Deecree of Court of Chancery 1721, confirming appointment made by daughter and heiress of John Nowes.)

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* There does not appear to have been any distinction for at least a century between the Latin school and the charity school.

† This charity has now a gross income of 839*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, of which 124*l.* is spent in educating, and 215*l.* in clothing and apprenticing, 20 boys at Romsey (Hants), 10 boys at Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury, and 10 at this school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, and subjects to fit young men for Oxford and Cambridge. (The Cheesmans' wills.)

Dr. Nowes' Charity.—The rudiments of the Christian religion, reading and writing well the English tongue, the church catechism, and frequent reading of the Bible and book of Common Prayer. (Nowes' will.)

Government and Masters.—Feoffees of the schoolhouse manage the charity and appoint master. Master allowed to keep in same room a private school.

State of Free School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives annual stipend of 55*l.* from school endowment, and 38*l.* on account of Nowes' charity, besides 466*l.* from fees of boys attending private school. Appoints and pays an assistant, and provides stationery.

Day Scholars.—34, sons of shopkeepers and mechanics, from distances up to six miles; receive instruction gratis. 10 also receive two suits of clothing annually, and are apprenticed on leaving school at age of 14. Required to attend church and Sunday school of their own parishes.

Instruction.—Elementary. Religious instruction to all.

Private School.

Day Scholars.—9, from distances up to four miles; pay six to eight guineas, according to age, for general work. French 2*l.* 2*s.* extra. Attend twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—20, in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board and instruction 26*l.* 5*s.*; Washing 2*l.* 2*s.*; School bills, highest 31*l.*, average 28*l.*, lowest 24*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 354 feet per boy. A separate bed for each except in case of brothers. Hours 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School course adapted more or less to individual cases. Religious instruction to all. Three boys learn Greek. Mathematics taught by assistant master. French master attends twice a week. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by examination, half-yearly, by master.

Punishments: impositions, solitary confinement, and caning in school.

Playground 25 yards by 27, at master's house (which is three quarters of a mile from school), and cricket field a quarter of a mile off. A gymnasium. Boys allowed to walk in the country with master's permission.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 37 hours in the week, bedsides 1½ hours in the evening under supervision.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS (1866).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Glove cutter	Park Street, Yeovil	¼ mile.
„	2	Do.	Middle Street, Yeovil	¼ „
„	3	Shepherd	Preston	1½ „
„	4	Glove cutter	London Road, Yeovil	½ „
„	5	Dead	South Street, Yeovil	⅛ „
„	6	Glove cutter	Paradise Row, Yeovil	⅛ „
„	7	Tailor	8, Paradise, Yeovil	⅛ „
„	8	Leather dresser	Reckleford, Yeovil	½ „
„	9	Tailor	Higher Kingston, Yeovil	¼ „
„	10	Grocer	Huish, Yeovil	¼ „
Boys lowest in school	1	Coalheaver	Do. do.	¼ „
„	2	Leather dresser	Reckleford, Yeovil	½ „
„	3	Glove ironer	7, Park Street, Yeovil	¼ „
„	4	Glove cutter	Victoria Buildings, Yeovil	⅝ „
„	5	Do.	Do. do.	⅝ „
„	6	Shepherd	Chiselborough	6 miles.
„	7	Coachman	Preston	1⅞ mile.
„	8	Tailor	Huish, Yeovil	½ „
„	9	Leather dresser	Queen Street, Yeovil	¼ „
„	10	Shoemaker	Preston	1½ „

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1866).

The number of Boys learning each subject is as follows:—

Religious knowledge, Arithmetic, Reading, and Writing from Dictation—

First class	7
Second class	8
Third class	17

History, Geography, and English Grammar—

First class	7
Second class	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

George Harbin, Esq., Newton House, Yeovil.
George Bullock, Esq., North Coker House, East Coker, near Yeovil.
John Ryall Mayo, Esq., Yeovil.
Frederick Greenham, Esq., Yeovil.
Robert Tucker, Esq., Yeovil.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Batten, Yeovil.

Head Master:

Henry Monk.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note, page 61.]

County of Somerset.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Deeds and Ordinances. Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for five years ended 1864. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Bath - - King Edw. VI.'s Free Grammar School.	52,528	Farming -	Trustees -	Yes	Varied by Process of Law.	Good	Trustees	853*	875*	400	Inc.
Bridgwater - King James' Free Grammar School.	11,320	Farming -	?	?	Varied by Authority.	None	Trustees	£ s. 29 10	28	28	Stat.
Bruton - - King Edw. VI.'s Free Grammar School.	2,232	Farming; commercial and agricultural.	Secretary -	Yes	Varied by Authority.	Fair	Trustees	£ 416	334	—	Slight increase
Chard - - Grammar School.	2,276	Mixed -	Solicitors to Trustees.	By direction of Trustees.	? Original -	Good	Master -	7	7	7	—
Crewkerne - Grammar School.	3,566	Farming and manufacturing.	Clerk to Trustees.	No	Varied by Process of Law.	Fair	Trustees	500	370	305	Inc.
Ilminster - Grammar School.	2,194	Farming -	School house	No	?	Good	Trustees	890	651	290†	Inc.
Taunton‡ - (College School.)	14,667	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	32	29	29	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Langport - (Eastover).	1,133	Chiefly agriculture and trade.	Corporation of Langport.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	110	110	110	Stat.
Shepton Mallet Grammar School.	4,868	Farming and manufacturing.	Solicitors to Trustees.	No	Varied by Process of Law.	Insufficient added to by H.M.	Rent-charge.	102	70	33	Stat.
Non-classical Schools—											
Ilminster - (Commercial School).	2,194	Farming -	(*See Digest*).			—	Trustees	—	—	293	—

* About 200*l.* applied to Hospital for Poor Women, and 100*l.* to repairs.
† Of the remainder, 293*l.* being paid to Commercial School, 30*l.* to National School, and 26*l.* to the Horton School. *See Digest.*
‡ Now (1868) combined with new Proprietary College. These answers relate to the year 1864.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.												
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
	£		£											
None at present.	0	None at present.	0	15; chiefly Local.	None	Trustees.	Yes, on reasonable cause.	Town -	Boys	Residence for 3 years.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	*None: (but see Digest.)
None	0	None	0	1 ex. off.; rest Local.	Residence and solvency	Master, except as to expulsion.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	None - -	Examination.	Stat., but increase possible.	None prescribed.	None
2	60	One	20	Local	Residence.	Trustees.	Yes, wth consent of Bp.	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	Examination.	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	0	None	0	1 ex. off.; rest chiefly Local.	None	Master	—	Town -	Boys	- - - -	-	Inc.	None prescribed.	None
{ 3* 4†	25 7 }	None	0	27; chiefly Local.	None	Master and Trustees.	Yes, wth consent of Ct. of Chancery only.	Parish and six mile circuit from schoolhouse.	Boys	To pass examination in reading and writing.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
4	53	None	0	15; chiefly Local.	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	No	Parish -	Boys	Residence -	Nomination.	Inc.	?	Highways and conduits when there is a surplus.
—	—	—	—	3 ex. off., 7 others.	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	—	- -	For misconduct.	Parish -	Boys	- - -	Admission by Trustees.	Stat.	Non-classical and classical.	None.
None	0	None	0	1 ex. off.; 11 Local.	None	Masters	Yes	Town or Parish.	Boys	Residence -	Nomination.	Stat.	Non-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	16, chiefly local.	Ch. of Eng.	? M.	Yes	Parish -	‡ Boys	- - -	Election	—	Non-classical.	—‡

* One of these tenable in one of the liberal professions instead of at University.
† Tenable for seven years if Exhibitioners continue in residence.
‡ Master also keeps a School for Girls Three Evenings, and for Boys and Adults Three Evenings.

County of Somerset.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Bath	H.M.; 2d M.; 3d M.; Asst. M.; Draw. M.; and Fr. M.	Trustees.	Trustees	2d & 3d by Trustees; other M. by H.M.	- -	Clergyman, M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham.	H.M.	4 B 43 D	Lower Class of Boys.	2
Bridgwater	H.M. and 3 Assts.	Bishop	Bishop	H.M.	H.M.	None mentioned	None	3 B 28 D	- -	6
Bruton	H.M.; 2d M.; 3d M.	Trustees, confirmed by Bishop.	Trustees and Bishop.	Trustees, with consent of H.M. or Bishop.	Trustees.	Graduate of one of English Universities.	H.M.	14 B 17 D	Nochange	4
Chard	H.M.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of one of Universities preferred.	H.M.	11 B 18 D	- -	2 to 4
Crewkerne	H.M.; Ush. or 2d M.; & Asst. Ms.	Trustees.	Trustees, with consent of Court of Chancery.	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman of Ch. of Eng.	H.M. schl. hse.	24 B 36 D	In class of scholars by decr. of boarders and incr. of foundationers.	6
Ilminster Grammar School.	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees, for proved gross misconduct.	H.M.	H.M.	Customarily Clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	12 B 35 D	Neither	2½
Taunton	H.M.; Asst. M.; Math. M.; Fr. & Ger. M.; & Writ. M.	Warden of New College, Oxford.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	7 B 43 D	Nochange	3
Semi-classical Schools—										
Langport	H.M. ‡	Trustees.	- - -	- -	- -	That he be not a curate, vicar, nor parson having the cure of souls.	—	42 D	No	5
Shepton Mallet	H.M.; 2 Ass. Ms.; & Junior M.	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Ch. of England	H.M.	47 B 49 D	Both	3
Non-classical Schools—										
Ilminster Commercial School.	H.M.; Asst. M.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	None in particular.	H.M.	116 D	No	2½

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 100 A	Per cent. 15 A 75 B 10 C	1	—	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	69	47	42	Various, according to age.	Senior boy	1,200	None
- -	45 A 55 B	1	2	By H.M.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8½–10	M. - -	—	None
100 A	70 A 30 B	—	—	H.M. only by rules.	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	100	67	47	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8½–9.	Prefect -	360	None
100 A	50 A 44 B 06 C	—	—	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	50	45	40	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½	- - -	593	None
90 A 10 B	25 A 75 B	1	6	H.M. allowed byscheme.	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	77	62	52	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8¼ to 10	Senior boy	—	1 for 1st Cl.
87 A 13 B	55 A 45 B	·5	·2	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	65	49	—	(*a*) 6½ S. 7½ W. (*b*) 8½ to 9	? H.M. -	1,420	None.
100 A	85 A 15 B	1	1	By H.M.	H.M. -	—	Yes	90	75	71	(*a*) 7 Sum. 7½ Wint. (*b*) 9½	Master -	947	None
- -	80 B 20 C	—	3 or 4	None -	H.M. may take boarders.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
55 A 45 B	10 A 90 B	⅓	13	-	H.M. - -	—	Yes	46	29	24	(*a*) 6½ S. 7½ W. (*b*) 8½ S. 8–10 W.	Senior boys and Asst. Master.	428	None
None -	B C	—	—	None -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—

INSTRUCTION

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Bath	40	30	Reading	Classics, chiefly Fr. and math., separate.	Marks and examination.	(*c*) about $\frac{3}{5}$ out of school.	All	11	28	2	—
Bridgwater	40	26	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Most in school	29	8	7	—	—
Bruton	38	30	Reading, writing and four rules of arithmetic.	By Latin and Greek chiefly.	Marks and examination.	(*a*) translation; (*b*) exercises, &c. by boarders.	31	31	14	2	—
Chard	40	30	None prescribed.	Separate for each subject.	Examination	Two in school, rest chiefly under supervision.	26	8	11	—	—
Crewkerne	40	33	Reading and writing.	Altogether, except Fr.	Marks and examination.	Two in school, rest at home or under supervision.	60	29	22	—	—
Ilminster Grammar School.	40	34	Reading	Classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	(*a*) most in school, (*b*) boarders, (*c*) day boys $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	35	28	35	—	—
Taunton	40	30	Nothing	Separate	Examination and marks.	(*a*) $\frac{3}{4}$ in School; (*c*) $\frac{1}{4}$ privately.	48	18	50	3	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Langport	41	37 Sum. 31 Win.	Read. Non-foundationers, read and write.	Separate	By marks but at Master's discretion.	All in School	12	1	1	—	—
Shepton Mallet	41	39	Reading and writing.	Uniform, but sub-classified.	Examination	(*a*) $\frac{3}{7}$ (*b*) $\frac{3}{7}$ (*c*) $\frac{1}{7}$	23	7	14	—	—
Non-classical Schools—											
Ilminster Commercial School.	45	26	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Instruction.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
(*c*) No control	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	19	All	12	8	—	—	—	Optional, lectures on chemistry and physics twice a year.
Tutor	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	—	—	All	—	—	—	—	—	
Tutor	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*) Latin, Grk., and French. (*b*) Latin and Greek.	31	10	All	—	—	—	—	10	All in chemistry.
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	29	6	Text books	—	1	—	—	—	
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All but (*c*), very rarely.	60	29	All	—	—	—	—	—	
Sometimes tutor.	P V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	42	18	(*a*) and (*b*)	1	—	18	18	18	(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).
Junior boys with tutor; senior boys without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*) and (*b*) Latin and Greek. All three, French and Greek.	50	50	All	14	—	14	—	2	All.
Master occasionally.	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	42	—	All; chiefly text books.	—	—	—	—	—	
Sometimes tutor.	P. P P. V. rarely.			—	Sentences and continuous pieces.	93	52	All	8	5	32	32	—	(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

County of Somerset.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Master.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Bath	All	All	20	14	All	All	All	28	2	P.; D.F.; C.; D.M.	Mapping	H.M. half yearly.	Annually by Trustees examiner.
Bridgwater	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	8	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.	-	-	Half yearly; 2 examiners appointed by Bishop & Trustees.
Bruton	31	31	31	31	31	29	29	14	2	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.	-	-	Annually, examiner appointed by Trustees
Chard	29	29	8	—	29	29	23	4	2	-	-	-	Half yearly, H.M.
Crewkerne	60	60	60	—	60	60	60	14	3	G.D.; Music	-	Three times a year.	Annually, examiners appointed by Trustees
Ilminster Grammar School.	42	32	42	—	28	42	32	—	—	-	-	H.M. every six weeks.	Annually, examiners chosen by H.M. with consent of Trustees.
Taunton	50	50	50	15	50	30	20	10	—	Music; drawing at School of Art.	-	Masters, 4 times a year.	Half-yearly by H.M.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Langport	42	42	42	—	32	42	42	—	—	-	-	-	-
Shepton Mallet	95	95	95	—	32	95	95	4	?	G.D.; D.F.; Music privately.	Natural science.	H.M. quarterly.	Quarterly, H.M., &c., clergyman yearly, coll of precep. occasionally
Non-classical Schools—													
Ilminster Commercial School.	—	*See Digest.*						—	—	None	-	-	Examiner appointed by Trustees.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
rse of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
or n s.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
, French, drawing, and Latin ie replaced by book-keeping higher arithmetic.			All	Open to all.	Master of form.	Prayer Book morning and evening and prayer from Laudiam Statutes.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -
Slightly.			—	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	- - -	All, 2.
Special Civil Service class.	Yes - -		31	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. for boarders.	Boarders -	Boarders, 2.
Yes -	- - -		29	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning.	All	H.M. -	Boarders -	Boarders.
Occasionally.			60	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	All. Boarders, 2.	All.
Yes -	Yes - -		42	Open to all.	H.M.	Special -	All	H.M. -	Boarders -	Boarders, 2.
Rarely -	Yes - -		50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morning, special.	All	H.M. or parish clerg. for day boys.	One -	Boarders
- - -	- - -		4	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Clergyman of parish.	None -	Foundationers.
Yes -	Yes - -		95	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, &c. morning and evening.	All at morning schl.	Parish clergyman.	Boarders, 2. Foundationers.	Boarders Foundationers } 2
nstruction uniform.			All	Open to all.	—	- - -	—	The Vicar -	- - -	- - -

County of Somerset.	Discipline.					Recreation		
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.
Classical Schools—								
Bath	Yes	? Private	Caning on the back.	—	—	It is a day schl.	990 sq. yds.	Adjoining.
Bridgwater	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	—	25	—	Close
Bruton	Yes, except for expulsion. Hours prescribed by scheme.	Public	Caning	Four prefects keep order in master's absence.	Yes	18	1¼ roods and cricket ground.	Close
Chard	Yes	Both	Corporal	—	None under superintendence.	—	220 sq. yds.	Close
Crewkerne	Yes, but consent of Trustees required for expulsion.	Both public and private.	Corporal	No definite powers.	A master always present.	31	*	Cricket ground about ¼ mile.
Ilminster Grammar School.	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	None over foundation boys.	19, more in summer.	2 acres	150 yds
Taunton	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	None	15	½ acre, 5 acres.	Close, ¼ mile
Semi-classical Schools—								
Langport	Yes; except for expulsion of foundationer.	Public	Corporal	Monitors report to M.	—	2 half-holidays.	None	—
Shepton Mallet	Yes	Private	Corporal	To report ill conduct to H.M.	—	35	525 sq. yds.	Close
Non-classical Schools—								
Ilminster Commercial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* One playground open to Boarders; one playg

-	- Recreation:			Opinions of Head Master.				
				Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of				
nasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	H.M.	Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
nder-nd round, er, &c.	Drilling voluntary.	—	All on presentation of books.	Latin, Grammar, Eng. Lit., Euclid, Arithmetic, French	Writing and arithmetic.	Government	Yes, after a certain stage.	Bad preparation, and indifference of parents to classics.
- -	Optional class.	No	- - -	Latin, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic.	- - -	Present system satisfactory.	Expedient only to a small extent.	Want of funds and buildings.
Court, t es, Cross	Drilling -	Yes	Yes; 2*s.* 6*d.* subscription.	Those in use.	Some prefer merely English education; all wish for some Latin.	Present system satisfactory. Examiner must not reside within 10 miles.	Expedient and possible.	—
- -	Drilling -	No	To all on payment of a small subscription.	General English education, based upon Lat. and Greek.	- - -	Not at present expedient.	Present object of master.	—
-	Drilling -	?	To boarders only,	Those in use.	Indifferent to Greek.	Present system satisfactory.	Inexpedient.	Interference of parents.
-	No - -	For brd^rs.	All - -	Classics, Eng., Arith., Hist., and Geog.	A few would prefer less classics.	? Government or education board.	No - -	Character of parents.
-	Yes - -	For brds.	All - -	Math., Eng. Lit. & Comp., Latin, Physics, Science, & French.	Arithmetic, calligraphy, Latin.	Educational Board.	Only giving up classics, if not intended for University.	Want of funds, and of better staff of masters, parents, and cramming.
-	- - - -	—	None -	Those in use.	Indifferent to classics and higher subjects.	? By Government.	Neither -	Want of assistance, and ignorance of boys on entering.
-	Drilling -	Fo brd^rs.	All - -	Those in use.	A few, book-keeping, &c., instead of Latin and French.	Yes by H.M	Yes - -	Over indulgence of parents and irregularity.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

tationers; cricket ground (3 acres) to both.

County of Somerset.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and En						
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income fo years ending 18	
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.
Non-classical Schools— Frome	9,522	- - -	- - -	—	- -	None	- -	6	6	6
Keynsham	2,190	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	20	20	20
Martock - (Grammar School.)	3,155	Farming -	- - -	- -	? Obsolete -	Bad	Trustees	12	12	—
Somerton - (Free School).	2,206	Agricultural.	Bankers -	—	- - -	One room 42 ft. 18 ft.	Trustees	?	26	—
Trent - - (Free School).	512	Farming -	Parish chest	Yes	Observed -	Good	Trustees	123	86	56
Yeovil - -	7,957	Farming and manufacturing.	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	8	—

N.B.—*The rest of these*

...T.			Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
...ibi-ns ...ni-ties. Total Annual Value.	Exhibitions at School. Number.	Exhibitions at School. Total Annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees, by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
—	—	—	None	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	? Grammar	—
—	—	—	None	—	- -	—	Poor boys of Keynsham.	Boys	Ch. of Eng. pref.	- -	—	Semi-classical.	None
0	None	0	2 ex. off.; 3 others.	Ch. of Eng.	Trustees.	Yes	Founders' kin and hundred.	Boys	Residence -	- -	—	Classical -	None
—	—	—	8, local	Residence.	- -	—	Town -	*See Digest.*				Non-classical.	?
—	—	—	3 ex. off., rest local.	Residence.	Master	No	Trent and 2 adjacent parishes.	Boys	Residence -	Claim -	Stat.	Preparation for Gram. school.	Apprenticing or assisting at a grammar school.
—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	Binding apprentices.

...cable to these schools.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL.")

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on p. 79.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Num (in unr Instru Boys.
				£	£	£				
BABINGTON -	129	ElizabethLong	1758	15	15	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	8
BANWELL - -	1,853	Subscription -	1767	10	(as returned in 1825). No endowed school in Banwell (I					
BLAGDON - -	1,083	Thos. Baynard	1687	18	18	—	Yes -	(8 free)	Labourers -	20
BRIDGWATER: Dr. Morgan's School.	11,320	Dr. John Morgan.	1723	120	55	36	Yes -	4d. (found free).	Various -	120 average.
BRUTON: Hospital School.	2,232	Hugh Sexey -	1638	930 (Mixed charity)	75	—	Yes -	None	Labourers and mechanics.	1
CHEDDON-FITZPAINE.	338	T. Perry -	1756	16	16	(Information from Charity Commissioners				
CHEW STOKE -	758	Rev. Robt. Payne and others.	1718	80	67	5	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers and small tradesmen.	25
CHEWTONMENDIP: Boys' School	875	Inclosure Allotment.	1750	25	25	(Information from Charity Commissioners				
Girls' School	„	J. Dory - -	1759	8	8					
EAST CHINNOCK -	552	Unknown -	—	30	30					
CREWKERNE: Cossins' School	3,566	Roger Cossins	1703	4	(Income accumulating; school in abeyance. It is prop					

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
68).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and churchwardens.		Neither	No	Master only.
30	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Certificated.	Yes	Two.
15		15		None	Five	Twelve	Trustees	A.K.C. London.	No	Master only.
5	—	—	—	None	None	Two (acting)	Trustees	Mistress certificated.	No	Two.

te charity with two others for the education of childen of poor at one and the same school.)

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CROWCOMBE: Boys' School	573	Elizabeth and Thos. Carew.	1668	65	26	11	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	15	—
Girls' School	"	Dr. James	Unkn.	16	15	—	No	?	Agricultural labourers.	—	2
CUTCOMBE	793	Richard Elsworth.	1714	274*	50	—	Yes	(Found free).	Labourers, miners, mechanics, &c.	47	5
DULVERTON: National School	1,552	E. Dyke and others.	1736	29 (as returned in 1826)			Yes (both).	1*d.* 2*d.* 4*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	55	4
Infant School	"							1*d.*		36	2
FROME: Blue Coat School	9,552	R. Stevens and others.	1720	298	133	119	Yes	None	Small tradesmen and artizans.	27	—
Asylum for Girls	"	R. Stevens	1798	374	54	296	Yes	None	Artisans and labourers.	—	1
HIGH HAM	1,283	Rev. A. Schael and another.	1598	10	10	—	—	(26 free)		65 average	
WEST HARPTREE	539	Saml. Lockier	1817	3	3	—	—	(6 free)		—	—
KILMERSDON	2,194	Rev. Henry Shute.	1707	48	38	—	Yes	None	Coal miners and agricultural labourers.	33	—
LOVINGTON	239	John Whithead.	1716	15	†	—	Yes	None (for parishioners).	Poor persons, tradesmen, farmers.	30	3
MILVERTON: Boys' School	1,895	Mary Lambe	1721	42	19	—	Yes	1*d.* and upwards.	Agriculture chiefly.	80	—
Girls' School	"				20	—	No	1*d.* or 2*d.*		—	7
Infants' School	"				3	—	No	1*d.* or 2*d.*		54	6

* School shares income with that at Timberscombe.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
15	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees			
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	Two boys M.	None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None				Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	6 E., 12 B.	Seven (premium 12*l.*)	Twenty	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Master and 3 monitors.
—	17	—	17	None	One	Twenty	Trustees	Neither	No	Matron and servant.
—	—	—	—						Yes	
—	—	—	—			Two.				
—	—	—	—	15 N. Sc.	None	Vicar, churchwardens, and 4 principal inhabitants.		B.A., Oxford.	No	Master and 2 monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	One mistress.
—	—	—	—	12 M. None None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert. Mist. cert. Mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and 2 monitors. Mist. and 2 monitors. Mist. & asst.

† School was closed during 1866; re-opened in 1867.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867 under Instructio	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Gir
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
NEWTON S. LOE -	401	Richard Jones	1696	71	35	20	Yes -	1*d.*	Poor persons -	37*	1
WEST NEWTON -	—	?DorothyCheeke or Check.	1688	10	7	—	Yes -	2*d.* (6 free).	Petty farmers and labourers.	6	18
MIDSOMER NORTON.	3,836	Ann Harris	1721	83	71	—	Yes -	None	Miners, labourers, and small shopkeepers.	40	—
NORTON S. PHILIP	672	Joseph Neeld	1827	50	50	—	No -	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	25	25
NORTH PETHERTON.	3,943	SirThos.Wroth	1722	36	18	18	No -	None	Farm labourers	20	—
SOUTH PETHERTON.	2,423	Wm. Glandfield and others.	1735	65	53	—	No -	2*d.* (20 free).	Agriculture chiefly.	65	—
PURITON - -	604	Unknown -	—	21	21	—	Yes (furnished).	3*d.* and 2*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	13	4
QUEEN CHARLTON	141	Mary Freeman	1760	27	16	‡	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers and farmers.	6	9
SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP.	658	T. Rich - -	1723	13 (as returned in 1824). Income applied in support of Natio							
STANTON DREW -	523	Richard Jones	1688	195 (Mixed charity)	35	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	30 and infan	20
TAUNTON: Gray's School.	14,667	Robt. Gray -	1636	(Mixed charity, comprising almshouses; school in abeyance)							—

* 18 free. † 7 free.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	Two	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mistress uncert.	No	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Vicar and trustees.	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
20	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees (priority to owner of Petherton Park).	Mast. cert.	Yes	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Vicar and churchwardens.)	Vicar of Woolavington, Som.	Mistress uncert.	Yes	Mistress.
6	9	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees and committee).	Neither	Yes	Mistress.
chool (Return 1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	One (premium 18*l.*)	Fourteen	Trustees	No (trained).	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	None.

‡ Children clothed every alternate year; not in 1866.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 186 under Instruct: Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
TIMBERSCOMBE -	434	Richard Elsworth.	1714	274*	85	—	Yes -	(found free).	Agriculture -	28	
TRULL: Wyatt's Schools	779	J. Wyatt -	1756	24	12	Applied to a Church of England School.				(Infor	
					12	Applied to a Dissenters' School.					
WELLOW - -	1,087	Unknown -	—	12	12	—	No -	1*d.*	Labourers -	45	
WELLS: Blue School -	4,648	Margaret Barkham.	1654	464	155	246	Yes -	None	Mechanics and labourers.	40	
		Adrian Hickes	1675								
		Philip Hodges	1723								
WINSCOMBE -	1,326	- - -	—	3	—	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers -	30	
WINSHAM -	1,033	Sir M. Holworthy.	1813	6 (as returned in 1823). Income appropriated by churchwarden							

* School shares income with that at Cutcombe.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certifiacted.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
on from Charity Commissioners).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and churchwardens.		Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
20	20	—	—	1 boy L., 20 boys E.	Seven boys (7 girls, 2*l.* each).	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Vicar	Neither	No	Master.
poses of National School (Return 1868).										

COUNTY OF DEVON.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Ashburton School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

Ashburton, before the introduction of railroads, was on the highway between Plymouth and London. It was one of the old stannary towns, and the seat of a considerable woollen manufacture. The population has diminished by 700 in the last decennial period. There is still a large manufactory of serges at Buckfastleigh, three miles off; and mines of tin and copper are adjacent. It is healthily situated on the outskirts of Dartmoor on high ground.

The Grammar school here was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the instruction, education, and bringing up of children. The income of the endowment is derived from land, and amounts to about 80*l.* a year; and the two farms which produce this sum are said to be well let. Besides a well-built master's house and a large garden, accommodation is provided for 30 boarders, and there is a good playground with a covered shed on one side, all of which were left by Dean Ireland in 1842, together with 15*l.* a year to keep the premises in repair, on condition that the Church of England doctrine, and Greek and Latin, should be taught in the school. Of the money endowment, 23*l.* 10*s.* is conditionally left "if the master be diligent in his work," and every year a meeting of the trustees and sidesmen is held to award it. It has never been withheld.

The appointment of master rests with the vicar, trustees, and six sidesmen, which last are elected by the ratepayers in vestry, chiefly on political grounds, and consist of tradesmen in the town, and seem to have no other duties than those connected with the school. When the head mastership was last vacant, the number of trustees had been greatly reduced, and the sidesmen practically decided the appointment. It is said that politics on these occasions play an important part in determining the fitness of the candidate. The present master is in orders, and a graduate of Dublin University.

The school is held in what used to be the chapel of S. Lawrence, which forms a handsome and spacious room with a gallery

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

at one end, the entrance being under a lofty tower. It is about one-eighth of a mile from the master's house, and is in the centre of the town. There is no play ground there, and the day boys are not allowed to make use of the one attached to the master's house.

There were 18 boys present when I examined the school, of whom three were the master's sons, and two were boarders, leaving 13 boys from the town. By an indenture entered into by the master on his appointment, Latin, Greek, and mathematics are to be taught gratuitously; for any other instruction 5*l.* 5*s.* is charged; as a fact all paid this sum. He had no assistant. When I visited the school a motley group of urchins were awaiting the opening of the school-room door; there was no covered place for them to wait in case of rain. There were some of them who could only just read. Out of seven of the upper boys two construed Cæsar creditably, and knew some grammar. One boy, the son of a butcher, aged 15, did best in Latin, arithmetic, and Euclid, and did credit to the school. In writing from dictation, nine upper boys averaged three mistakes each; the best having one, the worst eight. The upper boys had a fair knowledge of elementary arithmetic and algebra, the lower had no idea of notation. The knowledge generally of history and geography was very indifferent.

The boys seldom stayed beyond 14. There were no examinations at the school except those conducted by the master himself, or occasionally by a friend. The two Gifford Exhibitions, founded in 1826 and attached to this school, and in default of candidates thrown open to the county, had not been held by a boy from the school for more than 20 years. Two boys also, while at the school, received 6*l.* and 8*l.* a year respectively, one being elected by the sidesmen only, the other by the vicar, churchwardens and sidesmen. There was no examination held; and the scholarships, if I may so call them, were given away as the result of successful canvassing.

There was also in the town an endowed school where a National school education was given, called the Free School, consisting of 100 boys and 80 girls, where many tradesmen and farmers sent their children at a payment of 1*d.* a week. There was no other school in the town. I was informed that these two schools actually exhausted all the children of capable age and position in the town, some boys from the Free School going to the Grammar school to be finished. The numbers at the latter within the present century have reached 60.

The grammar school, in the state in which I saw it, cannot be said, in proportion to its endowment, to be a very useful institution. There is not material enough in the town itself to support a classical school without the accession of boarders, for which the master's house is well adapted. It is said also that the inhabitants of Torquay and the south coast would be glad to avail themselves of a school here, on account of the bracing character of the climate. The feeling of the town was one of some dissatisfaction

at the existing state of things, though the leading inhabitants were exceedingly cautious in expressing any opinion upon the matter.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 164, A.D. 1822. End. Gr. Ret. 36.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 27th Dec. 1593, Hugh Pomeroy and others gave S. Laurence's chapel for a school house. Christopher Lapthorne, 26 Jan. 1627, gave 20 acres of land in the parishes of North Huish and Loddiswell, and, 10 Feb. 1627, William Coyte gave 20 acres in parish of Aveton Gifford, being (probably) parts of the estate of Mr. Wearing, and given by him for the school. Endowment augmented by Edward Gould, who gave two fields (about 13½ acres) in the parish of Staverton, and by others. In 1828, William Gifford, Esq., gave to Exeter College a sum in consols, producing about 68*l.* a year, for two exhibitioners from this school. In 1842, Dean Ireland left 15*l.* a year for repairs. Deeds in parish chest; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Whole annual income applicable to educational purposes 82*l.* No probable increase.

Two exhibitions of 34*l.* a year each, tenable for four years, at Exeter College, Oxford. In default of fit candidates from Ashburton, preference to boys born or educated in county of Devon; in default to all British subjects. Two exhibitions of the value of 8*l.* and 6*l.* respectively, tenable at school, and afterwards at universities until M.A.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, instruction, or bringing up of children (trusts of buildings and site). For augmentation of the maintenance of schoolmaster (Gould's gift). Called a grammar school in tablet of 1611.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek (Dean Ireland's will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, self-electing, appoint master. Exhibitioners at Exeter College elected by Rector and Fellows.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 82*l.*, from fees 80*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by head master (End. Gr. Ret.)

Day Scholars.—Twenty-three, 10 between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles. Pay 5*l.* 5*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four. Three meals a day. Meat once. School bills: highest, 49*l.*; average, 43*l.*; lowest, 38*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 14,280 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School classified by classics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. No particular provision made for religious instruction. School work begins with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination half-yearly by examiners selected by head master. Prizes given by head master. No scholar since 1846 has held a Gifford exhibition.

Punishments: impositions and sometimes caning; the latter publicly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Playground, a small one besides one at master's house, 50 yards by 30, for boarders only. Drilling optional. No bounds.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week. Play time, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

Robert Tucker.
Revd. Chas. Worthy.
Solomon Tozer.
Robert Coard Tucker.
Peter Fabyan Sparke Amery.
John Hern.
John Sparke Amery.
James Woodley.
John Tozer
Walter Soper Gervis.
Henry Tozer.
George Caunter.

Head Master:
Revd. F. Flood.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Registrar - -	Ashburton -	In the town, and therefore near.
,, ,, - 2	Auctioneer - -	Do. - -	Do. do.
,, ,, - 3	Agent for Duke of Cornwall.	Brimpts, Dartmoor.	9 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Draper - -	Ashburton -	In the town.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Yolland Hill, Ashburton.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 6	The Master - -	Ashburton -	In the town.
,, ,, - 7	Agent for Duke of Cornwall.	Brimpts - -	9 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Sigford, Ilsington	3 ,,
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do. do.	3 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Chuleigh, Ashburton.	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Alston, do.	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Chuleigh, do.	½ ,,
,, ,, - 3	The Master -	Ashburton -	In the town.
,, ,, - 4	Registrar - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Mother a Widow -	Buckfastleigh -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Dean Prior -	5 ,,
,, ,, - 7	(Retired) - -	Ashburton -	In the town.
,, ,, - 8	The Master - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Exciseman's Widow	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Bulland, Staverton	1½ mile.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	25	3	—	8	13	2	1	—	2	I. Kings and Acts.
Greek	3	2	—	1	15	6	½	2	2½	Herod., Book. I., ch. 30, and about a half of the Hecuba.
Latin	19	4	—	5	14	6	⅔	4	6	Livy, Book I., ch. 17. Hor. Od., Book IV.
French	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Accidence in grammar. Histoire de Charles XII, Book I. and Compn.
Arithmetic	25	4	—	6	14	4	1½	—	5	Colenso, from proportional parts to end.
Book-keeping	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Single entry and part of double entry.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	13	3	—	3	13½	6	⅓	—	2	Euclid, four books. Algebra to simple equations.
History	20	3	—	4	13	2	⅔ [1	—	2	Roman History (Gleig's series).
Geography	25	4	—	5	13	2	1	—	2	Gleig's Geography, all the summaries.
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(Morell's English Grammar now used.)
English Composition.	20	—	—	5	13	1	1	—	1	Essays.
Reading	25	—	—	4						
Writing	25									

Second class in religious knowledge and English contains 9 boys, average age 11½ years; in Greek two boys, in Latin 4 boys, average age 12, learning Greek Delectus and Virgil. Various numbers in other subjects.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BARNSTAPLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The population of the capital of North Devon has diminished by about 800 since the last census, but still numbers nearly 11,000 inhabitants. The endowment of the Grammar school is almost nominal. It consists of 10*l.* a year to be paid to an "able school-"master, to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, to teach "children in Barnstaple," and was charged on an estate in Parracombe by Richard Ferris in 1646. In 1760 this sum was further increased by the Rev. John Wright, the head master, who, "considering that the school had the smallest endowment in Devon," gave 100*l.* to be invested in consols to augment it, and expressed a wish that only a master of arts should be appointed.

The present head master has taught in the school for 46 years; 12 as under master and 34 as head master; and he is also chaplain to the workhouse, gaol, and infirmary. He has himself built a private house with good accommodation for boarders, of whom he has now 10, and has room for at least 30. Attached to it is a playground and a covered place for wet weather. There are 6 day boys, one of whom is on the foundation, and elected by the corporation. There have been in former years as many as 56 at the school. The day boys pay 6*l.* 6*s.* and 8*l.* 8*s.* according to age, and the boarders 20*l.*, 25*l.*, and 30*l.* The school room consists of what was evidently an old chapel, a venerable but somewhat dilapidated building, surrounded on all sides by the churchyard, with mullioned windows now mostly filled in with brickwork, recalling the times of the Tudors. The master uses it by permission of the corporation, who keep it in repair. Internally it forms a spacious and convenient room. The school room is interesting as having been the scene of the early education of the poet Gay, and the place where the foundations of the great learning of Bishop Jewel were laid.

All the boys were taught Latin and Greek as soon as they were capable. The two upper boys were the master's sons, and in age and attainment far above the rest. They translated some unseen Latin and some prepared Œdipus Tyrannus well. The seven boys below averaged eight mistakes in dictation each. Two had none; one had 18. Their knowledge of Latin was very slight; of Greek almost nominal.

I cannot say of this school that the results obtained are disproportionate to the amount of the endowment. The school is not appreciated by the inhabitants, only seven of whom send their sons. A large town like Barnstaple certainly requires an upper school. The town is well provided with lower schools. There is a Wesleyan school highly spoken of; and also a Blue Coat school, which educates 50 boys and 25 girls. At the latter, the boys, having formerly been educated gratuitously, by a new arrange-

ment are made to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, with marked advantage in the regularity of their attendance. There is also a good middle-class private school, consisting of 55 boys when I visited it, though it was the "slack quarter"; where French was profitably taught, and was not an extra, and was learnt by more than half the school.

West Buckland School has drained several boys from this neighbourhood. I mean it in no sense as a disparagement to the excellent man who has filled the post of master of the grammar school for nearly half a century when I say that a more vigorous administration is wanted if a good upper school is to be established, as I believe it might be, in this town.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 28, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Ferris, by will, 19 June 1646, gave an annuity of 10*l.* charged on lands. John Wright, by deed, 23 Aug. 1760, gave 100*l.*, now invested in turnpike poll deeds, the interest on which has lately (1867) fallen to 3*l.* per annum. Deeds in custody of borough charity trustees.

School Property.—Whole income applied to school; present net value 13*l.*, less income tax. No probable increase.

Only building ancient chantry attached to church. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Children of town (Ferris's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School reputed to be a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Mayor and corporation appoint master. [N.B.—Present master appointed before Municipal Corporation Act.]

Master to be M.A., if possible (Deed of John Wright).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 14*l.*

Day Scholars.—[7 in 1867.] All from town. One on foundation.

Boarders.—[12 in 1867.] Hours, 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required specially to know anything on admission.

Religious instruction at discretion of master. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Caning inflicted when necessary.

Playground open to all at master's discretion.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 40 hours per week. Play time, about 30 hours per week.

TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

The trustees of the municipal charities of Barnstaple.

Head Master:

Revd. G. Johnston, B.D.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BIDEFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The Grammar school here was founded in 1689 by Susannah Stucley, who gave 200*l.* on condition 400*l.* more was raised in the town. This amount was subscribed, and an estate of 80 acres was bought at West Buckland for 620*l.*, and conveyed to trustees for the support of a Grammar school in Bideford. The clerk informs me the estate is at present well let on lease for 65*l.* a year, of which 50*l.* is paid to the master; in return for which, seven boys, to be elected by the trustees, are entitled to an education for 2*l.* 2*s.* a year.

The master is expected to occupy a house let on lives, for which he pays 1*l.* a year, and 45*l.* whenever a life falls in. He has also to insure. There is good accommodation for boarders. The school-room is some little distance from the house, and is a well-arranged room, but looks out into a narrow street. The approach is bad, and the situation noisy. There is no playground.

Sixteen boys were present when I visited the school. In English grammar, history, and geography there was a fair knowledge shown. One boy had done some of the Phœnissæ. Two boys attempted a translation of an easy piece of unseen Ovid with partial success. In arithmetic they could do but little. In writing from dictation, out of 14 boys one had no mistakes, three had three; of the others, who were very young, few had anything but a very limited notion of spelling. Of the 16, four were free boys.

The trustees, who are taken from the gentry and principal inhabitants of the town, do not seem to interest themselves much in the school, and there has repeatedly been a difficulty to procure their attendance at their periodical meetings. Social feeling is said to run high here, and many parents object to send their sons to the school on account of the class of boys they meet with as foundationers. I am informed that some of the gentry, including some of the trustees, have for this cause promoted the establishment of a private school, where none but gentlemen's sons are to be taken. The master of the Grammar school is a man of ability; but for various reasons the school is not much used by, or popular with the inhabitants. There is ample material here and in the surrounding district for an upper school, as the numbers which attended under the late head master sufficiently testify.

Adjoining the Grammar school is a small foundation, called the Bridge Commercial School, endowed with 10*l.* a year and with a cottage, let for 3*l.* The school consists of 12 boys, paying 1*l.* 1*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* a year, and 10 foundationers who pay nothing, and are elected by the trustees. The candidates for admission are always numerous. A preference is given to mariners' sons, and next, to

poorer tradesmen's. A small extra allowance is made by the trustees for stationery. Boys came here from the National school to be "finished." There was a general air of wretchedness about the whole arrangements. The books consisted of dogs-eared leaves in loose covers. The boys were ill-clad, and their instruction of a very moderate kind indeed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 129, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In pursuance of will of Susannah Stucley, 3 Nov. 1689, who gave 200*l.* to be laid out in land for maintenance of a grammar school, provided the town raised 400*l.* more. With this was purchased a leasehold estate (of about 97 acres) at West Buckland, held for the residue of a term of 900 years commencing 20 March 1696; and out of accumulations from sale of timber there was purchased, in 1817, a house for the master, held on lease for 99 years, determinable on three lives. The building used for the school has usually been repaired at the expense of the bridge trust. Deeds in custody of secretary to trustees.

School Property.—The above. Average annual income 63*l.* gross, 60*l.* net; whole applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site not good, schoolroom being over a cellar in which a cooper exercises his trade. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance and support of a grammar school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The Greek and Latin languages and elements of history and geography.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, self-electing, eighteen inhabitants of Church of England; majority make rules and appoint head master.

Practice is to appoint a clergyman to be master. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Masters may take boarders without restriction. Total income of head master from endowment 50*l.*, from fees 126*l.*, besides house and profits of one boarder. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Eighteen, four on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two miles. Pay for general work, foundationers, 2*l.* 2*s.*; non-foundationers, 8*l.* 8*s.*; extra subjects, French, drawing, &c., 4*l.* 4*s.* each; stationery, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—One in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 60 to 70 guineas. School bill (one half year), 45*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 797 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and spell fairly, and work first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified, at parents' request, to suit particular cases. Religious instruction two days in the week. School opened with prayers and reading (verse by verse) a chapter of Bible.

Promotions partly by half year's work and partly by examination.

Examination every month by head master. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and corporal punishments; the last by head master only, and generally public, but rarely used.

Playground, 40 yards × 25 yards, open to boarders only. Boys allowed to walk in country by themselves.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Only one boy gone to any university during the last five years.
School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours per week, besides three or four hours per week given by head master for preparation of extr work. Play time, 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Sir George Stucley Stucley, Bart., Hartland Abbey.
John Pyke, Esq.
The Revd. Francis L. Bazeley.
George Molesworth, Esq.
Robert E. Yelland, Banker.
Wm. H. Ackland, M.D.
Thomas B. Chanter, Gentleman.
George Braund, Draper.
George Brayley, jun., Solicitor.
Thomas L. Pridham, Surgeon.
William Wickham, Wine Merchant.
Charles C. Turner, Surgeon.

} All of Bideford.

Clerk to Trustees:
George Brayley, jun.

Head Master:
Revd. A. Kerr Thompson, D.D.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Bideford - -	Within ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Widow, independent	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Tanner - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Physician - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Gentleman -	Calcutta - -	Boarder.
,, ,, - 8	Physician - -	Bideford - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Captain 11th Regt.	Father in India; mother resident in Bideford.	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman -	Near Bideford -	1½ mile, but the boy is a boarder.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Upholsterer, &c. -	Bideford - -	About 40 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Near Bideford -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Tailor, &c. -	Bideford - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Wine Merchant -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	In the Merchant Service.	Father at sea; mother resident in Bideford.	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Near Bideford -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Watchmaker -	Bideford - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Merchant - -	Near Bideford -	¾ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Shoemaker, &c. -	Bideford - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Traveller - -	Do. - -	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.		hour.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	21	5	—	5	14	3	1	—	3	Euripides, Phæn. The whole by the upper 5th 1 boy).
Greek	11	3	—	5	14	8	½	2	4	Euripides, Phœnissæ, 300, and translated in a book in the English.
Latin	21	5	—	5	14	8	½	2	4	N.B.—This last exercise, invaluable not only as a second construing lesson, or as a reminder of remarks made of scholarship or peculiarities of idiom, but as a means of retranslation at a future date. Every lesson in Latin or Greek is translated in a book, corrected on the following morning or soon after, and thus doubles the number of actual lessons in classics.
French	7	3	pr. an. 4*l.* 4*s.*	2	15	2	1	2	4	
German	1	—	4*l.* 4*s.*	1	16	2	1 3	2	2	
Arithmetic*	21	5	—	5	14	7	1	4	7	
Book-keeping	3	—	—	3	14	2	1	—	2	
Mensuration and Surveying.	about 10	2	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	4	—	5	14	3	1	—	3	Xenophon's Mem., B. 3, ch. 7, whole. Xenophon's Anab., B. 2, nearly all. Virgil's Georgics, B. IV., all. Virgil's Æn., B. V., 300.
Physics	21	5	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	Hor. Odes, B. IV., all. Hor. Odes, B. I., Od. I.—X.
Natural History.	21	5	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	Cæs. Bell. Gall. V. 20 or 30 chs. Virg., B. 3, all 2 cl., 1 boy, Oxf. L. Ex.
History	21	5	—	5	14	3	1	—	3	Cæs. Bell. Gall. III. do. do.
Geography	21	5	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	Arnold's Lt. Ex. I. II. } 4 Ex. Do. Gr. Ex. I. - } pr. wk.
English Grammar.	21	5	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	Gr. Test., St. Matthew, abt. half. French.—Hamel's Fr. Gr., all. Dialogues, Télémaque, Molière, Fables. German.—Gram., dialogue, translation, &c.
English Literature.	Voluntary out of school work.									
English Composition.†	21	5	—	5	14	1	The week min. 20	1	The week.	Arithmetic.—Colenso, all, Physics, Natural History.—Crossley's Class Book, IV. 5.
Reading	21	5	—	5	14	7		—	7	History.—Markham's France and England, Student's Hume, Liddell's Rome, Small History of Rome and Greece by S.P.C.K.
Writing	21	5	—	5	14	5	1	—	5	
Music	2	—	4*l.* 4*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Geography. — Anderson's, Asia.
Drawing	9	—	4*l.* 4*s.*	3	14	1	2	—	2	English Composition.—Full outline given weekly every Monday morning by Head Master.

* The number of hours under the head of Arithmetic include those given to Book-keeping and Mensuration. But these subjects and their hours vary. Some weeks more Arithmetic and some weeks more Book-keeping and Mensuration.

† One Theme or English exercise is written every week by each boy.

The Second Class contains 3 boys, average age 13, giving 4 hours a week to Greek, 4 to Latin, 7 to arithmetic, 3 to mathematics, &c., &c. Third Class has 5 boys, average age 12, giving 8 hours a week to Latin, 7 to arithmetic, &c., &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

EXTRACT from the SCHOOL REPORT for 1863 and 1864.

1. Fifth place in the Competitive Examination for Woolwich, 145 candidates, 30 nominations.
2. First of 1,052 candidates in English subjects, and second class in languages at Cambridge Local Examinations (senior).
3. Third of more than 1,000 candidates in English subjects, and second class ditto ditto (senior).
4. First class and prize at Oxford Local Examinations (junior).
5. Second class and prize at ditto, ditto, ditto.
6. Passed final examination at college and first examination for Holy Orders.
7. Passed both examinations for the Royal Navy, and appointed to a ship.
8. } Passed Cambridge Local Examinations.
9. }
10. } Eleven prizes (three of which were first drawing prizes) at Cheltenham Col-
11. } lege and other public schools. Several pupils have also passed for the
12. } medical and legal professions.

Chudleigh Free School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

The object of the foundation of Pynsent's school is fully stated in the trustees' returns. It does not seem to be strictly fulfilling the intention of the founder either in the subjects taught or in the class of children receiving instruction. At present the "free teaching" prescribed "for all the inhabitants and parishioners of Chudleigh" is confined to such system of education "as is usual in grammar schools of the first class," of which Greek and Latin form an important part. I cannot find that any such restriction occurs in the founder's will; and although it may be doubted whether in the time of Charles II. this was the free instruction intended, yet long custom seems to have sanctioned the arrangement. Any Chudleigh boy can now be taught Latin and Greek without payment, if recommended by a trustee. All other boys pay a fixed sum of 8*l.* 8*s.* if resident in Chudleigh, or 12*l.* 12*s.* if living out of the parish. By custom, also, the master must be in orders and a member of the university.

The master has two assistants, one a graduate of the university. The house and premises are fairly convenient, including the school-room with two class-rooms adjoining. The dormitories above are good, well lighted and ventilated, but unsubstantially built of lath and plaster by the predecessor of the present master at his own expense. They could accommodate several more boarders than the present number. There is a dilapidated covered shed in the playground for wet weather. The house itself is not in first rate repair and is old. The whole premises stand on about an acre, divided equally between the buildings, master's garden, and playground. The master has to do all repairs, and pay rates and taxes.

Nineteen boys were present when I visited the school, of whom eight were boarders, 11 day boys; of these latter one was a free boy and five were the master's sons. Of the boarders, three were private pupils, one of whom was being prepared for the examination for the marine service; they were much older and bigger boys than the rest of the school.

Of the 16 other boys, most of them seemed well taught and grounded in Greek and Latin. Three of them construed parts of the Electra with accuracy, and the others, for their age, had a fair acquaintance with Latin and knew their grammar. In arithmetic and algebra one boy, the son of a tradesman in the town, was far above the rest. In arithmetic, as well as in geography and dictation, the work of the school was not very advanced.

For many years past the school has been known as a boarding school rather than a day school, and in 1821 had 41 boys. It is popular with the principal inhabitants, the upper part of whom are desirous of keeping it up as a classical school, making

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

it preparatory for the public schools. This seems to be also the wish of the master, who feared an influx of free boys might interfere with this intention. The day boys are not allowed the use of the playground unless admitted to the privilege by the upper boys, here called prefects.

From the smallness of the endowment and the size of the town, the school, as at present constituted, if it is to be successful, must draw its scholars from a distance. The town is 10 miles from Exeter, and contains a National School, a new and handsome building, to which several farmers sent their sons. There used to be a commercial school, but the excellence of the National School drove it away. It was not an unusual thing for boys to come from the National School to be "finished" at Pynsent's.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 67, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By an inquisition taken in 1670 it was found that in pursuance of an agreement made in 1667 John Pynsent declared by his will made 28 June 1668, certain lands at Combe, in the parish of Croydon, to be charged with an annuity of 30*l.* for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. Deeds in custody of solicitor to trustees.

School Property.—Annual income 30*l.* Owner of Combe pays rentcharge to schoolmaster and takes his receipt.

Buildings (mainly built by former masters) out of repair. Master has to repair.

Objects of Trust.—Free school for all the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish of Chudleigh for ever, without payment. (Decree of Commission of Charity Uses, 1670.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None prescribed.

Government and Masters.—11 trustees, self-electing; appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be of the Church of England. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head masters allowed to take boarders; no limitation. Total income from endowment 30*l.*, from fees 126*l.*, besides house. Also has a curacy and eight boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by H.M.

Day Scholars.—Sixteen,* one foundationer, from distances up to one mile, and chiefly between 10 and 16 years old. Pay (non-foundationers) 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work; French and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight;* all in head master's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 45 to 50 guineas; French, 4*l.* 4*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Military pupils, 80 guineas; with separate room, 100 guineas. Naval cadets, 60 to 80 guineas. Suppers, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest, 68*l.*; average, 59*l.*; lowest, 50*l.* Hours, 7 a.m. 9 p.m.; some sit up for study until 11 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — No knowledge required from boys on admission.

School small; admits of little classification except in classics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture

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* *Note by Head Master in* 1867.—Since Assistant Commissioner's visit, school has been destroyed by a fever. In May 1867, 4 day boys, 4 boarders.

nistory, Church Catechism, and Greek Testament. School opened with psalms and prayers, and closed with a collect.

Promotions partly by examination, and partly by master's judgment.

Examination half-yearly by master. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last publicly, but very rare.

Two playgrounds, half an acre each, close to school; one open to all boys, admission to other regulated by prefects. Masters join in games. One or two places forbidden, all others free.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week. First morning lesson and exercise prepared out of school. Two half holidays each week, and a whole one once a month.

List of Trustees.

Thos. Yarde, Esq., Culver House, Chudleigh.
John Williams, Esq., Chudleigh.
Charles Langley, Solicitor, Chudleigh.
Revd. Wilmot Henry Palk, Chudleigh.
Wm. Bower Scott, Esq., Chudleigh.
Henry Trowbridge Wright, Esq., Chudleigh.
Francis Day, Esq., Chudleigh.
Joseph Oldham, Esq., Oakfield, Chudleigh.
George William Lillies, Surgeon, Chudleigh.
Albert Gordon Langley, Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn.
Charles Cauldfield Moore, Coburg, Upper Canada.

Head Master:
Revd. J. Inman.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Barrister - -	Chudleigh - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 3	Tradesman - -	Do. - -	All the rest close to school.
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Postmaster - -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Tradesman - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Barrister - -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Gentleman		
„ „ - 9			
„ „ - 10	The above are all the present day boys.		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—Profession, &c. of Parents—*cont.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school - - 1	Clergyman - -	Chudleigh.	
„ „ - 2	Gentleman - -	Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.	
„ „ - 3	Clergyman - -	Chudleigh.	
„ „ - 4	Do. - - -	Do. Sedbergh, Yorkshire.	
„ „ - 5	Gentleman - -	Wolverhampton.	
„ „ - 6	Attorney - -	Manaton, Devon.	
„ „ - 7	Clergyman - -	Chudleigh.	
„ „ - 8	Do. - - -	Newton Abbot.	
„ „ - 9	Gentleman.		
„ „ - 10	These are all.		

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Generally religious knowledge on Monday before breakfast.
Greek and Latin alternately every other day.
And so with exercises, these very exactly required.
French twice a week in afternoon.
Drawing do.
No German.
Arithmetic and mathematics on afternoons and on Saturday mornings.
No physics.
No chemistry.
No music.
No mensuration or surveying.
No book-keeping.

But I change the course at times when history or English has to be specially attended to, when I think we are getting behind in these matters, or to work up for examination.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1 Election to Winchester -
1 to Royal Academy, Woolwich } in last four years.
1 Naval Cadet - - - -

CREDITON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

WHEN I visited Crediton, the head master had but just taken possession of his office and of the new school premises. The foundation of the school forms part of a Church corporation trust, whereby King Edward VI. incorporated by letters patent 12 governors of certain hereditaments which had belonged to the late college of Crediton, directing them to apply the yearly profits for the support of the Vicar and Chaplains of Crediton, the Vicar of Exminster, the Chaplain of Sandford, and for the support of a Grammar school and other public uses. The property has been the subject of frequent lawsuits in past time. I am informed 10,000*l.* has been expended in litigation during the present century.

The school was founded by the King as a Free Grammar school. No express qualification is required for the master. It was held until quite recently in the Lady Chapel of the old Cathedral Church of Crediton. New premises have recently been built at the upper end of the town, with houses for the head and under master attached, a good playground behind, and ample accommodation for boarders; the head master has room for 30, the under master for 15. All the arrangements are well planned, the school and classrooms airy and well ventilated, and the whole well furnished. The present head master was elected in August 1865, at which time the school stood less both in numbers and reputation.

There are six scholarships held at the school; the master recommends and the governors elect; a most valuable adjunct if properly worked and made, as it is intended to be, the reward of merit. There is also an exhibition to the university every year. There was no candidate for it on the last occasion. The head master receives 150*l.* a year and 3*l.* per head for every day boy up to 47; he also will have his boarding house, for which the terms have not yet been fixed. The under master receives 100*l.* only, and has a boarding house. There were 37 day boys and two boarders when I visited the school, composed in about equal proportions of farmers, tradesmen, and professional men; and the trustees hope by the cheapness of the education offered to attract residents to the town.

The trustees are mostly substantial farmers; one is a gentleman of university education.

The system of instruction pursued here was good. The three upper boys construed Thucydides very fairly. Classics were intended to be the prevailing study of the place, though other subjects, such as French, which was not an extra, though not compulsory, and arithmetic, were carefully attended to. Shakespeare was read, and portions committed to memory. The head master intended to send his boys into the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The school is now regulated by a scheme sanctioned in 1852, one or two points in which, for the administration of the corporation trust, might, perhaps, be improved.

1. It is said that the yearly exhibition can only be held by a resident, that is to say, a boy *bonâ fide* living with his parents or near relatives *in loco parentûm*, in the town, so that no boarder at either of the masters' houses could be a candidate. This restriction will operate against boarders coming to the school.

2. The sum paid to the school by the corporators is a fixed sum, and all the surplus (if any) goes to augment the salaries of certain clergymen. On the part of the trustees, therefore, I am told, there is not only a reluctance, but a risk, in laying out anything but what is necessary for the barest necessities of the school, for fear of opposition from those entitled to the surplus, or even lest the item should not be passed in the accounts by the master in chancery. I believe it would be thought a desirable arrangement to separate the school endowment entirely from the Church corporation, and to give it separate trustees.

The inhabitants have confident hopes of the future of what I may call their new school, and consider it a rival to Tiverton.

The town of Crediton is rich in charities for education. It has a very handsome building called Hayward's school, used as a national school, for 170 boys, 140 girls, and 120 infants, with an income of 700*l.* a year.

Also a school called Dunn's school, with an endowment of "34*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* a year for a master to teach the inhabitants "writing, navigation, the lunar method of taking the longitude "at sea, planning, drawing, surveying, with all mathematical "science." Thirty boys were in attendance at this school when I visited it, of whom 11 were free boys elected by the corporators. The others paid 50*s.* to 60*s.* a year. Some were being prepared for the grammar school; several were the smaller farmers' and tradesmen's sons, the school occupying an intermediate position between "Hayward's" (or the National) and the grammar school. The instruction given to the boys was very elementary, and it is unnecessary to add that "the lunar method of taking the longitude at sea" was not required to be taught.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 46, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI 2 April 1547, who gave premises belonging to then late College of Crediton, an annual rent of 1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of lands in Crediton, and advowsons, glebe, and tithes of vicarage and of rectory of Exminster, for maintenance of chaplain at Sandford, vicar and two chaplains at Crediton, vicar of Exminster, and schoolmaster of free grammar school, with a salary of 10*l.*, and for distributions among poor of Crediton and Exminster. Foundation confirmed, and endowment augmented, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 5 July 1560, with tithes of her possessions of S. Lawrence, and all other tithes within parish of late College of Crediton; subject to payment of 100*l.* per annum to Crown. Number of chaplains at Crediton reduced to one; and 8*l.* per annum directed to be distribnted among four poor scholars, to be called Queen Elizabeth's grammar scholars. By decree of Court of Exchequer, 12 June 1624. 600*l.* of income directed to be applied for benefit of poor of Crediton and

Exminster, in manner thereby directed. Master's stipend raised from 10*l.* per annum (as fixed by letters patent of Edward VI.) to 40*l.*, out of which he was directed to pay 10. per annum to an usher for teaching poor children to read and write. Three exhibitions of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for five years at University founded; number of exhibitions at school increased to 10. Deeds in custody of governors.

Trust Property.—Tithe rentcharge of parishes of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster; commuted at 3,770*l.* Governors entitled to fees for breaking ground of Crediton church and churchyard, a quit rent of 10*s.* and the advowson of Kennerleigh. Average annual income from endowment, 3,996*l.* gross; of which about 700*l.* [in 1865 about 540*l.* besides repairs, rates, &c.] is applied to school. One exhibition annually of 60*l.*, tenable for three years and a half, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham; candidates from Crediton, Sandford, or Exminster preferred. Six poor scholars resident in Crediton, Sandford, or Exminster receive 10*l.* per annum each.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head and second masters' houses have accommodation for boaders.

Objects of Trust.—"And further, instigated by the singular love which we "bear towards the subjects of our kingdom, the children within our said "county of Devon, that they may hereafter from their infancy be endued "with more polished learning than was formerly usual, so that when they "arrive at maturer age they may go forth better instructed, thinking thus "certainly to adorn and ornament not less with literature than with wisdom "the English Church of Christ, whose charge on earth we immediately bear "to the universal advantage of our kingdom,—do, in the tenor of these "presents, really and fully create and establish, perpetually to endure to all "future times, a free grammar school in the parish of Crediton, *otherwise* "called Kyrton, aforesaid, one master or teacher 'to be called THE KYNG'S "NEWE GRAMER SCOLE OF CREDYTON'" (letters patent of Edward VI.) All boys of age of eight years and upwards, able to read and write, and resident within county of Devon, preferring those of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster, to be capable of admission, subject to payment of sums directed by scheme. No scholar entitled to remain beyond first annual examination after he shall have attained the age of 18 years. (Scheme A.D. 1852.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—More polished learning (letters patent of Edward VI.); besides the learned languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, writing reading, English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history, and such of the modern languages and elements of such of the arts and practical sciences as governors direct (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery 23 June 1852.

Twelve governors of the hereditaments and goods of the church of Crediton, self-electing, nine of whom are inhabitants of Crediton, and three of Sandford; appoint master and usher. Appoint to exhibitions on a public examination at the commencement of the Midsummer vacation.

Master and usher removed for sufficient cause by resolution of governors present at special corporate meeting called on requisition in writing, signed by three governors; provided such resolution be entered in minute book; provided also such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval, with three weeks notice to master or usher. Master may take 30 and usher 15 boarders. May not have other employment, ecclesiastical or civil.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, clergyman and M.A.; total income from endowment 150*l.* [for half year ended Midsummer 1867 at rate of 200*l.*], with 3*l.* for each boy in the school, besides house and garden. Second master's salary 100*l.*, and house and garden. Third master's salary 100*l.* Fourth master's 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—[44 in 1867] sons of farmers, tradesmen, and professional men; from distances up to five miles. Latin and Greek free. General work, 3*l.*; French, 1*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six, besides three weekly boarders. Terms in head master's house (not including capitation fee to governors): above 8 and under 12, 45 guineas; above 12 and under 15, 50 guineas above 15 and under 19,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

55 guineas; washing 4 guineas. In second master's house under 12, 32*l.*; under 14, 36*l.*; above 14, 40*l.*; usual extras as agreed on.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School divided into classical and mathematical departments. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction in sacred history. School work begins with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination at end of half-year as a rule.

Examination at Christmas by masters, and at Midsummer by examiners chosen by governors. Governors can give 20*l.* a year in prizes.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment; latter publicly or privately as case requires.

Playground, more than three quarters of an acre, with parallel bars, &c.

Less than five boys gone to any University with the last five years. [In May 1867 one boy at Cambridge.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in summer, and 29 in winter, per week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for Year ended 25 March 1865.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	1,396	8	10½
On account of Tithe Rentcharge of Crediton, due 1 Jan. 1865	1032	19	9
Arrears of previous years	902	7	5
On account of Tithe Rentcharge of Sandford, due 1 Jan. 1865	594	7	11
Arrears of previous years	572	8	5
On account of Tithe Rentcharge of Exminster, due 1 Jan. 1865	777	4	8
Arrears of previous years	97	16	5
Chief Rent (five years)	2	10	0
Opening vaults in Crediton churchyard	27	15	7
	£5,403	19	0½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, and insurance	519	9	7
Property tax	87	16	5
Tradesmen's bills	106	16	2
Clerk's salary	120	0	0
Do. allowance for receipts and postage	7	7	0
Interest on loans (less Income Tax)	93	10	0
Part payment of debts	250	0	0
Clergy (less Income Tax)	1,216	0	11
Expenses of Crediton Church	168	12	0
Parochial Schools	182	10	0
Almsmen	169	0	0
Grammar School.			
Master's salary and capitation fees (less Income Tax)	245	15	0
Usher's salary, 1¼ years (less Income Tax)	121	13	4
Queen Elizabeth scholars (ten)	60	0	0
Exhibitioner	60	0	0
Prizes	22	8	0
Part payment of other masters	28	17	2
Balance in hand	1944	13	5¼
	£5,403	19	0½

N.B.—Arrears due 25 March 1865, 1,585*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart., Creedy Park.
Colonel Davie, Creedy Park.
B. Cleave, Esq., Crediton.
B. W. Cleave, Esq., Crediton.
J. H. Buller, Esq., Downes, Crediton.
E. Empson, Esq., Surgeon, Crediton.
Mr. E. T. Ward, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. E. Tremlett, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. Gorwyn, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. J. Tremlett, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. Harris, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. J. Lee, a Landowner, Crediton.

Clerk to Trustees:

Fras. Edwd. Smith, Crediton.

Head Master:

Revd. A. Calvert, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Revd. G. Evans, M.A.
Mr. Ingram.
Mr. Edwards.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Father in Calcutta; boards with Grandmother.	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	No occupation -	Crediton - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 3	Lawyer - -	Parents dead; boarded with Aunt, Crediton.	250 yards.
,, ,, - 4	Surgeon - -	Crediton - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant (brother of No. 1).		
,, ,, - 7	Solicitor - -	Crediton - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 8	Schoolmaster -	Do. - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 9	Paymaster of 80th Regiment in India.	Mother resides for the education of children in Crediton.	¾ do.
,, ,, - 10	Chemist - -	Crediton - -	¼ do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer (tenant) -	Knowle Barton, Crediton.	3 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Do. do. -	White Thorne, Hittisleigh.	7 do.
,, ,, - 3	Wheelwright and Farmer.	Down St. Mary -	6¼ do.
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman (dead) -	Widow resides in Crediton for education of family.	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Merchant - -	Grahamstown, S. Africa; temporarily resident in Crediton for health and education of family.	100 yards.
,, ,, - 6	Chemist - -	Crediton - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer (tenant) -	Downes Farm, Crediton.	2 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Civil Engineer -	Father in Calcutta; mother temporarily resident in Crediton for education of family.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Do. (brother of No. 8).	Do. - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman - -	Penton House, Crediton.	1 do.

There were not 10 Boarders in the School last Half-year.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.				hrs.			yrs.							yrs.			M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	50		—	4	16	3	30 m.	1	2	Gr. Test., S. Math. 1-12. Riddle's Bible Hist. pp. 120. Articles of Religion.	7	14	2	¾ h.	—	2 h.	Gospel of St. Matth. I.-VIII. Whately's Evidences.	9	11⅓	2	15	—	1	Watts' Scrip. Hist. pp. (1-30).
Greek - -	17	3	—	4	16	6	1 h.	10	12	Herod. Lib. III. Hom. Il. Lib. I. Arnold's Gr. Pr. Comp.. 65 Exercises. Wilkins' Gr. Pr.,20. Beatson's Greek Verses, 150 lines.	7	14	5	1 h.	3	9 h.	Frost's Analecta Palæphatus and Lucian, pp. 32.							
Latin - -	50	6	—	4	16	6	1 h.	10	12	Cic. pr. Milone; Virg. Geo. I. Arnold's Lat. Pr. Comp. Wilkin's Lat. Pr., Lat. Verses, Elegiacs, and Lyrics, &c.	7	14	5	1 h.	6	9 h.	Virgil, Æn. i. Sallust, Cat. 1-30. Arnold's Lat. Pr. C. 1-40. Penrose's Elegiac Verses, pp. 1-19. Kennedy's Gr.	9	11⅓	6	H. 1	6	9	
French - -	41	4	5s. pr. qr.	4	16	3	1 h.	3	5	Hamel's Gr., Noel and Chapsal, Racine, Esther, Britannicus, &c., Molière, Les Femmes Savantes, &c. French correspondence.	7	14	3	1 h.	3	3 h.	Hamel's French Ex. 69. Molière, Bourgeois G., pp. 38. Fénélon's Télémaque, 3 Books, &c.	12	10	3	1	3	3	Ahn's Fr. Gr. (pp. 1-30). Perrin's Fables Amusantes, pp. 1-30).
Arithmetic -	50	4	—*	1	17	2	1 h.	—	2	Colenso; all - -	10	15	7	Varies.	—	4¼ h.	Colenso, Various Parts.	14	10	7	¾	—	5¼	Chambers's Arithmetic.
†Book-keeping	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	3	16	5	1 m.	—	5 h.								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	1	17	4	1 h.	—	4	Todhunter's Algebra, Bin. Theorem, Interest, Series. Contd Fractions. Todhunter's Trig., Logms., Solution of Triangles, Heights and Distances. Drew's Geometry, Conic Sec-	10	15	2	1 h.	—	2 h.	Algebra, Todhunter's Smaller. Euclid, Books I. II. Two or three have gone farther.							
											[10	15	4 Euclid.	1 h.	—	4 h.]								

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	50	6	—*	4	16	2	1 h.	—	2	Smith's Roman History, last half.	7	14	5	½ h.	—	2½ h.	Collier's Eng. Hist., and Chepmell's Grecian, pp. 1–44.	9	11⅓	2	M. 30	—	H. 2	Menzies' History and Constitution of England, pp. 1–44.
Geography	50	6	—	4	16	2	1 h.	—	2	Pillan's Anct. Geo. Greece and Italy, &c.	7	14	2	½ h.	—	1 m.	Principally "Globes"	9	11⅓	2	30	—	2	
English Grammar.	50	6	—	4	16	1	2 h.	—	2	Morell's, Angus' Hand Book (100 pages).	7	14	1	1 h.	—	1 h.	Morell's Larger Grammar. Inflexion of Words.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Darton's Sch. Library (John's), pp. (1–20).
English Literature.	50	6	—	4	16	1	1 h.	1	2	Shakespeare, Tempest	7	14	1	1 h.	2	3 h.	Morell's Exercises in Analysis and Structure of Words.	9	11⅓	1	30	—	1	Morell's Smaller Grammar.
†English Composition.	20 30	3 3	—	4	16	Done at home					7	14	1	1 h.	—	1 h.	Shakespeare, Henry V.; also Repetition from same.	9	11⅓	5	10	—	M. 50	Twells' Poetry for Repetition.
Reading	All read their History aloud			4	16	—	—	—	—	"Tempest," "King Lear."														
Writing	42	Not classified.		Highest Class does not write.							5	14	3	½ h.	—	1½ h.		9	11⅓	3	H. 1	3	H. 3	
Music	1	—	pr. qr.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		9	11⅓	3	M. 30	3	1½	
Drawing	5	Not classified.																						

* Each boy pays 15*s.* per qr. whatever he learns in this bracket.

† 3 highest classes write themes and analyse sentences; 3 lowest have dictation three times a week.

*** The average time of Lessons is shortened in winter months—*See* Time Tables.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Service; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Marrack, J., 22nd Wrangler 1860.
Marrack, R. G., 14th Wrangler 1866.
Lee, J. B., 2nd Class Moderations. 2nd Class Final In Literis Human. Scholar of Exeter, Oxford (about 1861–2).

(*b*) Langdon, Cambridge, non-gremial; 1st Class Seniors (about 1864).
Symes; 1st Class Seniors, Cambridge, non-gremial (1st in all England in French, I am told, about 1864).
Marrack, R., Oxford, non-gremial; 1st Class Juniors about 1861.

The head master adds:—"The above are reported to me, and I will not be answerable for accuracy of information, especially dates."

DARTMOUTH LATIN SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A SCHOOL actually existed here within the memory of living men, which was called the Latin school. The building in which it was held was pulled down in 1837, being an obstruction to the street, and a resident gentleman informed me he remembered a stone with an inscription on it being over the door, stating the name of the founder, and calling the school the "Latin School." The endowment consisted of one fifth of the annual income of a charity known as Forder's Charity, payable only on condition that the corporation should supplement the sum by 10*l.* more out of the corporate funds, in default of which the one fifth of the Forder estate income was to be distributed amongst the poor. This one fifth amounts now to 2*l.* 12*s.* a year. The present rent of the whole estate is 17*l.* 8*s.* net. The property is on lease on a life aged 78. When that life falls in, it is supposed that after an outlay of 300*l.* for farm buildings, the rent will be increased to 80*l.*

At the time of the Municipal Reform Act the corporation were in debt, and the payment of 10*l.*, which seems to be quite voluntary, was consequently discontinued, and has not been revived.

In 1861, on a requisition from the chief inhabitants of the town, the mayor convened a meeting, at which a resolution was passed "That a good educational establishment in this town "would prove a great benefit to the inhabitants, as giving heads "of families the opportunity of providing their sons with an "education suitable to the present age on moderate terms, and "also as tending to increase the number of residents."

A committee was formed to consider the whole question, and, in reply to their applications, nearly 500*l.* were promised towards the object in view. But, like many other well-intended plans, the matter has dropped. The healthiness of the situation, its beauty as a place of residence, its growing importance since the opening of the railway, and easiness of access, the absence of any important school, all point to Dartmouth as a fit place for such an establishment; and it is a subject for regret that the committee were not able round the nucleus of the old endowment to develope a school required by the wants of the neighbourhood.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 20, A.D. 1822. End. Gr. Ret., 1865.)

Foundation.—Original unknown.

Endowment.—One-fifth of profits of premises known as Forder estate. (See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

Objects of Trust.—Towards better maintenance of an able schoolmaster who should keep school and educate children within the borough, so as mayor and bailiffs should continue and yearly pay unto said schoolmaster annual stipend or allowance of 10*l.* as formerly they had done. In case they should diminish said yearly sum of 10*l.*, or in default of such a schoolmaster, endowment to be distributed amongst poor (deed declaring trusts of Forder estate, A.D. 1679).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin.

Government and Masters.—School has long ceased to exist in consequence of corporation having failed to meet endowment, income of which is accordingly distributed amongst poor.

The non-official trustees elect others to fill vacancies.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

The Mayor and Justice of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, *ex officio.*
Sir Hy. Paul Seale, Bart.
Revd. John Tracy.
T. Sidstone.
R. F. Burrough.
Geo. Hingston.
Samuel N. Elliot.
Robert M. Mortimore,
W. Ashford, Jun.
Revd. Frederick Morton Walter.
E. Kensington.
W. R. Creed.
W. Croft.

EXETER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE Grammar School at Exeter is part of a foundation called S. John's Hospital, and was originally founded by certain citizens of Exeter, and afterwards incorporated by King Charles I. In the letters patent, the hospital is amongst other things incorporated "For a free Grammar school and a free English school, "for the education of poor children or scholars born in or inhabit- "ing the said city," the free English school being in the recital described as instituted for the better preparing the children of the said hospital and others for the grammar school, and other fit professions. The letters patent seem to leave it to the discretion of the governors whether there shall be separate masters or one master over both schools. They do not order that the master shall be a graduate, or in orders, but merely that he shall be "fit and able."

At present the two schools are quite distinct, although they are included within the same boundaries. The free English school is united with the Blue Coat school, and does not in any way profess to prepare boys for the grammar school. The blue boys, to the number of 25, and the free boys, are chosen by the governors from the children of poor parents. The blue boys are clothed, and board with the master of the English school, Mr. Gould; and the whole of them, blue boys and free boys, to the number of nearly 200, receive their education gratuitously.

A house adjoining the hospital was built for the master of the grammar school about 1776, in which he now lives; it is in tolerable repair, and contains moderate accommodation for 35 to 40 boarders, but was only occupied at the time of my visit by 12. The schoolroom forms part of the nave of the church belonging to the old dissolved hospital of S. John, the east end of which is still used for service, and some small emoluments from the letting the pews is received by the head master, who officiates there. The schoolroom is large and well furnished. It unfortunately runs parallel with and against the high street, the windows opening on that side, and, owing to a cabstand immediately outside, is liable to disagreeable and noisy interruption. There are two fairly sized playgrounds at the back; one for the head master's boarders, the other for the day boys. The latter are not allowed, except by permission, to use the boarders' playground, but I believe the rule is not much insisted upon. Separate from these two, but adjoining, is a large playground for the boys of Mr. Gould's school.

When I visited the grammar school I was informed it consisted of 48 boys, 12 boarders and 36 day boys. The trustees, by custom, seem to have the power of electing four boys, sons of freemen, to the privilege of a gratuitous education. There was only one such boy in the school, and I understood they had no other applications. Only five of the day boys came from the immediate city, the rest from the suburbs. The master declined to allow me to examine the boys, or to see the work of an examination they

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

were about to undergo, alleging that it was beneath the dignity of the school to be put on the same platform with other schools which he understood had been examined.

At the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the management and property of the hospital passed into the hands of the trustees of the church list of Exeter charities, who consist of 11 influential gentlemen connected chiefly with the city, who are also trustees of eight other charities. The exhibition fund, which for the size of the school is very large, amounting to nearly 500*l.* a year, is in the hands of different electors, seven of the exhibitions out of 18 being in the gift of the governors of the hospital. Some of the smaller exhibitions are given to the successful candidates for the larger ones; all of them, as far as I could learn, were given away fairly and after examination. There has not been of late much competition for them, and the examiners' duty has been seldom more than to certify the fitness of the candidates to hold them. I believe 10 years ago candidates were not always found to apply for them. Two a year, on an average, are vacant. The rule restricting some of them to natives of Exeter, sons of freemen, has not been always strictly observed. In the case of the exhibitions founded by Dr. Stevens, he excluded from any benefit therein all sons, grandsons, nephews, and first cousins of all bishops and deans of Exeter, and of all dignitaries and canons of the Cathedral Church. This is a restriction which might surely now be removed. It practically excludes a large body of residents requiring a a classical education for their sons from using the school. Dr. Stevens also by his will allows his exhibitioners to hold their exhibitions till the full term of seven years shall have expired, provided they are studying law or physic in England or in any foreign university, or are travelling for improvement in botany, architecture, foreign trade, or painting. According to present regulations, they are only tenable for four years, and residence at the university is required. He also allows the mayor to elect one exhibitioner exclusively to travel for the benefit of trade, without going to the university. I believe this power has never been exercised.

It would be more convenient if the exhibition property were all under one management. A proposal of Sir Thomas Acland to augment two exhibitions founded by an ancestor, and place them on a more satisfactory footing, which, he considers, involves some change in the trustees, has hitherto been unsuccessful, though the scheme is approved by the governors of the hospital, because some members of the city corporation, who at present form part of the electors, are unwilling to relinquish the small patronage, which the alteration contemplated by Sir Thomas Acland requires of them.

The school was founded for the benefit of the residents of the city, and certainly in so wealthy and populous a place ample material ought to exist for an upper school. A resident gentleman, himself educated here, informed me that 180 boys were at the school in his time.

The school has not been able, in point of numbers, to hold its own against the upper or middle class private schools of the city, which are numerous, and several of which are good. Within the last ten years its numbers have diminished by one half. The head master complained that Hele's school had interfered with the grammar school; but the class of boys who attend at Hele's is in no sense the class whom he in fact encourages to come to the grammar school; nor, indeed, is it desirable he should. He is anxious to change the site of the school, now much surrounded. This will undoubtedly be an advantage, if such new site remain sufficiently central. The governors have entertained the proposal favourably, and negotiations for the purchase of five acres of land within the county of the city are in contemplation.

The school suffers, perhaps, in some sense, from the smallness of the endowment, which makes it difficult to obtain, or, when obtained, to keep efficient assistant masters. Of late years they have been constantly changing. The head master used to send in candidates for the university local examinations; but since 1861 has discontinued it, owing, he says, to objections raised to "paying the fees, the pupils having been sent in not singly but in classes." Looking to all the attendant circumstances, the school probably should rather direct its aim towards satisfying the wants of a residential class than establishing itself as a boarding school for boys from a distance. Every day increases the reluctance of parents who live in the country to send their children into a populous city to be educated.

The Free School and Blue Coat School of S. John's Hospital.

The results of my inspection of the Free School and Blue School, which form part of the same foundation as the Grammar school, were quite satisfactory. Under their worthy master, Mr. Gould, the subjects taught and the manner of teaching were well suited to the needs of the scholars, and good of their kind. The discipline was admirable. The school is deservedly held in high estimation, and although I believe the parents of many of the boys could well afford to pay something towards their schooling, and thereby raise a fund towards improving the quality of the education given, yet I can well understand the reluctance there is to interfere with an institution which is unquestionably producing satisfactory results. The Blue boys do all the servants' work of their own establishment, and clean out the schoolroom, &c. Many of them are orphans or deserving objects of charity.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 85, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation.—By the citizens of Exeter. A branch of S. John's Hospital, founded by Hugh Crossing, Alderman, and others, incorporated by letters patent of King Charles I., 2 June 1637. Further endowed by

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Elize Hele, who, by an indenture 9 January 1632, enfeoffed John Maynard, Elize Stert, and others, with the manors of Fardell, Denaton, Brixton, Reigny Cofflute, Halwill, Teignharvey, Clist St. Lawrence, and Clist Gerrard in the county of Devon, and the rectory impropriate of Wolvington and St. Giles in the Heath in the same county, and all other his manors, lands, and hereditaments in the said county or elsewhere in England, in trust after his decease, to employ them to such godly, pious, and charitable uses as they or the survivors or survivor of them or his heirs in their discretion should think meet. On 18 December 1658 John Maynard and Elize Stert, survivors, conveyed * the manors of Clist St. Lawrence, Clist St. Giles, Gerrard's Clist, and Teignharvey, and certain lands, &c. in the parishes of Newton Ferers and Bovey Tracey, to the Mayor of Exeter and others in trust out of the rents reserved (which were not to be less than one-fourth or sixth of the whole) and profits, exclusive of fines, to pay 10*l.* a year for maintenance of school in Moreton, and 32*l.* a year for maintenance of divinity and Hebrew lecturer set up in Exeter College, Oxford, by John Maynard and Elize Stert, and the residue for maintenance, education, and apprenticing of poor children in St. John's Hospital, Exeter. Of the proceeds of the fines 1,500*l.* was to be expended on workhouses for the county of Devon and city of Exeter, and 1,500*l.* for maintenance of poor maiden children in Hele's Hospital in Exeter, and the remainder to such charitable uses as J. M. and E. S. or the survivor should appoint. Appointments having been made from time to time by the heirs, on a suit in Chancery being instituted, it was decreed, 22 Nov. 1825, that the right of apportioning the fines (then averaging 1,000*l.* a year) was in the Crown by sign manual. By a private Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 40, power was given (on determination of the existing leases for lives) to let the estates at rackrent for terms not exceeding 21 years, the rents to be reserved by which to be paid two-fifths to St. John's Hospital and three-fifths to the solicitors of H.M. Treasury, or to such other persons and for such purposes as Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual, should so direct.† Deeds in muniment room of trustees at hospital.

Property of St. John's Hospital.—Only property now belonging to hospital, exclusively appropriated to grammar school, premises in Paris Street given by Dr. Vilvayne in 1637. Present income 5*l.* 14*s.* Will be increased on falling in of two lives to about 30*l.* The average income for five years ending 1864, derived from property applicable to grammar and English (blue coat) school, was 336*l.* gross, 317*l.* net; from property applicable to English school only, 856*l.* gross, 797*l.* net. Large increase of the part applicable to the English school only expected on the expiration of the leases on lives of Hele's estate. Advowson of Clyst St. Lawrence belongs to Hele's estate. Last presentation sold.

Grammar School.

Income.—Amount paid to grammar school for salaries, examiners' fees, and prize books, about 105*l.* a year, besides repairs, rates, &c.

Exhibitions.—Seventeen, viz.:—

Six founded by Dr. Stephens, of 40*l.* a year, to any college at either university; restricted, two to natives of Devon, two to natives of Cornwall, two to natives of Exeter, sons of freemen; tenable for four years.

One by Mr. Stephens, of 40*l.* a year, to natives of Devon, Cornwall, or Exeter, as above.

To the above the school trustees elect.

Three by Canon Reynolds, of 40*l.* a year, open to all going into orders at Exeter Coll., Oxford preferably to other colleges, if they can be accommodated, until 24 years of age. Electors, the school trustees and dean and chapter of Exeter alternately.

Two by Mr. Vidal, of 25*l.* 8*s.* a year, at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, tenable for four years. Electors, the master and two senior fellows of St. John's, the dean and mayor of Exeter, and others.

One, in lieu of two founded by Sir J. Acland, Knt., recently augmented by Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., now about 50*l.* a year; tenable at Exeter Coll.,

* Other parts of Hele's estates were conveyed for the benefit of the workhouse school in Plymouth and for Totnes school. See also Plympton Maurice, p. 336.

† Out of this three-fifths Hele's school (see p. 309) was founded.

Oxford. Electors, rector of Exeter College, Sir T. D. Acland, mayor and recorder of Exeter, and head master.

Four by Dr. Vilvayne, of 8*l.* a year for seven years, tenable at Exeter Coll., Oxford. Electors, the mayor, recorder, and head master.

Buildings and site confined. Head master's house ill adapted for reception of boarders. Trustees contemplate removal of school to better site.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the instructing, teaching, maintenance, and education of poor children or scholars born or inhabiting in the city or county of Exeter (letters patent). Four sons of freemen resident in Exeter educated gratuitously: none *maintained* at grammar school (present practice).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and cyphering, and the Latin tongue (statutes, A.D. 1638).

Government and Masters.—Trustees of municipal charities of Exeter, appointed by Court of Chancery or Charity Commissioners, make ordinances, majority appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be a learned, able, and sufficient person. In practice a clergyman is always appointed, and is required to perform two full services at St. John's Hospital Chapel throughout the year. Headmastership "is not remembered to have been held with any other office." The second master is also required to be a clergyman.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take an unlimited number of boarders. Total income from endowment 70*l.*, including 30*l.* towards French teaching, from fees 229*l.*, from profits of boarders 200*l.*, from chapel fees (he giving two full services throughout the year) 17*l.*, besides house. Assistants appointed (with sanction of trustees) and paid by head master. Second master's salary, 125*l.*; third master's, 108*l.*; fourth master's, 57*l.*; French master's, 20*l.* (two afternoons a week).

Day Scholars.—In 1867, forty-three, half of whom are under 14 years old. Pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work. Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Drilling, 5*s.* Stationery, 12*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—In 1867, twelve, of whom ten are above 14 years of age, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 40 to 50 guineas. Private tuition, 10 guineas, very rarely required. School bills, highest (very exceptional), 94*l.*; average, 60*l.*; lowest, 50*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 1,068 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ a.m., 9 p.m. for juniors, 10 for seniors. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently, write fairly, and work first four rules of arithmetic.

Classification by classics chiefly, and subordinately for French and mathematics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. School opened with prayers and reading Bible narrative.

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a quarter by head master and once a year by a graduate selected by trustees from three submitted to them by head master. Twenty-four guineas distributed in medals and prizes by trustees.

Punishments: impositions, consisting of repetition, etc., copies for juniors, and caning; all by head master only.

Two playgrounds, one a quarter of an acre open to all; the other one-third of an acre for boarders only. Cricket on a five-acre field within half a mile of school. Masters join in cricket. Boarders not allowed generally to go in country by themselves. Drilling taught.

Twelve boys gone to universities within the last five years. [In May 1867 five undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge from the School.]

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 31 hours in summer and 29 in winter per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders and day pupils at home. Play time, 20 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for Year ended 31 Dec. 1866.

St. John's Hospital, Exeter.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rack and conventionary rents of property at Exeter and other places in Devon, and rent-charges	513	3	2	Balance against Charity at commencement of year				1021	5	11
Conventionary rents of estates at Clyst St. Lawrence, and other places (part of Hele's estate)	365	6	10	Taxes, insurance, water, and other rates	163	7	1			
Two-fifth net rents and profits of estates in Clyst St. Lawrence and other places let at rack rent (part of Hele's estate)	401	17	6	Repairs to hospital, grammar school, chapel, and other premises	115	9	7			
Income Tax allowed by mistake	1	2	5	Chief rents	0	13	3			
				Share of management expenses of church charities	78	15	3			
				Salary of Surveyor	15	0	0			
				Postages, printing, &c.	5	13	3			
								378	18	5
				Blue School.						
				Salaries of masters, board and education of Blue Coat boys, and education of day boys	645	0	0			
				Salaries of monitors	28	3	0			
				Boys' bedding and clothing	80	0	9			
				Stationery and books	51	19	4			
				Cards of merit	0	17	6			
				Blue boys' clothes on leaving school, 25*s.* each	5	0	0			
				Coals for committee and schoolroom	0	13	0			
				Medical attendant on Blue boys	16	16	0			
				Salary of master School of Art	15	0	0			
				Testimonial to head master of Blue school	20	0	0			
								863	9	7
				Grammar School.						
				Head master	60	0	0			
				French master	30	0	0			
								90	0	0
				Chapel, Clist sexton, altar cloth, clerk, &c.				20	11	6
				St. Catherine's almspeople				1	10	0
				Hebrew Lectures at Oxford				12	0	0
				Divinity do.				20	0	0
				Master of Moreton school				10	0	0
Balance against Charity	1,136	5	6							
	£2,417	15	5					£2,417	15	5

LIST OF TRUSTEES.

Patrick Miller, Esq., M.D., Mount Radford, Exeter.
George Braund, Esq., Clifton Road, Exeter.
Henry Hooper, Esq., Mount Radford, Exeter.
William Kennaway, Esq., Barnfield, Exeter.
Ralph Barnes, Esq., Bellair, Exeter.
John Clench, Esq., Exeter.
Wm. Wills Hooper, Esq., Northbrook House, near Exeter.
Sir Stafford Hy. Northcote, Bt., M.P., C.B., Pynes, near Exeter.
Ralph Sanders, Esq., Banker, Exeter.
Richd. Sommers Gard, Esq., Rougemont, Exeter.
Thomas Shapter, Esq., M.D., Barnfield, Exeter.

Clerk to Trustees:
John Daw, Solicitor, Exeter.

Head Master:
Rev. H. Newport, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
			Miles.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Ironfounder -	Sidney Cottage, Alphington.	1¼
„ „ - 2	Surveyor in G.P.O.	Baring Place, Heavitree.	1
„ „ - 3	Physician - -	Southernhay -	¼
„ „ - 4	Clergyman -	Living with brother in Exeter.	⅛
„ „ - 5	Surgeon - -	Southernhay -	⅛
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Do. -	⅛
„ „ - 7	Widow lady -	St. Thomas', near Exeter.	1¼
„ „ - 8	Solicitor - -	Living with uncle in Exeter.	¼
„ „ - 9	Widow lady -	Mount Radford -	½
„ „ - 10	Stockbroker -	Cathedral Close -	¼
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Schoolmaster -	King's Lodge, Exeter.	¼
„ „ - 2	Captain in Army -	Living with aunt in Friar's Walk.	½
„ „ - 3	Civilian, India -	Living with mother at Mt. Radford.	½
„ „ - 4	Solicitor - -	Ide - -	1½
„ „ - 5	Merchant - -	Larkbeare House, near Exeter.	½
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Ide - -	1½
„ „ - 7	Gentleman - -	St. James' Terrace, Exeter.	⅛
„ „ - 8	Widow lady -	Mount Radford -	½
„ „ - 9	County Magistrate	Heavitree - -	¾
„ „ - 10	Merchant - -	Ide - -	1½

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Exeter - -	Head Master
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Chagford, Devon	
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	North Huish, do.	
„ „ - 4	Solicitor - -	Bodmin, Cornwall	
„ „ - 5	Proprietor of estate	Barbados, W. I.	
„ „ - 6	Do. do.	Do. do.	
„ „ - 7	Orphan of Captain in Army.	Grandfather's address, Hamble Hse., Southmptn.	
„ „ - 8	Captain in Navy -	Teignmouth, Devon	
„ „ - 9	Clergyman -	Ashburton, do.	
„ „ - 10	Surgeon - -	St. German's, Cornwall.	

N.B.—The above are the only boys boarding in my house (except my 3 sons), and are all in the first 3 forms.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class, I. Form, in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y. M.				H.			Y. M.				H.			Y. M.			M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	6	—	9	16·10		7	—	1½	St. Paul's Epist. to Rom. (Dr. Vaughan).	12	15·5	7	7	—	1½	Acts of Apost., I.–IV., in Greek, and Bible narrative.	4	10·6	7		—	1½	Bible narrative, pp, 356–400.
Greek - -	38	4	—	9	16·10	15	30	3	13½	Soph. Phil. and Herod. VI., c. 1–70.	12	15·5	15	30	3	13½	Xenophon's Anabasis, Bk. c. 1, 2, and 3.	4	10·6					
Latin - -	50	6	—	9	16·10	15	30	4	14	Cic. pro Murænâ. Hor., Epistles, Book I.	12	15·5	15	30	4	14	Ovid's Fasti II., 1–510, and Livy I., 1–34.	4	10·6	22	30	4	15	Phaedri Fab., Book I. 1–5–26, and Book IV., 3.
French - -	50	6	—	9	16·10	8	30	2	4	Select. from Delille's Poésie and Grammar.	12	15·5	8	30	2	4	Select. from Delille's Répertoire and Grammar.	4	10·6	10	30	2	5	Delille's Beginner's Fr. Book, Rules and Grm., to p. 40, and Exercises, 1–24.
Arithmetic -	50	6	—	9	16·10	(Included under Math.)				Examples from Hind's and other books.	12	15·5	(Included under Math.)				Examples from Hind's and other books.	4	10·6	6	45	—	4½	Examples from Hind's and other books.
Book-keeping.																								
Mensuration and Surveying.																								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	38	4	—	4	17·5	10	30	—	5 to 6	Euclid, usual course, including Book XI., with Todhunter's Algebra to Binomial Theorem.	9	15·6	10	30	—	5 to 6	Euc., I. and II., with Lund's Easy Algebra to Quadratic Equations.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class, I. Form, in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Chemistry.																								
History -	50	6	—	9	16·10	1	30	1	1	Gleig's Eng. History, pp. 190–296, and Schmitz's Rom. History, pp. 312–445, and Smith's Greek Hist., Books I. and II.	12	15·5	1	30	1	1	Gleig's E. Hist., pp. 296–366; Liddell's Rom. Hist., "Rome under Kings;" and Smith's Smaller Gr. Hist., c. I., 6 and 15, and 14 and 22 in part.	4	10·6	1	30	1	2	Gleig's English History, pp. 63–100.
Geography	50	6	—	9	16·10	1	30	1	1	Pillan's Ancient Geography, pp. 24–123.	12	15·5	1	30	1	1	Hughes' North America.	4	10·6	2	30	2	4	Goldsmith's Geog. Terms, and Europe, 1st course.
English Grammar.	50	6	—	9	16·10	Occasional				References to Morell -	12	15·5	Occasional				References to Morell -	4	10·6	2	30	2	4	Morell to p. 49, and Exercises to p. 30.
English Literature.	50	6	—	9	16·10	Occasional				References to Collier -	12	15·5	Occasional				References to Collier.							
English Composition.	50	6	—	9	16·10	Occasional				Translations from Lat., Gr., and Fr. authors into Eng., with abstracts, essays, &c.	12	15·5	Occasional				Translations into Eng. from Lat., Gr., and Fr. authors, with letter-writing, &c.	4	10·6	Occasional				Letter-writing and dictation.
Reading -	50	6	—	9	16·10	Occasional				Portion of Bible narrative in turn each morning before prayers, publicly.	12	15·5	Occasional				Out of history text books.	4	10·6	6	15	—	1½	From English History or Geography books.
Writing -	28	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	4	10·6	6	30	—	3	Ordinary copies in books.
Music.																								
Drawing -	10	1	2l. 2s.	3	16·7	2	45	—	1½	Freehand, Landscape, &c.	1	17·0	2	45	—	1½	Freehand, Landscape, &c.	1	11·5	2	45	—	1½	Freehand, Landscape, &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

OXFORD.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
				Final Schools.	Classical.	1	–	2
Moderations	–		2	Do.	Physical Science.	–	–	1

CAMBRIDGE.

College Examination 8 3 –

(At Trinity and St. John's).

Mathematical honours, 2 Wranglers, 1 Senior Optimè.

Fellowship, 1.

Open Scholarships at Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, 13; University Scholarship (Oxford), 1.

Good Conduct and other prizes at Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, 7.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

In 1st Division at Matriculation Examination, 1; in high honours for Chemistry, 1.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Junior Mathematical Scholarship and Prize, 1; Senior Mathematical Scholarship, 1, with prox. acc. for the two Inglis Scholarships, with Council's Prize.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

One pupil was 13th on the list out of 200 candidates.

Woolwich Academy.—2nd on list for admission, and 29th ditto; 1 Pollok medal and 3 other prizes, and passed 2nd in order.

Incorporated Law Society.—One in select class of 5 at intermediate Examination, and 1 in select class of 4 at final Examination out of 112 candidates, and received Council's prize.

EXETER.—HELE'S SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 65, A.D. 1821. Act of Parliament (Private), 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 40.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Royal Warrant, under Royal sign manual, 4 March 1840, appointing* by virtue of decree in chancery (made 22 November 1825) part of proceeds of fines reserved upon old leases, or of rents reserved in lieu thereof on fresh leases, of part of the estates given by Elize Hele for charitable purposes, 9 Jan. 1632; (*see above, p.* 301.) The first annual payment was made in 1851. Deeds in custody of trustees of S. John's Hospital.

School Property.—Present income from endowment 300*l.* gross, 204*l.* net.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Two exhibitions of 50*l.* a year each for the advancement of boys in any calling, and 1,000*l.* for building of training school, were directed by the Royal Warrant to be paid, as funds accrued. Not yet paid, but the income of Hele's estates is largely increasing, and payment is expected soon.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of boys (Royal Warrant).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, algebra, navigation (if required), history, geography, English grammar, the use of the globes, and the rudiments of Latin. Bible to be read and Church Catechism to be taught, except to those children whose parents express an objection.

Government and Masters.—Trustees appointed by treasury; appoint and dismiss head and all other masters, and appoint annually examiners.

Practice is to appoint a member of the Church of England to be head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from fees and endowment 140*l.* (has since been raised to 150*l.*), and house; of second master, 116*l.*; of third master, 70*l.*; of first pupil teacher, 20*l.*; of two junior pupil teachers, 15*l.* each. Pupil teachers appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—One hundred and forty-two, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances within one mile. Pay for general work, per annum, under 10, 1*l.* 1*s.*; above 10, 2*l.* 2*s.* Stationery, 4*s.* Drilling, 6*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and cipher sufficiently well to join the lowest class.

School classified by one leading group of subjects solely. School course modified to suit particular cases. Scriptures read daily, and Church Catechism taught to those whose parents who do not object. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

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* The sums appointed by the above-named warrant were as follows, the order in which the charge was to take effect being as here set forth:

200*l.* for erection of school house at Broad Clyst; 50*l.* annually for maintenance of same.

30*l.* annually to ancient Free School in Bovey Tracey, for the master:

1,500*l.* for building (Hele's) school in Exeter; 300*l.* annually for maintenance of same; 100*l.* annually for two exhibitions by way of advancement in any profession or calling, for boys educated at Hele's school:

1,000*l.* for building, in Exeter, a training school for schoolmasters, to be called the Exeter Model School; 200*l.* annually for maintenance of same:

400*l.* for building an infant school in Exeter; 100*l.* annually for maintenance of same.

400*l.* for building a girls' school in Exeter, to be called Maynard's School; 150*l.* annually for maintenance of same.

There was a balance in hand in 1840 of 3,527*l.* The annual net rents and profits of that portion of the estates which is already let at rack-rent appears to be (see balance sheet of St. John's Hospital, p. 304) over 1,000*l.* a year, of which 600*l.* is applicable (less expenses) to the purposes named in this warrant.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotion by quarterly examination chiefly, some weight being given to a boy's age, time he has been in school, and general well doing during the quarter.

Examination once a year by clergymen and others accustomed to school discipline, selected by trustees. Prizes given by the trustees.

Punishments: cane by head master only, publicly, and impositions under his cognizance.

Playground about an acre and a half, parallel and horizontal bars, etc.

No boy gone to any university; some to other places of education.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week. Very few lessons prepared in school.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	309	11	9
Payment from Hele's estates	300	0	0
Rent of wall and sale of grass	3	2	0
Payments by boys	352	10	4
	£965	4	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries to masters	341	7	0
,, secretary and accountant	13	5	0
Law expenses	3	18	0
Ground rent	14	11	3
Rates and taxes	18	14	2
Building covered playground	230	0	0
Repairs, gardener, &c.	53	5	7
Books and stationery	83	16	9
Fuel and cleaning	11	3	6
Balance	195	2	10
	£965	4	1

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., Wear House, Topsham, Devon.
John Tyrrell, Esq., The Cottage, St. Leonards, Exeter.
Mark Kennaway, Esq., Hoopern House, Exeter.
Edward Andrew Sanders, Esq., Stoke House, Exeter.

Clerk to Trustees:

Wm. Buckingham, Solicitor, Exeter.

Head Master:

Charles Long, A.C.P.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B. The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School	1	Innkeeper.	Boys lowest in School	1	Bootmaker.
,, ,,	2	Gardener.	,, ,,	2	Grocer's Assistant.
,, ,,	3	Brick and Tile Manufacturer.	,, ,,	3	Builder.
			,, ,,	4	Smith.
,, ,,	4	Accountant.	,, ,,	5	Stationer.
,, ,,	5	Tailor.	,, ,,	6	Innkeeper.
,, ,,	6	Baker.	,, ,,	7	Solicitor's Clerk.
,, ,,	7	Accountant.	,, ,,	8	Draper.
,, ,,	8	Boot and Shoe Maker.	,, ,,	9	Carver and Turner.
,, ,,	9	Glazier.	,, ,,	10	Provision Dealer.
,, ,,	10	Warehouseman.			

All in Exeter within a mile of the school, and a very large number of them very much less.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	150	Into five classes; each class containing an Upper and Lower Division.	No extra fees.	Upper Division - 14 } Total - 29 Lower Do. - 15 }		6	hrs. ½	—	3	Holy Scriptures, Genesis. Watt's Scrip. Hist, Exodus. Pinnock's Hist., Sinclair's Catechism, St. Matthew.	Upper Division - 14 } 30 Total. Lower Do. - 16 }		6	hrs. ½	—	3	Holy Scriptures, Genesis. Watt's Hist,, Exodus. Catechism, St. Matthew.	Upper Division - 14 } 24 Boys. Lower Do. - 10 }		6	hrs. ¾	—	hrs. 4½	Holy Bible and parts of Ch. Catechism, Genesis, St. Matthew, Chap. 1-10. Prophetic Psalms.
Latin - -	94			Thirteen years four months.		4	1¼	3	5	Valpy's Delectus to p. 40, Cæsar, Bks. II., III.	Twelve years nine months.		6	1	—	6	Valpy's Delectus, to p. 26.	Nine years four months.		4	1¼	—	5	Chiefly sums from Dictation in the 4 Simple Rules.
Arithmetic -	150					2	1½	3	3	Colenso's Arith., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.			4	1½	—	6	Colenso's Arith., Practice, Rule of Three, Interest, &c.			5	¾	—	1½	Repeating Tables.
Book-keeping -	29					2	½	2	1	Brewer's Book-keeping -			—	—	—	—	- - - -							
Mensuration and Surveying.	14					—	—	—	—	Tate's Mensuration. Superficies, and Solids.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	29					2	Algba. 1 Euclid 1½	—	2 3	Lund's Algebra to Equations. Pott's Euclid, Books I., II., III.														
History -	124					2	¾	2	1	Ince's Outlines (Edw. I. to Mary).			2	½	—	1	Ince's Outlines, (Edw. I. to Mary.)			2	½	—	1	Repeat. Hymns (Archdeacn. Allen's) (H.M.)
Geography -	150					2	½	—	1	Anderson's Geography (Europe).			2	½	—	1	Anderson's Geography (British Isles).			2	½	—	1	Andrsn's. Geog., Cnty. Twns. of Eng., &c.
English Grammar.	150					4	½	—	2	Morell's Analysis, and Dublin Gram. (Bidlake's in future.)			4	½	—	2	Morell's Analysis and Dublin Gram.			2	½	—	1	Dublin Gram., the Parts of Speech.
English Composition.	94					1	—	—	1	- - - -			4	½	—	2	Dictation - -			2	½	—	1	Dictation.
*Reading -	150					4	—	—	1	Irish Books, Parts of II., III., and IV. Bks., and English History.			3	—	—	1	Irish Books and English History.			4	¾	—	3	Sequel, No. 2, 2nd Irish Book.
Writing -	150					2	1	—	2	Swan's Copy-books -			3	m. 40	—	2	Swan's Copy Books -			5	¾	—	4⅝	Swan's Copy Bks.
Drawing -	150					1	1	—	1	From Copies and Examples from black board.			1	—	—	1	From Copies and Examples from black board.			1	1	—	1	Examples from black board.
Other Subjects	†			(Vide below)					4	- - - -			—	—	—	4	- - - -			—	—	—	4	

* Reading Lessons are given at same time with History, &c.

† Recess, from 11·10 to 11·20 every morning=1 hr.
Prayers and Singing, ½ hr., Morning and Evening=3 hrs. } 4 hrs. per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1859, one in second class honours (Oxford).
In 1863, one in do. do. do.
In 1864, three in do. do. do.

In the same period (1859–64), twenty-one others have passed the examination.

Honiton.—Allhallows Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

This school has an endowment of 10*l.* a year, a house for the master, and schoolroom. The Rev. J. Mackarness, the rector of the parish, is the nominal head master; but the work of the school he practically confides to the Rev. T. Izod, who has the title of under master. The rector is also chairman of the trustees, and manages what little business may arise in the administration of the trust. Little seems to be known about the foundation, except that it was for the teaching of four boys whose parents were too poor to educate them. At present there are two foundationers in the school.

There were 48 boarders and 15 day boys present when I visited the school, of whom 52 were under the age of 14, 17 being under the age of 10. The charge for boarders is exceedingly low, for day boys sufficiently high to deter any but upper tradesmen sending their sons. The school is more especially intended for the sons of gentry and professional men, and as preparatory to the public schools. The schoolroom was somewhat confined for space, but the rooms in the head master's house were used for classrooms. The boarding accommodation was good. There was a large and active staff of masters. The younger boys were taught by a German governess, as I was assured, with good results. Throughout the school the work was fairly done, and bore marks of conscientious teaching. The Latin, as far as it went, seemed thoroughly learnt. One boy was going to the University. He was far removed in age and attainments above the rest. A class called up in Euclid, without preparation, showed considerable knowledge of it, and this branch of study was effectively taught.

The school was raised from an inanimate state by the present rector, and is a good instance of what enterprise and energy can accomplish in striking out a new line where old ones have failed. The neighbourhood all spoke well of it. If it cannot be said to be especially adapted for the bulk of the inhabitants of the town, yet it supplies a want which must not be overlooked, namely, of affording an excellent classical education, preparatory rather than finishing, at an exceedingly moderate rate, and rendering thereby great service to the clergy, gentry, and professional men who are of limited means yet require something more than a merely commercial education for their sons.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 20, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The first endowment (referring apparently to the grammar school as in existence) was by deed, 24 Oct. 1640, settling 6*l.* per annum, part of a rentcharge of 10*l.* payable out of lands in the parish of Buckerell, given by will of Rev. John Fley (dated 25 March 1614) for the bringing up of poor scholars as well in the university as in the country, at the discretion of the overseers of his will. By deed, 20 Dec. 1672, 2*l.*, further part of Mr. Fley's gift, was settled; and by deed, 2 Dec. 1662, endowment was augmented by a rentcharge of 4*l.*, issuing out of premises in Honiton purchased by subscription. The 2*l.* given by deed of 1672 is now applied to the National school of Honiton.

School Property.—Present annual income, 10*l.*; whole paid to master. No probable increase.

Buildings repaired at expense of Allhallows Charity Estate, as authorized by 5 Will. iv. c. 17. s. 41. (local and personal); well adapted to their purpose; site good. School house (occupied by second master) adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For increase of maintenance of the teacher of the grammar school, which for the time being should be within the town of Honiton, in full recompense for the teaching of such four boys as rector and churchwardens of Honiton should nominate, of parishes of Honiton and Buckerell, whose parents should not be otherwise able in respect of their real estate to educate their said children at school (deed of 1640). In full recompense for the teaching of such four boys of the parish of Honiton as rector and churchwardens of Honiton should nominate, whose parents in respect of their poor estate should not be otherwise able to educate their said children at school (deed of 1662). Either towards the education, teaching, and bringing up of such boy or boys in the parish of Honiton as the feoffees should nominate, at the English or grammar school there, whose parents should not be able to so educate their children, the nomination of the child or children to be in the feoffees; or towards buying books, especially Bibles, for the poor of Honiton; or towards maintenance of a poor scholar from the grammar school at Oxford or Cambridge, as feoffees should think fit (deed, A.D. 1672).

Subjects of Intruction by Foundation.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Trustees of Allhallows Charity Estate, self-electing, appoint head master.

Practice is to appoint a clergyman to be head master. No restriction upon other employment. Second master appointed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master is rector of Honiton. Total income of second master from endowment 10*l.* and house, besides fees for instruction and profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—Fourteen, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, two being foundationers, all from within one mile. Pay (non-foundationers), for general work, under 14, 38 guineas; under 10, 35 guineas; above 14, 45 guineas. French, German, or drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Library, 5*s.* Use of playground, 10*s.* Drilling, 25*s.* Attend and go to church on Sunday (twice) and on Wednesday and Friday unless parents object.

Boarders.—Forty-nine; all in second master's house. Four meals a day, besides cup of coffee with bread and butter before school. Meat once, in many cases twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 35 to 45 guineas. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Extras as day boys. School bills: highest, 66*l.*; average, 57*l.*; lowest, 45*l.* Hours, 6½ a.m., 8½ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School classified separately for classics, French, and mathematics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Scripture read daily, besides special religious instruction on Sundays. School not opened or closed with prayers; boys go to church on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Promotions by general progress, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination twice a year by masters and examiners acting at their request.

Punishments: impositions and caning. The last by second master only (who is, in fact, supreme over discipline), and publicly. Under masters seldom set impositions without reporting them to second master.

Playground close to school. Boys walk out under charge of a master.

Two boys gone to Oxford within the last five years; several to other schools. (At least three undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.)

School time, 38 to 40 weeks per annum. Study, about 44 hours per week. Play time (including meal time), 40 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, Rector of Honiton.
Daniel Pidgeon, Retired Grocer.
James Basleigh, Capt.. H.P.
William Woodward, Surgeon.
John William Elliott, Gentleman.
Thomas Avery, Grocer.
Edward Christopher Holland, Surgeon.
John Clapcott Jerrard, Surgeon.
William Kenward Newberry, Retired Draper.
Horace Vibart Mules, Gentleman.
John Savery Burd, Surgeon.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edmund Stamp, Solicitor, Honiton.

Head Master:

Rev. John F. Mackarness.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Honiton - -	300 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Solicitor & Coroner	Do. - - -	100 do.
,, ,, - 3	Physician - -	Do. - -	500 do.
,, ,, - 4	Auctioneer & Survr.	Do. - - -	900 do.
,, ,, - 5	Iron Founder -	Do. - -	800 do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor & Coroner	Honiton - -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Yeoman - -	Dunkeswell, near Honiton.	6 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Railway Contractor	Honiton - -	500 yards.
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman - -	Near Honiton -	1 mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Butcombe Rectory, Somerset -
,, ,, - 2		
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	St. John's Parsonage, Dudley -
,, ,, - 4	Surgeon - - -	Nailsea, Bristol - - -
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - -	Tiverton Rectory, near Bath -
,, ,, - 6	Do. - - -	Babbicombe, near Torquay -
,, ,, - 7	Merchant - -	Straits, near Dudley - -
,, ,, - 8	Physician - -	Ottery St. Mary, Devon -
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman - -	Rectory, Honiton - -
,, ,, - 10	Do. - - -	Whatley Rectory, near Frome -
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	St. John's Parsonage, Dudley -
,, ,, - 2	Do. - - -	Batheaston Vicarage, Bath -
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor & Coroner	Honiton - - -
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman - -	Tornewton House, Newton Abbott
,, ,, - 5	Do. - - -	Manor House, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman - -	Revelstoke Rectory, near Plymouth
,, ,, - 7	Do. - - -	Barkley, near Frome - -
,, ,, - 8	Army Surgeon -	India - - - -
,, ,, - 9	Colonel India Army (deceased).	Penzance, Cornwall - -
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman - -	Tornewton House, Newton Abbot

All boarding with the Reverend Thomas Izod.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examination for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

* (*a*) Scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford.
Scholarship at St. Mary Hall, Oxford.
First Class Moderations, Oxford.
Scholarship at Winchester College.

Ten boys or so in previous years passed in the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, taking in some instances good places. Of late there have been no boys sent in for these examinations.

Some boys have matriculated at London University.

* These have been gained during the last two years and a half.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	59	6	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	Acts of the Apostles -	8	14	—	—	—	—	St. Luke - - -	18	9	—	—	—	—	St. Matthew.
Greek - -	43	5	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	Latter part of the 1st Book of Thucydides, Euripides' Helena.	8	14	—	—	—	—	Parry's Extracts from Herodotus, Chaps. IV.–VIII. inclusive. Homer Iliad, Books I. and II.	9	9	—	—	—	—	Collis' Greek Pontes, Chaps. I.–XX.
Latin - - -	62	6	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	Cicero's 2nd Philippic, 4 Books of Virgil's Georgics, 1 Book of Livy.	8	14	—	—	—	—	Horace, Satires, I.–V.; Odes Bk. IV.; and Carmen Seculare. Virgil, Books VIII. and IX. Parry's Origines Romanæ, Chaps. XII.–XXI. inclusive.	3	9	—	—	—	—	Thring's Latin Gradual, pp. 19–30.
French - -	18	3	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	Don Quichotte - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Don Quichotte - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Noël et Chapsal, Grammar and Exercises.
German - -	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"William Tell," Schiller.														
Arithmetic -	63	7	—	9	14	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	11	11	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	First four rules simple and compound.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	26	3	—	6	15	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Algebra and Trigonometry. Pott's Euclid, Books I.–IV.	13	11	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Algebra. Pott's Euclid, Books I. and II.							
History - -	53	5	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	Dr. Smith's History. Grote's History of Greece, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dr. Smith's Histories -	15	9	—	—	—	—	"Kings of England. A history for young children." Published by Parker, Oxford.
Geography -	48	4	—	10	14	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography -	12	11	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography.							

All learn reading and writing; 8 learn music, 14 drawing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KINGSBRIDGE.—CRISPIN'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THIS school, like some others in this district, has suffered from disputes concerning the rights of the inhabitants of the town as against the boarders of the head master. Unquestionably the founder, by his will, had primarily in view the interests of the town.

In his "grammar school" he directs a master to teach 15 boys of the inhabitants of Kingsbridge, in default of whom strangers may be imported; but no stranger is to be placed there so long as any can be found in the town.

In former years the school prospered, and educated the sons of the surrounding county families.

Some 20 years ago it was thought that the intentions of the foundation were not properly fulfilled, that the head master unduly favoured his boarders at the expense of the day boys, especially in not allowing the latter the full use of the playground, and other complaints were made. This resulted in a lawsuit, which cost the charity about 2,000*l.*, and the town substantially carried the day. The school is now governed by a scheme of Lord Langdale, 1846.

The trustees are composed of two sets, Crispin's and Duncombe's, consisting of seven each: both bodies unite for the purpose of governing the school, but they hold separate properties: three of each body are required to be resident in the town. Crispin's trustees are, I believe, all dissenters: they represent the original foundation; Duncombe's trustees represent a later endowment for a lectureship at the church, and for exhibitions from the school to the university. These two bodies work harmoniously together. The scheme, but not the original foundation, requires the master to be a member of the Church of England. Some of the trustees differ as to the interpretation to be placed on some of the clauses in the scheme, which indeed does not work satisfactorily.

The general idea of the scheme is to establish an upper school. There is to be one uniform system of education for boarders, free boys, and day boys, to include as complete an instruction as may be in Greek, Latin, English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history, competent instruction in algebra, and mathematics, and such other branches of useful learning as are necessary or proper for a liberal education. The teaching French, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish and German, is also contemplated. Four exhibitions of 50*l.* each to the universities are to be given away to boys after examination, provided they have been five years at the school, but any free boy can claim one in preference to a boarder if he reaches a certain standard of fitness. For three years there has been no candidate. The head master is to receive 50*l.* a year, and is compelled to appoint and pay an assistant master, who must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. 20 free boys

may be elected by the trustees, who at the age of 14 are entitled to receive an apprentice fee of 20*l.*, provided they have been four years at the school.

When I visited the school there were 31 boys—16 free, 8 pay-boys, 7 boarders. The appreciation in which the school is held will be seen by the fact that out of the whole parish and a mile beyond, boys cannot be found to fill up the foundation even with the bribe of the apprentice fee; and only 8 others availed themselves of a cheap education at 4*l.* 4*s.* a year, out of a population of 5,000. That the material existed for a school was evident, for a commercial school was carried on close by, used chiefly by farmers and tradesmen.

The 16 free boys occupied one side of the same room with the other boys. They were kept quite separate and heard in classes by themselves. They made use of the playground at stated times, but the boarders were forbidden to use it on those occasions. Of the pay boys some were sons of tradesmen who did not choose to avail themselves of the foundation, and paid the 4*l.* 4*s.* a year.

The majority of the trustees consider that they are bound by the scheme to admit as free boys the poorer class of tradesmen's sons, and are not inclined to press the preliminary examination enjoined by the scheme. Some of the free boys could only read with hesitation, and three of them lately admitted could not tell me what time of the year Christmas was, and could hardly reproduce a word of a very easy piece of dictation. It was commonly said that they were sent by their parents more for the sake of the apprentice fee* than of the education. These children have to be taught the elementary learning of a National School, and are required to proceed onwards to Greek and Latin. Influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood, themselves educated there, were unwilling to send their sons to the school on account of their association with the free boys, and the professional residents had likewise deserted it for Marlboro' and Sherborne. The school appeared to afford a good illustration of the difficulty under which many of the endowed schools labour; viz., of being compelled to give a high classical education, which deters the farmers and tradesmen, and does not, owing to the lower element which the foundation requires them to admit, attract the gentry.

For the foundationers, too, the length of the holidays and the shortness of time required to be spent in school are quite unsuited.

The upper class in the school construed Cæsar fairly, and care seemed to be taken to improve their writing of English composition. The arithmetical knowledge was not high; that of the foundationers very poor, whose acquaintance also with Latin, which the head master considers himself bound to teach them, was merely nominal.

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* I was told instances were known where boys were only colourably apprenticed for the sake of the fee.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The schoolroom is substantially built and large and tolerably convenient. The master's house is good and comfortable, with a garden and playground adjoining, and has accommodation for 30 to 35 boarders. The whole premises stand in about an acre. I am compelled to say that I think this foundation under its present constitution has failed. The present free boys would be better educated according to their needs in the National School.

For whatever class of boys the school may be best adapted, Kingsbridge has many natural advantages as a place of education. Aided by the existence of a fair endowment, a school here ought to have a good start over rival establishments. The abolition of apprentice fees, and the establishment of scholarships to be held at the school, the result of merit ascertained by examination, an increase of the salary of the head master, a better system of electing free boys, if indeed it be necessary to retain them at all, the removal of the order which requires the second master to be a graduate of the university, a modification of the uniform course of instruction now strictly prescribed for all, permission to the head master to take day boarders; these, I believe, are improvements which have suggested themselves to those most immediately interested in the matter, and appear to rest on solid ground.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 316, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Crispin, 31 Jan. 1689, who gave 5*l.* per annum to the teaching 25 poor children of Kingsbridge to read, 5*l.* per annum for teaching 12 poor children of Kingsbridge to write and cypher, 20*l.*, the profits to be laid out in buying books and paper, 15*l.* per annum for the master, and 5*l.* per annum for repairing the grammar school which he had already built; and for securing the payment of such yearly sums, he gave his estate called Washbearhays, in Bradninch.

School Property.—Augmented from surplus revenues of Duncombe's charity. Annual income, 220*l.* gross, 204*l.* net., besides repairs.* Applied to school, 190*l.* No probable increase. Scheme provides for four exhibitions of 50*l.* for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. The number to be reduced by the governors if funds insufficient. Apprentice fees of 20*l.* each annually for four Kingsbridge free boys.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

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* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31 Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
From surplus funds of Duncombe's Charity	190	0	0
From surplus funds of Crispin's Charity	30	0	0
	£220	0	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, &c.	11	5	4
Master's salary	50	0	0
Clerk's „	12	0	0
Exhibitioners	50	0	0
Four apprentice fees	80	0	0
Examiner and printing papers	11	7	6
Balance transferred to trustees of Duncombe's Charity	5	7	2
	£220	0	0

Objects of Trust.—For teaching at least 15 boys of the inhabitants of Kingsbridge. Discretion to trustees, in default of Kingsbridge boys, to fill up the number from any other place. (Founder's Will.) Twenty boys, to be called free boys, to be educated free from all expenses, to be elected by the governors, and taken from boys whose parents are residents of the town of Kingsbridge, or boys born and resident at Kingsbridge, whose parents or parent were or was resident at Kingsbridge at the time of his, her, or their decease. Power to governors to fill up number from any parish or place within one mile of school house. In addition to free boys, all boys resident within Kingsbridge, or in case of there not being sufficient applicants from Kingsbridge to fill the school, then any applicants within one mile distant from the school house, admissible on payment of one guinea entrance fee, and one guinea a quarter to head master. (Scheme, A.D. 1846.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Described as a grammar school (founder's will). Include, in addition to as complete instruction as may be in the Greek and Latin languages, instruction in English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic, geography and history, and competent instruction; also in algebra and mathematics, and such other branches of useful learning as are necessary or proper to a liberal education, regard being had to the circumstances and income of the school. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 29 July 1846.

Bishop of Exeter, visitor. Governors, trustees of Crispin's charity and trustees of Dunscombe's charity respectively, both self-electing, consisting of seven persons, three at least of whom must be residents in Kingsbridge, or within three miles thereof. Five a quorum, chairman a casting vote; make rules for management of school and expenditure relating thereto, and for the election, government, suspension, or removal of the master and all other matters connected therewith. Appoint head and remove under master.

Exhibitioners appointed upon master's recommendation after being examined by the examiner.

Head and under masters must be graduates of Oxford or Cambridge and of the Church of England. Former must be licensed and latter approved by visitor. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 36 boarders. Total income from endowment 50*l.*, besides house, and profits from boarders. Under master appointed and paid by head master, as required by scheme.

Day Scholars.—20 [29 in 1867], from distances within a mile. Non-foundationers pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work; 4*l.*4*s.* for French; 6*s.* for fires. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Five [four in 1867]; all in head master's house. Three meals a day; four to seniors. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction (including washing), 35*l.* to 45 guineas. School bills: highest, 49*l.*; average, 47*l.*; lowest, 38*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 1,540 feet per boy. Hours of rising 6½ to 7½ a.m.; of going to bed 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and to work the first four rules in arithmetic. Day boys examined in these subjects by governors; boarders by head master.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified to suit subsequent career of boys about to leave. Religious instruction forms part of school course. Church Catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. School course opened and closed with collects and the Lord's Prayer; all boys not necessarily present.

Promotions by half year's work.

Examination once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, not resident within 20 miles of Kingsbridge, selected by visitor. Prizes given by the head master.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last publicly, and by head master only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Playground twenty perches. Masters constantly join in games. Boarders allowed to walk in country, but not in town without leave. Drilling optional.

Only two boys gone to any university within the last five years. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Play time, 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

The present Governors are "Crispin's Trustees" and "Duncombe's Trustees," viz.:—

Crispin's Trustees:

William Fabyan Windeatt, Solicitor, Totnes.
Richard Peek, Esq., Hazlewood, near Kingsbridge.
Charles Prideaux, Esq., Kingsbridge.
William Hancock Balkwill, Chemist, Kingsbridge.
Thomas Adams, Esq., Boxhill, Kingsbridge.
George Fox, Esq., Banker, Kingsbridge.

Duncombe's Trustees:

William Blundell Fortescue, Esq., Fallapit, near Kingsbridge.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Devon, Powderham Castle, near Exeter.
The Rev. Thomas Twysden, Charleton, near Kingsbridge.
The Rev. Peregrine Arthur Ilbert, Thurlestone, near Kingsbridge.
The Rev. George Dawson, Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge.
John Elliot, Esq., Surgeon, Kingsbridge.
William Koope Ilbert, Esq., Bowringsleigh, near Kingsbridge.

Head Master:

Rev. A. Middleton.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Banker - -	Kingsbridge -	A few yards.
" " - 2	Parent dead (Master Mariner).	"	"
" " - 3	Maltster - -	Dodbrooke -	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile.
" " - 4	Blacksmith -	Kingsbridge -	A few yards.
" " - 5	Carpenter - -	"	"
" " - 6	Shoemaker -	"	"
" " - 7	Tailor - -	"	"
" " - 8	Mail Cart Driver -	"	"
" " - 9	Banker - -	"	"
" " - 10	Lawyer - -	"	"
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Innkeeper -	Dodbrooke -	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile.
" " - 2	Tinman - -	Kingsbridge -	A few yards.
" " - 3	Mail Cart Driver -	"	"
" " - 4	Broker - -	"	"
" " - 5	Mechanic -	"	"
" " - 6	Shoemaker -	"	"
" " - 7	Innkeeper -	"	"
" " - 8	Coach Driver -	"	"
" " - 9	Tailor - -	"	"
" " - 10	Shoemaker -	"	"

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Edgefield, Thetford, Norfolk.	Head master.
" " - 2	Surgeon - -	Modbury, Devon	"
" " - 3	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Edgefield, Thetford, Norfolk.	"
" " - 4	Wine Merchant -	Modbury, Devon	"
" " - 5	Parent dead (Clerk in Holy Orders).	Freshford, Bath -	"

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) A. Russell.—Exhibitioner of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.
C. B. Davies.—Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; High Wrangler and 9th 1st Class Classic.
F. R. Elliot.—Honorary 4th in Mathematics at Oxford.
J. Pulliblank.—Elected to a Hare Exhibition in 1862; now (1865) a Scholar on the Foundation of St. John's College, Cambridge.

(*b*) R. W. Beachey.—A Commission in the Army ; having passed a very good Examination at Sandhurst.

(*c*) W. L. Rogers.—The Preliminary Examination before entering into Articles of Clerkship with Attorneys.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	6	—	2	14½	2	½		1	*Watts' S. Hist. cap. 19, fin.	3	13	2	½	—	1	*Watts' S. Hist. cap. 19, fin.	10	11	2	¼	—	½	Watts' S. Hist. p. 15-74 and p. 232 243.
Greek	9	3	—	1	14½	3	½	—	1½	Adams' Gr. Delec., p. 27 fin.	3	13	2	½	—	1	Gr. Gram. to end of τύπτω.	5	12½	2	¼	—	½	Greek Grammar, p. 1-21.
Latin	18	5	—	2	14½	4	½	6	3½	Virgil's Æneid. B. VI.	3	13	6	20 m.	6	4	Jacob's Lat. Reader, p. 62-81.	2	13	4	20 m.	6	2½	Jacob's Latin Reader, p. 1-8.
French	7	3	4l. 4s. pr. an.	2	14½	2	½	2	1½	Schneider's First Reader, p. 31-69.	3	12½	4	½	4	2	De Fivas' French Gram., Ex. 1-56.	2	13	3	½	3	1½	De Fivas' Fr. Gram., Ex. 1-14.
Arithmetic	All	4	—	3	14½	4	¾	—	3	Colenso, Ex. 36-Ex. 61	11	13	4	1½	—	6	Colenso, Ex. 20-60	3	11	4	2	—	8	Colenso, Ex. 1-7.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	1	—	3	14½	2	¾	—	3	Algebra (Todhunter.) Ex. 1-13. Euclid (Potts'). B. I.-III.														
History	All	6	—	2	14½	2	½	—	1	Student's Hume. Hen. II.-Mary.	3	13	2	½	—	1	Student's Hume, Hen. II.-Mary.	10	11	3	20 m.	—	1	Gleig's, Part I.
Geography	All	6	—	2	14½	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith, Asia and Africa.	3	13	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith, Asia and Africa.	10	11	3	20	—	1	Gleig's Europe, as far as Spain and Portugal.
English Grammar.	23	5	—	6	13		¼	—	½	M'Leod (Gleig's Series)	5	12½	2	¼	—	½	Thring, p. 1-91	11	11	2	20	—	40 m.	Gleig's, p. 1-86.
English Literature.	5	1	—	2	14	1	½	—	½	Trench's Study of Words, —Sect. 1-3. Feb.-June /65.	3	13	1	½	—	½	Trench's Study of Words. Feb.-June /65.							
English Composition.	All	6	—	2	14½	1	½	1	½	Letters and Essays	3	13	1	½	1	½	Letters and Essays	10	11	3	20	3	1	Letters.
Reading	All	6	—	6	13	3	¼	—	¾	The Text of Eng. Hist. Less.	5	12½	4	½		1	Text of Eng. Hist. Lessons.	10	11	3	10	—	½	Text of Eng. Hist. Lessons.
Writing	All	6	—	2	14½	2	¾	2	½		3	13	2	¼	2	½		10	11	3	20	3	½	

Ottery S. Mary.—King's New Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

The foundation of this school forms part of a trust called the Church Corporation Trust, and is of a similar character to that of Crediton. The trust was created by letters patent of King Henry VIII., whereby certain property was vested in four governors and assistants for the support of the church and parsonage, of a vicar, chaplain priest, and schoolmaster. The vicar and the four governors appoint the schoolmaster, who occupies a well built house and premises belonging to the foundation, and also receives 10*l.* from the Church Corporation Trust, and payments from other sources, amounting to about 20*l.* a year. The present head master also holds the office of chaplain priest, which is a donative in the gift of the governors, to which he was elected immediately after his appointment, on condition he took no parochial duty, and for which he receives 75*l.* a year. His duties do not extend beyond the liturgical services of the Church.

The governors are the vicar and some substantial farmers in the neighbourhood, self elective, who usually choose one of their own class to supply any vacancy in their body. I am told son commonly succeeds father.

The present master was elected two or three years ago, and it was hoped that under his auspices the school might become as famous and flourishing as it had been under Dr. Cornish and other masters. During the 39 years' rule of Dr. Cornish, the predecessor of the present master, 115 boys went from the school to the universities, and 88 to the public schools and military colleges; and the school seems to have strictly been fulfilling the intentions of His Majesty, who, "led by the particular love and affection "with which We favour the young subjects of our kingdom, "within our county of Devon, that from their cradles they may "be well instructed in more polite learning, ... and certainly "thinking that the Church of Christ, whose vicegerent We immediately are on earth, will not be less advanced and graced by "men learned in languages than by men prudent for the good of "the whole kingdom, do hereby create and establish a free "grammar school in the parish of S. Mary of Ottery."

The house of the master is well placed and in good repair, as, indeed, it ought to be when an average sum from the Church Corporation Fund of 26*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* is devoted yearly towards it. The schoolroom is of moderate size and well lighted, but somewhat dilapidated. The furniture in it is out of repair and much of it unserviceable. A trapeze and rings are erected in it for gymnastic feats, at which one of the boys, at the request of the head master, performed in my presence with considerable agility. A small yard used as a playground adjoins. There is admirable boarding accommodation and sleeping room for 40 boys.

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When I visited the school there were six boys, all day boys, and very young. Four of them had been at the school for six months. Three of them were sons of farmers, and three of small shopkeepers. Their number was swollen to its present dimensions by the recent breaking up of a commercial school in the place. The master objected to take boarders except at high terms, about 120*l.* a year, which in these parts were practically prohibitory. The boys were taught Latin, chiefly through Robson's Constructive Latin Exercises, which contains a vocabulary giving the roots of words, and is intended to supply the place of a grammar, which was not used. Two of them had begun Cæsar. Their knowledge in other subjects was quite elementary. There was an assistant master who had resided at Oxford, but had not graduated. The old playground was turned into a kitchen garden. The boarders' dining room was occupied as a coach house by two of the master's carriages, the night study was a laundry, and the large dormitory a billiard room. I was informed by one of the governors on whom I called, who seemed anxious to remedy the existing state of things, that when they elected the present master, it was with the full understanding that he should take boarders. The master, however, by the arrangements of his house, obviously has no immediate intention of so doing.

On his election, the Governors required that he should teach Latin and Greek at 6*l.* 6*s.* a year for each boy, and 2*l.* 2*s.* in addition if the boy learnt English and arithmetic, but he was not to be allowed to learn English and arithmetic without learning Latin and Greek. The master informed me that in practice he was obliged to considerably lower these terms.

At present the school is useless, and cannot be said to be doing any work whatever. Holidays of three months in the year are excessive for the class of boys to whom alone it seems inclined to open itself. In the opinion of the late head master the reputation of Honiton, which is only six miles distant, adds materially to the difficulty of resuscitating the school. Ottery, however, is the centre of a large though scattered population of nearly 12,000 persons, many of whom are farmers who farm their own estates; and there seems no reason why the two schools, each taking its own line, should not flourish side by side. Considering the altered circumstances of the country, it is probable that a secondary rather than an upper school would now best meet the wants of the locality. There is an exhibition of 20*l.* a year attached to the school for the maintenance of a scholar at the university, and, in default of any candidate, it may be held by two boys at the school itself. It has not been filled up for some time past.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 99, Appendix p. 110, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Branch of Church Corporation. By letters patent of King Henry VIII., 24 Dec. 1545, who gave premises belonging to late college of S. Mary and all tithes lately belonging thereto, except tithe of corn, for the maintenance of a preacher, two chaplain priests (reduced to one by decree of Court of Exchequer, 1598), and a schoolmaster. Endowment augmented by Thomas Axe, by will, 20 July 1691. Deeds in corporation muniment chest.

Property of Church Corporation.—Tithes commuted at 251*l.*, oblations and mortuaries average 11*l.*

Property of School.—From funds of Church Corporation; master's stipend (as fixed by letters patent) 10*l.*, and repairs of schoolhouse averaging for five years ended 1864, 26*l.* a year. Master also enjoys 12*l.* (average of five years) per annum under Thomas Axe's will, a chief rent from a house of 1*l.* a year, and a field worth 8*l.* per annum. Increase on expiration of lease of house will be 24*l.* a year. One exhibition (founded by Edwd. Salter in 1665, rental about 20*l.*) for four years at Oxford, or in default two of 10*l.* at school; candidates must be natives.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust of School.—A free grammar school for the instruction of the King's young subjects of the county (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Polite literature (letters patent).

Government and Masters.—Four governors of hereditaments and goods of church of Ottery, self-electing, incorporated and eight assistants parishioners of Ottery. Governors and vicar appoint; and remove master for absenting himself.

Present master is also a chaplain priest.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment, 31*l.* and residence, besides stipend as chaplain priest, 75*l.*, and fees for instruction.

Day Scholars.—Four. Sons of farmers and tradesmen; from distances up to three miles. Pay for general work, 6*l.* 6*s.*; writing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English.

School classified separately. School course modified to suit particular cases. No religious instruction save reading Bible. No prayers used.

Promotions by examinations during half year, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examinations by master and at his discretion. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions and occasionally corporal punishment in presence of boys.

Playground 12 yards square.* A small gymnasium in a small playground.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 23 hours per week. Exercises and translations done out of school.

* Trustees add (1867), "When the present master was appointed there were two playgrounds, "the larger one containing about 1 rood and 29 perches; but by him converted into a kitchen garden, &c. without the sanction of the trustees."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees of property granted by the charter, the four Governors, viz.:
John Dening, Pitt Ottery, Devon.
John Collin, Cadhay, Devon.
Robert Warren, Gosford, Devon.
Wm. Taylor Thomas, Fluxton, Devon.

Eight assistants were subsequently agreed to be associated with the governors; vacancies in the corporation are filled up from the assistants, and they have a controlling power over expenditure, viz.:—
F. A. Smith, Esq., R.N., Escot, Ottery, Devon.
Geo. Salter Snell, Knightstone, Devon.
John Salter, Coombe, Devon.
Richard Dening, Waxway, Devon.
Thos. H. T. Dening, Pitt, Devon.
Henry Farrant, Wine Merchant, Ottery.
Wm. Pearce Blake, Metcombe, Devon.

Trustees of the Augmentation by Axe's Will:
The above-named four Governors.

Trustees of Salter's Exhibition (Order of Charity Commissioners, 3rd June 1863):
The Rev. S. W. Cornish, D.D., Vicar, Ottery, Devon.
The said John Dening.
John Collin.
Robt. Warren.
W. Taylor Thomas.
John Hy. Kennaway, Esq., Escot, Ottery.
Wm. Rennell Coleridge, Esq., Salston, Ottery.
Rev. Augustus Archer Hunt, Clerk, Tipton, St. John, Ottery.

Clerk to Trustees:
Henry Davy, Ottery S. Mary.

Head Master:
Rev. George Smith, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
1	Bookseller - -	Ottery St. Mary -	60 yards.
2	Farmer - -	Fair-Mile, near Ottery.	One mile.
3	Chemist - -	Boy lodges with grandfather at Ottery St. Mary. Parents reside in London.	Grandfather's house 150 yards.
4	Farmer - -	Larkbeare - -	Three miles.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The four boys are stated all to learn arithmetic (Colenso and B. Smith's), history, geography, English grammar, (Morell's), English composition (from dictation and translation), reading, writing, and to have occasional instruction in English literature by reading and writing. One boy learns Greek from Robson's Constructive Exercises; three learn Latin, two from Cæsar, Books I., II., one from Robson's Exercises; three learn French from Ahn's First French Book. Religious instruction is given by reading the New Testament every morning without comment.

Plymouth Free Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

In this town, or aggregation of towns, with a population of nearly 130,000, what is called the grammar school has no distinctive visible presence. The master is elected by the corporation, and receives from them 50*l.* a year towards his house rent in lieu of an old house, in a confined situation close to St. Andrew's church, which the school used to occupy, and 20*l.* a year, representing the old money-endowment, for which he has to educate gratuitously 10 boys, elected by the corporation, sons of decayed tradesmen.

It seems that a pension of 8*l.* a year, due to Queen Elizabeth from the vicarage of Plymouth, fell into arrear, and the corporation having pleaded the inability of the living to pay it, Her Majesty granted and assigned to them all the arrears, the pension itself, and the advowson of the church, on condition that they should support a free grammar school for ever for the education of boys in grammatical knowledge, for which purpose they were to pay annually to the master 20*l.*

It will thus be seen that the same sum of 20*l.* is now paid, the relative value of money represented by it being nearer 250*l.* The corporation have sold the advowson at a price probably far above its value in Queen Elizabeth's time; and if not an equitable, there would certainly seem to be a strong moral claim on them to do something more to support their grammar school. The present so-called grammar school is, in fact, no more than one of the many private schools for the upper middle class, which are a characteristic of Plymouth; for the master cannot be said to derive much benefit from the foundation, 70*l.* a year being barely adequate to recompense him for having to teach the 10 free boys; he takes his office *cum onere.*

The school is held in an ordinary private house, in a healthy situation in the town, the rooms being adapted as best they may for school purposes. There were 46 boys at the school, of whom nine were boarders. All learnt Latin, and half of them French; Euclid and algebra were carefully taught. Nine were learning Greek. Considerable pains were taken with their English composition, which indeed, with the study of French, was a marked and praiseworthy characteristic of all the Plymouth schools. The discipline appeared good.

I believe the majority of the corporation, the patrons, do not hold in any great favour a classical education, and regard the poverty rather than the *social status* of the free boys whom they elect. A gentleman in the town had removed his sons from the school on account of the presence of the free boys. The mayor, Mr. Norrington, expressed to me his great desire to see the grammar school enlarged into a good school for the sons of gentry and the upper class of tradesmen, for which there is in Plymouth so large a material, and spoke strongly in favour of a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

classical education, the want of which was ever regretted, and by none more than those who afterwards raised themselves in life. The Rev. Dr. Holmes, who now has a large private school at Mannamead, when he was head master of the grammar school, offered to forego 80*l.* a year if the corporation would build him a new school house. There was not, however, sufficient unanimity upon the subject among that body for the proposal to be favourably entertained.

There are certain exhibitions or funds available for educational purposes at Plymouth.

A fund called Kellway's trust, of which the head master of the grammar school and the incumbents of St. Andrew and St. Charles the Martyr are trustees, amounting to 500*l.* or 600*l.* a year, is applicable in the first place to the support in some trade or calling of the heirs of the founder till they are 24 years of age, and, in default of such, to the support of any stranger being a boarder in some school at Plymouth or Saltash. The election at present is by means of testimonials, and not the result of any examination. Two strangers were elected in 1865, both of whom were boarders at the grammar school. The trustees paid 10*l.* a year to the parents towards clothing each of these two boys, and 40*l.* to 50*l.* to the master for their board and instruction. The trust was established by will in 1732, and several of the founder's heirs are in receipt of its benefits.

There are also two exhibitions, and by accumulations there soon will be a third added, of 50*l.* a year each for four years, founded by Joan Bennett in 1650, which are regulated by an order from the Court of Chancery. They are to be held at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge by the sons of inhabitant householders intending to go into orders. There were two vacancies last year, and two candidates. The election is entirely a matter of private interest and canvassing. The trustees are the members of the corporation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 237, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 20 February 1573, who granted to mayor and commonalty advowson of vicarage of Plymouth, and annual payment of 8*l.* issuing thereout with 112*l.* arrears of same, to the intent that they should find a fit person to serve cure and should support a free grammar school. Master's stipend to be 20*l.* Foundation confirmed by letters patent of King Charles II., and Act of Parliament of 17th year of his reign.

School Property.—70*l.* a year paid by municipal corporation of Plymouth, viz., 20*l.* stipend, and 50*l.* in lieu of house.

Objects of Trust.—For the education and instruction of boys and youths (letters patent of Q. Elizabeth).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammatica knowledge (letters patent of Q. Elizabeth).

Government and Masters.—Municipal council appoint master and nominate 10 boys, sons of poor or decayed tradesmen, as free scholars.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

N.B.—The school is a private school, but receives 10 boys, nominated by the corporation, free, in consideration of 70*l.* paid to the master.

General Character.—Classical.

Day Scholars.—43 [62 in 1867], about half between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to a mile and a half, 10 on foundation. Pay for French, German, and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. General work, foundationers, 2*l.* 2*s.*; non-foundationers, under 14, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 14, 10*l.* 10*s.* Stationery, 10*s.*

Boarders.—Ten [18 in 1867], all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction (including French), under 14, 42*l.*; above 14 and under 16, 50 guineas; above 16, 63*l.* German, and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Laundress, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest, 63*l.*; lowest, 49*l.* Hours, 6½ to 7 a.m., 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write fairly, and to work sums in first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified according to subject. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination at Christmas by head master, at Midsummer graduate of Oxford or Cambridge invited by head master. After latter prizes given by corporation to two boys best in classics and mathematics respectively.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and rarely corporal punishments; the last publicly and by head master only.

No playground. Boys, with others, use the Plymouth Hoe, fifty yards off. Strict bounds are defined. Master generally present with boarders.

Four boys gone to Cambridge, and one to King's College, London, within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867

Trustees:
The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Plymouth by the council of the borough.

Clerk to Trustees:
Charles C. Whiteford, Guildhall, Plymouth.

Head Master:
Rev. Wm. Bennett, M.A.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Major General -	Stonehouse -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Notary - -	Plymouth - -	Under 100 yards.
" " - 3	Gentleman - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 4	Clerk in Solicitor's Office.	Do. - -	¼ do.
" " - 5	Gentleman - -	Do. - -	⅓ do.
" " - 6	Linen Draper -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 7	Major, R.M.L.I. -	Stonehouse -	1¼ do.
" " - 8	Wine Merchant's Clerk.	Plymouth - -	200 yards.
" " - 9	Barrister - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 10	Gentleman (J.P.) -	Do. - -	200 yards.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Tanner - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Linen Draper -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 3	Tailor - -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 4	Builder - -	Do. - -	100 yards.
" " - 5	Major, R.M.L.I. -	Stonehouse -	1¼ mile.
" " - 6	Wine Merchant -	Plymouth - -	300 yards.
" " - 7	Surgeon Dentist -	Do. - -	150 do.
" " - 8	- - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 9	- - -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 10	Baker - -	Do. - -	¼ do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Late Schoolmaster	Plymouth.	
" " - 2	Surgeon - -	St. Columb, Cornwall.	
" " - 3	Tea Planter -	India.	
" " - 4	Surgeon -	Plymstock.	
" " - 5	Paymaster (Army)	Dublin.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Plymouth.	
" " - 2	Major - -	India.	
" " - 3	Solicitor - -	Plymouth.	
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	Starcross.	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do.	

Plympton S. Maurice Free School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

The school of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Charles Eastlake, Haydon, and Northcote, has for many years been in a state of prostration. In the earliest deeds relating to its foundation, which was in 1658, money is directed by the founders to be raised and land bought "for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and building "a school-house in a convenient part of Plympton, to be a free "school for all poor persons children, of Plympton, Brixton, or "elsewhere, who were not able, or should profess themselves not "well able, to pay for their children's schooling;" and power is given to the trustees to make rules for the management of the school, the dismissal of masters, &c.

Custom, almost from the time of foundation, has sanctioned the use of this school as a Grammar school for classical education, and equally by custom only, the master has been a priest of the Church of England. The hereditary governors are the Marquis of Lothian and the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who apparently do not interest themselves in the school, and hand over their duties to be discharged by their agent.

The school-room is a remarkable and handsome building supported by seven pointed arches and pillars of grey Dartmoor granite, and lighted by seven large granite mullioned windows. The space underneath forms a covered arcade, and is said to have the subject of one of Sir Joshua's earliest essays in drawing. The whole is sadly out of repair. I found boards of the staircase loose, the framework of windows blown out, panes of glass broken, huge cracks in the plaster, and a grievous want of whitewash. There are two class-rooms, both in a dilapidated condition. In the winter the school-room is not used, and the boys are taught in the master's house. The master's house is comfortably arranged, and has good boarding accommodation. It is also out of repair. In some rooms the plaster had dropped from the ceiling, and the window cills were rotten. There is a good garden.

Seven boys were present at my visit, of whom two were boarders. Of these, five translated Xenophon's Anabasis and Virgil fairly, and were above the average in their parsing of Greek. Their dictation was fair, three having no mistakes and one seven. They were very ignorant of arithmetic. No French was taught, nor English history read; the knowledge of geography was slight, and almost entirely confined to England.

When the head mastership was last vacant in 1846, the trustees, as they had done on a previous occasion, transferred the nomination to the Exeter Diocesan Board of Education. Candidates were invited by an advertisement, which stated the salary of the master to be 80*l.* a year, and on those terms the present master was an applicant for the office.

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An indenture entered into by the master with the trustees, January 9, 1846, on his appointment, recites a portion of a decree in Chancery, dated March 23, 1829, whereby the charity school at Plympton is ordered "to be a Free Grammar School "for gratuitous education in English grammar and the Greek "and Latin languages of the children of all the inhabitants "of the borough of Plympton, and the parish of Brixton, "who are not able, or shall profess themselves not to be well "able, to pay for their children's schooling; the trustees are "to decide disputed cases; the master may take boarders "not exceeding 25, except with the trustees' consent; the "master is to be appointed by the trustees, and with their "consent may expel boys." After this recital, the indenture by its operative part appoints him master *dum bene se gesserit;* fixes his salary at 80*l.* a year; orders the duties of the said recited decree to be observed; directs that the sons of gentlemen resident in or adjacent to Plympton are not to be entitled to the freedom, but are to be educated as day boys at 6*l.* 6*s.* a year each; but that the trustees may raise these terms, and writing and arithmetic are not to be considered to be included within them, but to be charged 2*l.* 2*s.* extra, or more, if taught; and the master covenants to keep his residence and the school-room in repair, and also to allow his school to be examined once a year, as often as required by the trustees, by an inspector appointed by the Exeter diocesan board, and the said inspector is to furnish a report to the trustees on the school.

It appears that the Chancery decree, of which certain extracts are contained in the recitals of the above-mentioned indenture of 1846, directed *also* that a reserve fund of 500*l.*, to be invested in the three per cent. consols, should be accumulated, and that out of the interest of this sum and of the income of the Charity estates, first, that the master's income of *100l. a year* should be paid; secondly, that any surplus funds should be applied in effecting all necessary repairs; and, thirdly, wholly or in part in increasing the salary of the said master, and in providing a master to teach writing and arithmetic.

I cannot but draw attention to the fact that the master is made to covenant, in his indenture of appointment, *against* the specific orders of the Court of Chancery, both in accepting the salary of 80*l.* instead of 100*l.*, and in undertaking to keep the school premises in repair. Undoubtedly there was some negligence shown by him in not procuring a copy of the decree, to which his attention might well have been directed by the terms of the indenture, which he himself executed. On the other hand, there is some ground for the imputation of a *suppressio veri* on the part of those who must have known of, and did not draw his attention to, its existence. The master professes that at the time he was elected, and executed this indenture, he was entirely ignorant of the purport of the decree in Chancery, which the agent of the trustees also admits to be the fact. The master considers that the trustees are bound to pay him at least 100*l.* a year; to do all the repairs; and

to appoint a writing master, the accumulations having, it is said, reached the sum of 1,600*l.* All these circumstances were investigated by the inspector sent down by the Charity Commissioners shortly before my arrival, and I presume will specially engage the attention of that board. The inspector held a meeting at Plympton, to which all persons interested in the matter were invited to attend, and the following scheme seems to have been accepted as embodying the general opinion of all parties resident in the neighbourhood:—

There should be one school for two classes, both to be educated in the same school-room by the upper and lower master; one class to be taught Latin and Greek; the other English grammar, writing, French, and arithmetic.

The upper master to have 100*l.* a year, the lower 80*l.*

Foundation boys to pay nothing for classical education in the upper school, but if receiving the education of the lower school to pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for that.

Foundation boys in the lower school to pay 2*l.* 2*s.* if below 10, and 3*l.* 3*s.* if above.

Non-foundation boys in the upper school to pay 6*l.* 6*s.*, for which they were to have the benefit of the education of the two schools.

A wish was also expressed that the trustees should associate with themselves in the trust some of the neighbouring gentry.

Some such remedy as that suggested above seems imperatively called for in the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs. The district is a favourite one for residence, and is a convenient distance from Plymouth, which is itself deficient in endowments for the education of the upper and middle class. There are two commercial schools in the place.

The trustees have declined all personal interference in the appointment of master or management of the school; and the diocesan board has never examined it.

The history of this school during much of the present century has been a continued series of calamities and misunderstandings. There has been misconduct on the part of some masters, and misfortunes have overtaken others. I cannot think that the agent of the trustees was justified in withholding from the present master, at the time of his election, all knowledge of the existence of the Chancery decree fixing his income at 100*l.*, although the master himself cannot complain of the hardship or injustice of an arrangement to which he himself deliberately assented. In the present state of feeling on both sides, accommodation seems almost impossible. The sympathies of the residents seem to incline to the side of the master. Meanwhile, *delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.*

Mr. Nicholas, the perpetual curate of Plympton, thinks that the parochial school is entitled to some portion of the funds of this foundation, as falling within the intention of the original deed of Sir John Maynard and Elize Stert, the founders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 213, A.D. 1821.)

N.B.—No answers were received from the head master.

Foundation and Endowment.—By schedule to deed, 7 September 1658, John Maynard, Serjeant-at-Law, and Elize Stert (trustees for charitable purposes of the estates of Elize Hele) directed 1,800*l.* to be raised by fines on granting estates conveyed by deed, to be laid out in land for maintenance of master, and building school and school-house. Endowment consists of farm in Plympton S. Mary, besides school premises. Some of papers with solicitors to trustees; others with corporation of Plymouth.

School Property.—Annual income, in 1864, 244*l.* gross, 155*l.* net; of which 80*l.* is applied to school. Residue accumulated by investment in funds.

Buildings adapted for a large number of scholars, but much out of repair. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free school for all poor persons' children of Plympton, Brixton, or elsewhere, who are not able, or profess themselves not well able, to pay for their children's schooling (Schedule). School to be a free grammar school for the gratuitous education in the English grammar and Greek and Latin languages of the children of all the inhabitants of borough of Plympton and parish of Brixton, who, &c. (Scheme A.D. 1829).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English grammar, Greek and Latin languages (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 23 March 1829.

Master appointed by hereditary governors; allowed to take 25 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 80*l.*, besides house and fees.

Scholars.—Only 8 or 10. (Letter from incumbent of parish, 4 March 1865.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

The Marquis of Lothian, Blickling, Aylsham, Norfolk;
The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Mount Edgcumbe, Devonport.

Solicitor to Trustees:
Deeble Boger, Esq.

SOUTH MOLTON SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

This school was founded in 1686 by Hugh Squiers, as a school for writing and arithmetic, and endowed by him with a schoolroom and master's house, with a garden and playground, and 20*l.* a year, charged on an estate at Northam. The house is only suited for a person in humble circumstances. The wants of the poorer classes seem to have been his primary concern, and his intention is best gathered from his own words. The property is vested in trustees, who are to choose out of the parish of South Molton, "20 poor people's children, who are to be taught gratis "the most necessary and good arts of writing and arithmetic." The schoolmaster is also to be allowed to take in and teach gentlemen's sons and daughters living adjacent, at rates to be agreed on between them, that the whole country may have "the con- "veniency of an extraordinary good school to send their sons and "daughters to." The founder goes on to say, that as, at the first opening, the school probably would be too thinly peopled with scholars, Latin and grammar, together with the most useful arts of good writing and arithmetic, should be allowed to be taught, until the school was replenished with a sufficient number of writing scholars without the aid of the Latin scholars, his chief aim being to promote the arts of good writing and arithmetic, for the good of the poor, more than the sciences of Latin and grammar for the good of the rich; and that the writing schoolmaster therefore should always have the greatest encouragement. He then directs a Latin master to be appointed, and to receive 20*l.* a year, and have also the use of the schoolroom; but the two offices are not to be united, unless the master be completely qualified for both, especially in the teaching of writing and arithmetic.

These instructions seem to have been followed. In an airy and well proportioned schoolroom 30 poor children of the town are taught gratis the ordinary course of National school subjects; and the master is allowed to take others at a payment of 1*d.* to 3*d.* a week, the whole number thus being raised to 50, some of whom are girls, and taught by his wife. He had attempted to take boarders at 16 guineas a year, but it did not pay him, and he had given it up.

Separated by a partition from the chief schoolroom is a room about 24 feet long by 21 broad, where, after an abeyance of 20 years, the Latin school is again opened. The master was appointed in August 1865, and is a graduate of London University, and besides having the use of this room, receives in cash 35*l.* from the charity, which is made up partly from the original gift to the Latin master, partly from the interest of a legacy lately bequeathed, and partly from the interest of the accumulation of arrears which were duly funded. There were 60 applications for the office of Latin master when it was last advertised.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Four boys were present at my visit, all learning Latin grammar, and several more were expected at Christmas. The modern languages were also taught. The revival of the Latin school seemed very acceptable to the inhabitants; and, from inquiries I made, I believe the establishment of an upper school, *i.e.*, one where at all events the elementary parts of a liberal education could be taught, is much wanted here. Mr. Bawden, an active trustee and magistrate, and the vicar, Mr. Maitland, both spoke strongly in favour of it. There is an abundant educational establishment for the poorer class. Besides Squiers Free school first above-mentioned, there is a large and wealthy Blue Coat school, modelled after the usual fashion. Its funds have been lately increased by a legacy of 1,000*l.*, as also have those of the National school by a similar amount. The farmers objected to make use of any of these three schools, viz., Squiers, the Blue Coat, or the National School, as being charity schools.

West Buckland proprietary school is in the neighbourhood, but many farmers well able to do so would not make up their minds to pay 25*l.* a year; with some, perhaps, it would have involved some sacrifice, the farms running small, and being tenanted by a class of men many of whom do labourers' work themselves.

There were other private schools in the town, one of which was celebrated for its penmanship, and therefore popular. It was suggested to me by a resident gentleman, whose remarks are entitled to weight, that here an opportunity existed, by an amalgamation of the four endowments, to provide one great establishment for all classes in gradation; containing an upper, middle, and lower school, from which *pro re natâ*, promotions could be made, and for which, by the imposition of a small capitation fee on each scholar, a really good education could be cheaply provided, but not given away, to all classes.

The town is ill provided with any school where professional men or the poorer gentry can obtain a fitting education, even of an elementary character, for their daughters; and the want of a girls' school for the neighbourhood was made the subject of remark to me by more than one inhabitant.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 115, A.D. 1824. End. Gr. Ret. 40.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 1 Oct. 1686, and will, 24 Feb. 1709, of Hugh Squier, who by former instrument gave site for school and master's house, and by latter all his estate in parish of Northam (except presentation thereof) to mayor and aldermen of Southmolton, upon trust, to pay vicar of Northam 16*l.* per annum, 5*l.* 15*s.* to Whicher's almhouses in Westminster, and 40*l.* for maintenance of free school, viz., 25*l.* to master, 5*l.* to trustees, 3*l.* for feasts at visitations, and 7*l.* for repair of buildings and approaches. Endowment augmented by Hugh Maire Passmore, A.D. 1840.

School Property.—Present income applicable to educational purposes 77*l.* net (End. Gr. Ret., A.D. 1865).

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of young people. Twenty poor people's children, chosen by trustees out of whole town and parish, to be taught gratis. Master allowed to teach any gentlemen's sons and daughters, and any adjacent neighbour's children, at such rates as master and parents may agree upon, so that whole country adjacent may have conveniency of an extraordinary good school to send their sons and daughters to (deed, A.D. 1686). Thirty scholars to be taught gratis (will, A.D. 1709).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Most necessary and good arts of writing and arithmetic. In regard that school may probably be too thinly peopled with scholars at first opening thereof, trustees to permit Latin and grammar to be taught until school be replenished with a sufficient number of writing scholars, whereof trustees to be the only judges; founders' chief aim being to promote arts of good writing and arithmetic for good of poor, more than sciences of grammar and Latin for good of rich (deed).

Government and Masters.—Five trustees; appoint and remove master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Two departments: one semi-classical (Latin school); one non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Latin School.—[At Midsummer, 1865, the Latin school was reopened after having been closed for 20 years. Master a B.A. In 1867 the number of scholars was 20. Fees, 4*l.* a year under 10 years of age; 6*l.* above 10 years. School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week.]

Writing School.—One master.

Day Scholars.—Fifty-six, learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, chiefly under 10 years of age, and from distances up to one mile. Thirty foundationers pay weekly pence amounting in all to 25*l.*; the remaining twenty-six pay in all 10*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School work begins and ends with form of prayer prescribed by founder.

Examinations twice a year by trustees. No prizes.

No corporal punishment.

Playground about 16 perches.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week; one-fourth of lessons learnt at home.

List of Trustees (End. Gr. Ret. 1865).

John Gilbert Pearse.
Rev. Joshua Bawden.
Rev. Thomas Henry Maitland.
Francis Maunder Hitchcock.

Master of Latin school, John Thies, B.A.:
Do. Writing school, John Honey.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TAVISTOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The constitution of the Grammar School of Tavistock is in an exceptional state. Long tradition, supported by evidence, confers on it the title of Grammar School, but the head master receives his salary and appointment from the Duke of Bedford, living in a house built at the sole expense of a late duke, and pays yearly to the present owner of the title a nominal rent for the use of it. I will only here say that from time immemorial a "Grammar School or Free Latin School" seems to have existed in some shape; and in a private Act of Parliament relating to the Duke's property, 3 Geo. III., c. 27, mention is made of a certain sum as having been "for a great number of years then passed paid to the schoolmaster of the Free Latin School in Tavistock." On the other hand a sum of 4*l.* 4*s.* directed to be paid "to the schoolmaster of the Free Latin School" was withheld by the trustees of the Ford Street charity on the ground that there was no such school to which that definition applied, and the Charity Commissioners at one time seem to have sanctioned this view. They have, however, I am informed, abandoned it. The head master has only twice received the payment from the Ford Street trustees, and seems clearly entitled to the accumulations, which they still withhold from him. The school register speaks of this sum as having been regularly paid to the then head master up to his death, 28 years ago.

Besides the words in the Act of Parliament and the payment due from the Ford Street charity, there is this additional evidence of the early existence of the school. An exhibition was founded by Judge Glanville, in the reign of Charles I., tenable for four years, and amounting now by accumulations to 50*l.* a year, which is directed to be "held only by natives of the borough, and is established "for the better maintenance of one such boy of the best ingenuity "and towardliness, born of honest parents, a grammar scholar "in the free school of Tavistock, under the principal master of "of the said school, for his bringing up in good literature, and "for his maintenance, after leaving the school, at Oxford or "Cambridge, till he should take the degree of Master of Arts." The election is to take place in the schoolhouse, and the opinion of the chief master there is first to be maturely consulted.

All the above-mentioned facts point undoubtedly to the long established existence of a superior school, whether under the name of "the Grammar" or "the Free Latin" school.

Convenient and handsome school buildings were erected by a late duke of Bedford in 1837; a playground with gymnastic apparatus adjoins. The schoolroom and classroom are both well adapted for their purpose. The boarding accommodation is good and quite full, and the arrangements for washing very complete. At his own expense the master has built a laboratory. The boys also have the use of a carpenter's shop, and the master has himself provided a sanatorium in case of sickness.

The duke every quarter pays a salary to the head master and to two assistant masters, one a graduate of Cambridge and one of Dublin, both appointed by the head master. This sum has varied, according to the pleasure of the duke. At present it is 50*l.* a year to the head master, and 30*l.* to each of the assistants. Day boys pay 8*l.* 8*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* according to age: in practice the latter sum is usually paid by all. French was included in these terms, but the inhabitants, in a spirit which does them credit, volunteered to pay 10*s.* a quarter extra for it. 24 boys were learning it. The head master lived 16 years in France himself, and is a graduate of the university of Paris; he commonly conversed in French with his boarders.

At the time of my visit there were 65 boys present, 20 being boarders and the rest day boys. The work of the school generally was good. A few were learning Greek. Both in Latin and French the upper boys showed attention and thought in their translations. The arithmetic of several was very good. The junior boys showed a fair knowledge of the early propositions of Euclid. The school generally was weaker in the knowledge of geography and English history than in other subjects. The head master had a chemistry class, selecting for it those boys on whose intended career it would more especially bear. Some of these boys gave me creditable answers in elementary physics.

The school appears to be doing good and useful work. As a fact it is the only upper and middle-class school in Tavistock, and educates all classes above those for whom the National and British Schools are thought sufficient, both of which schools here are highly spoken of. It has driven out of the field one or two commercial schools which were set up, and which attempted by reduced terms to get scholars. The society in Tavistock is primitive, and the admixture of classes, as represented chiefly by the boarders and day boys, seems to work; but there have been difficulties, and it is a rock of which much tact and vigilance is required to steer clear. The school is very popular, and has shown an elasticity in adapting itself to the wants of the place, as lying on the skirts of a great mining district, which deserves, as it commands, success. There were only 13 boys when the present master succeeded to the school.

The legal position of the master is not satisfactorily established. In some sense, he may be said to hold office at the pleasure of the duke of Bedford, and much as the school owes to ducal munificence, yet obviously, where no duties nor powers are defined on either side, an occasion might arise when the authority of the patron might be brought harshly into operation. For the perfect discharge of his duties, a more independent position for the head master might be wished, as not only being a security for the interests of the public, but as relieving the mind of those who occupy the post from a sense of dependence and from the pressure of some anxiety.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 341, A.D. 1821.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Foundation and Endowment.—Original foundation unknown. Endowed by private Act of Parliament, 3 Geo. iii. c. 27., a yearly rent of 20*l.*, issuing out of lands in parish of Tavistock, property of Duke of Bedford, was vested in trustees, upon trust, amongst other things, to pay a yearly sum of 4*l.* 4*s.* to schoolmaster of Latin school. An exhibition tenable by a native of Tavistock borough or parish, given by Judge Glanville.

School Property.—4*l.* 4*s.* a year. Present master received endowment during first two years after his appointment; payment since discontinued. Duke of Bedford allows use of school, and master's house rent and tax free, and pays head master salary of 50*l.*, and 30*l.* per annum towards salary of each of two under masters. Glanville's exhibition has not been paid during present master's incumbency, but is to be paid to a pupil now (1867) in the school, for 4 years, beginning in 1868, at the rate of 50*l.* per annum.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known.

Government and Masters.—The Duke of Bedford is regarded as the exclusive proprietor of the school.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master with two assistants.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-seven, nearly half under 14 years old, from distances up to seven miles. Pay for general work (including books, stationery, and school expenses), 6*l.* 6*s.* French, 2*l.* Drilling, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Twenty-nine (including four sons of head master), all boarding with head master. Four meals a day. Meat once, for weakly boys twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 40 to 50 guineas. Hours of rising, &c., 6½ to 7¼ a.m., 8¾ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified nominally by classics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Scriptures read and commented on daily besides special religious instruction on one day in the week. School work begins with prayers chosen at master's discretion.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination every half quarter by masters and occasionally by neighbouring clergy. Prizes given by master, the Duke of Bedford contributing 3*l.*

Punishments: extra lessons, detention, and caning; the last privately.

Playground 30 yards square. Drilling three times a week.

On average of last five years not one boy gone to any university.

School time, 40 to 41 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation. Play time, 40 hours per week.

List of Trustees (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

(See, however, above.)

Thomas Burnaford Harness. Rev. Osborn John Tancock. Edward Chilcott. John Carpenter Garnier. William Honey. Surrey Carpenter. William Gill. Richard Dennis. John Stapleton. John Martin. James Stannes.

Head Master:
Rev. E. Spencer, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Land Agent -	Tavistock -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Clerk - -	Do. - -	A few yards.
" " - 3	Clergyman -	Whitchurch -	1½ mile.
" " - 4	Solicitor - -	Tavistock; Okehampton, Grandmother with whom he resides	16 miles; and few yards.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	South Sydenham	7 miles.
" " - 6	Gentleman -	Tavistock -	Few yards.
" " - 7	Land Agent -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	3 miles.
" " - 9	Tradesman -	Do. - -	Few yards.
" " - 10	Land Surveyor -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Chillaton -	6 miles.
" " - 2	Mining Captain -	Horrabridge -	4 do.
" " - 3	Farmer -	Lamerton -	3 do.
" " - 4	Mining Captain	Tavistock -	½ do.
" " - 5	Tradesman -	Do. - -	Few yards.
" " - 6	Mining Captain -	Gulworthy -	3 miles.
" " - 7	Postmaster -	Tavistock -	Few yards.
" " - 8	Grocer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
" " - 10	Employed in a Foundry.	Do. - -	½ do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Devonport -	Rev. E. Spencer.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Tavistock -	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Medical Man -	Devonport -	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Plymouth -	
" " - 6	Clergyman -	Bristol - -	
" " - 7	Do. - -	Michaelstow (Cornwall).	
" " - 8	Captain in the Army	India - -	
" " - 9	Captain in the Navy	Tavistock -	
" " - 10	Clergyman -	Do. -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Lifton - -	
" " - 2	Captain in Army -	Bodmin - -	
" " - 3	Do - -	Penzance -	
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Duloe (Liskeard)	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Tavistock -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Jacobstowe (Cornwall).	
" " - 7	Captain in Army -	Penzance -	
" " - 8	Gentleman -	Bodmin -	
" " - 9	Clergyman -	St. Dominick (Cornwall).	
" " - 10	Clerk - -	Devonport -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H M					M		H M			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	66	6	—	4	15	8	18	—	2 30	1 Sam., ch. 21-end. 2nd Saml., 1 21. St. Luke. Analysis Script. History, 187-229. Berens on Prayer Book, p. 32-48. Grk. Test. ch. v-x.	8	15	8	20	—	2½	1 Saml. ch. 21-end. 2nd Saml. 1-21. St. Luke. Analysis Script. History, p. 187-229. Sinclair on Catm. 25-35. Introd. to Bible, 111-133.	13	12·7	7	18	—	2	Bible as in higher Classes. Catechism, Collect and Gospel of Week. Sunday Conversations with Head Master. The latter refers to all the Boarders whose Sunday Readings with the Head Master have been omitted.
Greek -	24	4	—	4	15	10	30	2	5 10	Anab. I., ii. § 27—ch. VI. (end). Hecuba, line 401-1012. Arnold's 1st Gr. Bk. Ex. 44—end. Gr. Prose, Ex. 36-44. Wordsworth's Gram. 102-109 + 42 + 49 + 50 + 51. Theatre of Gks., 23-67 + 147-154 (Walford).	5	15	9	25	2	4	Gram. 1-116. (Eton). Analecta Minora, Anacreon, and Bion. Arnold's 1st Gr. Bk. 31-39.	No Greek in Lower School.						
Latin - -	62	7	—	4	15	10	30	4	4 50	Horace, Lib. I., Ode 28 to end of Lib. II. Livy I., 7, § 5. Arnold Lat. Pr. Comp. I., and Lat. Pr. Comp. II., Ex. 33-43. Lat. Verse. Comp., Ex. 40-48. Edward VI. Lat. Gr. 87-98. Zumpt's Lat. Gram. 1-35. Vivâ voce, Ecl., Ovid, Piece I.-V. + 63-end. Virgil, Georg. IV., line 490-end + 1-72. De Officiis. ix. § 29-(end.) Hor. Ode VI-XIII.	8	15	10	25 to 30	4	4 50	Georgic IV., line 1-138. Ecl., Ovid, Piece 47-151. Cæsar Lib. IV., ch. 24-38. Lat. Pr. Comp. 1-41. Sallust, Jug. ch. 1-9. L. Verse Comp. 2 and 3. Vivâ voce Georgic IV., line 1-81. Eclog., Qvid, Piece 35. Syntax *passim*.	7	11·9	10	22	6	2 25	How. Ex. p. 80-end. Henry's 1st Lat. Bk., p. 1-42. Smith's Accidence to end.

French	36	6	2*l.* a yr. for day boys.	3	15	3	30	2	1 30	Noël and Chapsal, Gram. 116–153 + Exercices sur le participe passé et l'emploi des adverbes, translations and re-translations *passim*.	2	12	3	30	2	1½	Gram. de Noël and Chapsal, p. 40–97, Exercises 1–8. Translations into English and into French.	8	11	3	30	2	1½	This Class was formed during the half for Gram.(Caron's), p. 1–32. Hall's 1st Bk. 1–22.
Arithmetic	66	5	—	12	15 & a fraction	Occasionally only, higher subjects taking its place.				Colenso and B. Smith, &c., *passim*.	6	13	4	1 20	—	5½	Colenso's Arith. *passim*	11	10·7	4	1 20	—	5½	B. Smith, 1st Book, Part I. *passim*. National Society Tables *passim*.
Book-keeping	5	1	—	5	15	1	45	—	0 45	Whole work done vivâ voce.														
Mensuration and Surveying	6	1	—	6	15	1	1¼	—	1¼	Do. do.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	26	3	—	Afternoons are employed in mathematics, and are broken up among the different subjects, such as Algb., Euclid, Trigonometry.						Euclid IV.–XI. Colenso's Alg., pt. 1. Hymer's Trigonometry except the transcendental parts.	As in first Class.				—	—	Euclid, Bks. I.–IV. Colenso's Algeb. to end of Simple Equations.							
Chemistry	8	1	—	8	15	1	1	—	1	Vivâ voce Lectures and Questions, Zinc to Bismuth included.														
History	66	5	—	4	15	2	min 37	—	1½	Smith's History of Greece, p. 146–290.	8	15	2	30	—	1	Collier's Eng., p. 66–118. Essentials of Eng. Hist. by heart, p. 1–3, 10–13.	11	10	3	30	—	1½	Mrs. Gibbons E. History, p. 37–end.
Geography	66	5	—	4	15	2	30	—	1	Stewart's Mod. Geo. *passim*, but specially looking to Great Britain and Possessions and France.	8	15	2	30	—	1	White's, p. 26–53.	11	10	3	30	—	1½	White's Smaller, p. 1–13.
English Grammar.	42	4	—	8	14	2	20	2	40	Allen and Cornwell *passim*. Morell, p. 107–end + 66–72.	8	13	4	30	4	2	Allen and Cornwell Gram., p. 1–63 + 148–end.	11	10·9	3	30	3	1½	Allen and Cornwell's Smaller, p. 1–26.
English Literature.	16	2	—	8	14	4	20	—	1½	Trench on Words, all. Milton's Paradise Lost, Bk. 1, p. 21–39 (Hunter).	—	—	—	—	—	—	Goldsmith's Deserted Village. Hunter's Julius Cæsar, p. 1–30.	Same boys as above.		2	15	—	30	Pieces here and there in Cook's Selection by heart. In all 6 pages and a fraction.
English Composition.	30	3	—	8	14	1 or 2	30	1	30m. or 1 h.															

Twenty-five learn reading for 1 to 1½ hours a week; 66 learn writing for 2½ to 3 hours a week; 5 learn music at a fee to the music master of 4 guineas a year; 5 learn drawing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Scholar, Fellow, and Lecturer, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, formerly of this School.
Scholar and Divinity Prizeman Do.
Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (open Scholarship on entering).
Open Scholarship at University College, London.
Second place in the Chemical Examination, University College, London.
(*b*) First of 12 Competitors for Somerset House.
Sixth place in Sandhurst Examinations.
Second place (38 Competitors) for Assistant Clerkship in the Navy.
The young man who was third at the last Indian Civil Service Examination was for five years a pupil of this School, but went to College from Marlborough.
(*c*) Christmas 1861, the only boy distinguished for Chemistry in the Cambridge Local Examination.
1865, 3 first class boys Oxford Local Examination.
First of 105 Competitors for Engineer Students' Competition.

NORTH TAWTON MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 5 Sept. 1864, Earl of Portsmouth gave three roods of land in parish for a school for the education of middle classes. School-room and master's house erected by subscription of Earl of Portsmouth and others.

School Property.—Only the site and buildings.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of the middle classes (deed). To supply sons of farmers, tradesmen, and the middle class generally with a sound and useful English education (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Daily instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and a thoroughly English, commercial, and mathematical course of study, with Latin and French classes (prospectus). "It shall be a fundamental regu- "lation and practice of the said school that the bible be read daily therein "by the pupils, and that the religious teaching shall be confined to learning "the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and Ten Commandments," with permission to master to teach Church Catechism to any pupil upon written request from parents. (Deed.)

Government and Masters.—Control and management of school, funds, endowments, income derived from pupils, instruction, appointment and dismissal of masters, general scheme of management, including scale of charges for admission of pupils, vested in committee of management consisting of rector or curate and twelve resident ratepayers or non-resident landowners of parish. Vacancies in committee filled up by the election of ratepayers or non-resident land owners, or original subscribers of 10*l.*, or their successors in estate by continuing members of committee, landowners and ratepayers of parish who are respectively rated to the poor in respect of land of 100*l.* gross estimated rental or houses of 15*l.* like rental. (Deed.)

Property vested in six trustees. Vacancies to be filled by Earl of Portsmouth's appointment, and after his decease by the rector.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head and second master. Head master receives whole net income of school; under master receives for board and lodging 26*l.*, residence during vacation 4*l.*, and laundress 2*l.* 12*s.*

Day Scholars.—15; more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of farmers; from distances up to three miles; pay for general work, under 12, 3*l.*, above 12, 4*l.* Drilling 10*s.* French 2*l.* 2*s.*

Boarders.—Nine; all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms: daily boarders 10*l.* 10*s.*; weekly 18*l.* 18*s.*; yearly 21*l.* under 12 years of age, and 23*l.* above 12 years. Laundress extra. School bills, highest 27*l.*; lowest 22*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 288 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read monosyllables.

Boys classified according to their general attainments. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Scriptures read daily; boarders receiving special religious instruction on Sundays. School work begins and ends with prayers, some of collects from Prayer Book being used.

Promotions by examination and by boys' ability to work with class.

Examination twice a year by rector and school committee, and annually by a gentleman selected by Lord Portsmouth. Prizes given twice a year.

Punishments: impositions, and for wilfully bad conduct, caning; last publicly and by head master only.

Playground about 60 yards by 30. Drilling taught.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boarders in school 42 hours; day boys 26¾ in the week. Playtime about 15 or 16 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper - -	North Tawton -	About 200 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Nicholls Nymett -	,, 2 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Baron's Wood -	,, 3 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Week Farm -	,, 1 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Excise Officer -	N. Tawton -	,, 50 yards.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Slade Farm -	,, 1½ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Supervisor, Inland Revenue.	N. Tawton -	,, ½ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Crooke Farm -	,, 1½ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Engineer - -	N. Tawton -	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Butcher - -	N. Tawton -	,, ½ ,,
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Carpenter -	N. Tawton -	,, 200 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	N. Tawton -	,, 1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Nicholls Nymett -	,, 2 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	N. Tawton -	,, 300 yards.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	N. Tawton -	,, 1 mile.
,, ,, - 6	Draper - -	N. Tawton -	,, 200 yards.
,, ,, - 7	Corn Dealer -	N. Tawton -	,, 300 ,,

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Bookseller and Stationer.	Tenby, Wales -	J. Marsh.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Dulverton, Somerset.	
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman living on his means; was Farmer.	Exeter - -	
,, ,, - 5	Father deceased -	Holsworthy -	
,, ,, - 6	Nobleman's Stud Groom.	Hawthorn Priors, Hants.	
,, ,, - 7		London - -	
,, ,, - 8	Both Parents dead	Sticklepath, Devon.	
,, ,, - 9	Manager in Woollen Factory.	North Tawton -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
Religious Knowledge.	10	1	—	10	Y. 12	5	M. 40*	2	H. 3	Scriptures	9	Y. 11	5	M. 40	1	H. 3½	Scriptures.	7	Y. 8	5	H. ¾	—	H. 2½	New Test.
Latin	5	1	—	5	11	5	H. 1	5	5	Smyth's Principia and Valpy's Delectus, 1867.														
French	7	2	2 gs. per an.	—	12	6	1¼	5	7½	Ahn's First and Second Course and Grammars.	4	11	6	H. 1¼	5	7½	Ahn's First Course Grammar.							
Arithmetic	10	1	—	10	12	10	¾	—	7½	Davis; Colenso; Irish.	9	11	10	¾	—	—	Davis.	7	8	10	¾	—	7½	
Book-keeping	3	—	—	—	12	5	¾	—	—	Brewer; Chambers.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	1	—	—	—	13	—	¾																	
History	10	1	—	10	12	2	¾	2	1½	Collier.	9	11	—	—	—	—	New Series Nat. Soc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pinnock's First Steps and Darton and Co.
Geography	10	1	—	10	12	2	¾	2	1½	Cornwell.	9	—	—	—	—	—	John Guy's.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
English Grammar.	10	1	—	10	12	2		2	—	Murray, Lennie; Irish.	9	—	—	—	—	—	Irish Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
Reading	Included above with History, &c.																							
Writing	10																							

* Including Scripture Reading.

TIVERTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Peter Blundell, a clothier, a native of Tiverton, founded this school in 1599 for "150 boys and no more at any one time," none to be "under a grammar scholar," with the intention of raising up "godly preachers of the Gospel" and establishing "students in Divinity at the two universities." The school was to be "a free school and not one of exaction." Natives, *i.e.*, boys born, or for the most part before their age of six years brought up, in the parish of Tiverton, were to have the preference, and after them, certain duly qualified "foreigners."

Up to 1852 the school was a large boarding school, and during the present century numbered over 200 scholars. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report in 1822 there were 160, of whom 100 were boarders and 33 "natives." The boarders occupied premises attached to the schoolhouse, for whom it is said there was accommodation for 140 in the official residences of the headmaster and usher.

The trustees are all taken from among the most influential residents of the county, their present chairman being the Earl of Devon, and none of them are resident in the town.

In 1852 a lawsuit took place, at the cost it is said of 6,000*l.* to the charity, on account of divers reputed deviations from the founder's will; it was promoted by an influential resident in the town against the trustees, and resulted in a victory for the former. A decree was consequently made whereby the head master and usher were forbidden to take boarders or receive payment for any private pupil, and a scheme was drawn up fixing the payments to the head master and usher at 400*l.* and 150*l.* respectively, and providing for the gratuitous instruction in Greek and Latin of natives and properly qualified foreigners, and providing also for the appointment of a mathematical, writing, and foreign language master at 50*l.* each. To provide funds, capitation fees were imposed on those who learnt subjects other than Greek and Latin. With the exception of the head master and usher, the other masters were allowed to take boarders not exceeding 10 in number. The existing school was upon this practically broken up, the boarders dispersed, and a large influx of boys of a lower class from the town and immediate neighbourhood came in, but gradually dropped off on finding the classical education was unsuited to them. A clergyman, with the consent of the headmaster, opened a boarding house in the town, and gave his services as mathematical teacher without directly receiving any payment from the foundation, thereby being enabled to exceed the limit of 10 boys imposed by the scheme, looking to his boarding house and to private tuition for his remuneration. This boarding house now has accommodation for 42 boys.

In 1864 the trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for an amended scheme, in order to place the arrangements for boarding on a more satisfactory footing, and to provide a larger fund for the payment of masters by raising the capitation fees on boarders; one chief object of the application apparently being to establish the principle, that the income of the school should increase with the increase of the work caused by boys coming to board in the town for the sake of a cheap classical education. Some agitation again took place in reference to this application, a considerable party in the town being unfavourable to the proposed alterations, and a meeting was held under the presidency of the mayor, and a committee was formed to oppose them. Ultimately a compromise was effected, and I believe the inhabitants now generally acquiesce in the present scheme, which came into operation in July 1865, although undoubtedly there are those who would have preferred that what is called a commercial or English education should have been more definitely provided for. By the scheme of 1865 the numbers may exceed the founder's limit of 150; no house is to be opened for the reception of boarders except by licence from the trustees; the limit of 10 is removed; and a sum not exceeding 4*l.* may be charged for each boarder, to increase the fund applicable to the payment of new, or the increased payment of existing masters. The gratuitous teaching of Latin and Greek is still maintained; this being one of the points insisted on by the town party as against the trustees. The provision is practically a dead letter, as all learn other subjects, for which they have to pay.

It will be seen that the school is rich in scholarships and exhibitions, the conditions of the tenure of which have, under the authority of the university commission, been altered and greatly improved, and all of which are awarded after a report by examiners from the universities. The numbers in the school rose immediately after this alteration, and, perhaps, *post hoc, ergo propter hoc.* One exhibition is only tenable by a native of Tiverton, and in 1862 had not been filled up for several years.

At the time I visited the school there were 90 boys present, of whom about one half were boarders.

The translation of the upper boys from Greek and Latin was good and fairly accurate; that from English into Latin only indifferent. The translation from Latin of the middle and lower forms was unequal, and in some of the lower forms very indifferent, as was also their knowledge of grammar; and although due allowance must be made for the time of my visit, which fell at the beginning of the half-year, yet there seemed generally, as the headmaster himself complained there was, a want of teaching power in the classical department. The school is distinguished in mathematics, which are effectively taught by the present mathematical master. The arithmetic of the upper boys was exceedingly good, and their work very intelligently done. I had some good exercises also in English composition from several boys. The knowledge of French seemed to be very small; nearly the whole school learnt it,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

but discontinued it on entering the monitor's form. The discipline of the school and the demeanour of the boys seemed all that could be desired.

The boys come principally from a distance, as they seem always to have done, and are for the most part the sons of gentry and professional men. In 1863 there were only 16 "natives," which is about the proportion now, nor can I find that the permanent residents have ever actually availed themselves largely of the school.

The town itself has large National schools, well endowed, and contains also a school founded and endowed by a nephew of Peter Blundell, called Chilcott's school, for the gratuitous instruction of 100 boys, which seems to have been intended partly as a preparatory school to the grammar school, and partly for those who were under "grammar scholars." Sixty boys were receiving instruction there when I visited it, at the payment of 16*s.* a year. They were chiefly the sons of the small tradesmen and farmers of the parish, and were learning subjects a little above those taught in the National or British schools.

The buildings belonging to the grammar school consist of two residences, one for the head master and one for the usher, with extensive accommodation for boarders in each house, now disused and falling into disrepair since the decree of 1852. There are two large schoolrooms, the desks and general apparatus of which did not strike me as being very convenient, but I believe are strictly fashioned after the precise directions of the founder. There is no classroom. There is a fairly sized playground or green in front of the school buildings which is not much used, as there are no boarders at the school house. A cricket ground is hired by the trustees in the immediate neighbourhood for the use of the school.

The new scheme of 1865 contains a provision for the increase of the salaries of the head-master and usher when the funds permit. It is unnecessary to remark that 400*l.* a year (and that sum liable to abatement) for the one and 150*l.* a year for the other, are inadequate sums for the two first masters of a great school, and leave them both in a worse position, in a pecuniary point of view, than the master of a well-filled boarding house, who is also allowed to take private pupils.

The almost unanimous opinion of the gentry of the county with whom I conversed, many of whom had been educated at the school themselves, was in favour of restoring to the head master and usher the power of taking boarders. There is some opposition to the plan amongst certain inhabitants of the town, who fear undue favouritism from the masters towards their own boarders. But looking to other schools, we may well doubt whether these fears are well grounded. By allowing the head master to take boarders, for whom accommodation actually exists, his position is benefited in a pecuniary sense; and by being brought into a closer and personal contact with individual boys, his influence in the school materially strengthened. If any alteration be ever made in this respect the vested interests

of those who have already provided boarding accommodation elsewhere would not of course be overlooked.

Considering the situation of Tiverton, the traditions of the school, the long connexion it has kept up with the universities by means of its scholarships and exhibitions, the intention of the founder, and its present condition, the school may well seek to continue to discharge an useful work not as a merely local school, but as a classical school for the whole surrounding country, and as affording also an opportunity for such as may desire it, to obtain at a small cost, by residence, the advantage of giving a gentleman's education to their sons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 135, Append. p. 132, A.D. 1820. End. Gr. Ret. 42.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Peter Blundell, 9 June 1599, who gave all his lands in Devonshire for the maintenance of a free grammar school, and directed that 2,400*l.*, if necessary, should be expended in building a school house, and further sums in the purchase of lands, besides giving 2,000*l.* for six scholarships (now five scholarships and three exhibitions) at Oxford or Cambridge. Deeds in custody of trustees; not accessible to public. (*See extract of part relating to School, below, p.* 357.)

School Property.—852A. 2R., and sums of 1,146*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* and 756*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* in 2½ per cent. annuities, and 2,478*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* in 3 per cent. reduced annuities. Annual income from above, 1,006*l.* Net (in 1867-8), 695*l.** No probable increase.

Residences for head and under masters adjoining school, and adapted for reception of boarders.

Exhibitions, &c.—Fourteen, viz.:—

Five scholarships at Balliol College, Oxford, of 60*l.* for five years; and,

Three exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of 60*l.* for three years, to which three examiners, nominated respectively by Balliol College, Sidney College, and the school feoffees, elect;

One (given by John Newte, 1715), of about 42*l.* for five years at Balliol College, to which the rectors of Tiverton elect;

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* ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS, July 1867 to June 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	1,169	5	4¾
Rents	870	6	9
Rentcharges, customary rents, &c.	16	5	11
Dividends on 1,902*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* 2½ per Cents.	46	19	7
Dividends on 2,478*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* 3 per Cent. Reduced	72	13	5
Income Tax returned	12	3	7
Copies of school scheme	0	1	6
	2,187	16	1¾
Head money from boys	630	7	6
Fees from licensed boarding-house keepers (Duckworth)	83	10	0
Do. (Davie)	1	0	0
	£2,902	13	7¾

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Chief rents and tithe rentcharge	3	1	1
Repairs and expenses of estate in South Devon	134	5	3½
Rates and taxes and insurance of school, &c.	27	15	11½
Clerk and clerk's sundries	57	13	9
Repairs of school and masters' houses	83	12	3
Income Tax on estate (to be reclaimed)	17	7	3¼
Trustees' lunch	5	0	0
School porter, lighting, warming, &c.	23	0	0
Income Tax on masters' houses	1	7	1
Masters' salaries	1,100	0	0
Examiners (three)	25	5	0
Exhibitioners, four at 30*l.*	120	0	0
Printing and stationery	14	13	6
Advertising new masters, &c.	10	10	0
Prizes	10	0	0
	1,633	11	2¾
Balance in treasurer's hands†	1,269	2	5¼
	£2,902	13	7¾

The following note is appended to accounts as sent to Charity Commissioners:—

Salaries, stipends, and other sums to be paid forthwith	£687
Amount ordered to be invested in 2½ per cent. Annuities	300

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,

One of 21*l.* for seven years (given by Richard Down), to which the founder's descendant appoints; and

Four of 30*l.* for four years, in gift of trustees.

Additional class-rooms needed.

Objects of Trust.—For 150 boys not above the age of 18 or under six, and none under a grammar scholar, born, or for the most part before the age of six brought up, in the town or parish. If number not filled up, want to be supplied by children of foreigners, to be admitted with assent of such 10 householders of Tiverton as, for the time being, should be most in the subsidy books of the Queen and her successors (founder's will), subject to preferential right of boys of the description aforesaid (not foreigners). Foreigners to be admitted with the assent of any 10 of following persons; viz., the three rectors of the portions of Tidcombe, Pitt, and Clare, in the parish of Tiverton, the lord of the manor, the mayor, the ex-mayor, the aldermen, and magistrates of the borough, being resident householders, and not trustees, master, or usher. Number of scholars to be regulated by trustees from time to time (Scheme, A.D. 1865).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and the Latin and Greek languages, gratis; French and German languages, mathematics, writing, and arithmetic, on payment (Scheme, 1865).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 4 Aug. 1852; modified by scheme confirmed by Charity Commissioners, 11 July 1865.

Trustees, 27 in number, self-electing. Majority present at meeting convened for that purpose elect head master and usher; majority appoint assistants, on nomination of head master or not, at their discretion; remove all masters for sufficient cause.

Head master and usher may not hold any ecclesiastical office with cure of souls, or, without consent of trustees, any office whatsoever; but may not take boarders.

Trustees may license assistant masters or other persons to take boarders, and require the payment for such licences of a sum not exceeding 4*l.* per boarder per annum.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment and fees: fixed stipend of 500*l.*; of usher, 200*l.*; of assistant composition master, 100*l.*; of mathematical master, 50*l.*—licensed to take boarders; of French and German master, 100*l.*; of writing and arithmetic master, 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Fifty-seven, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles. Pay for French and German, mathematics, or writing and arithmetic, 5*l.*; for any two of these groups, 6*l.*; for all, 7*l.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Forty-four, boarding with licensed boarding-house keepers, of whom 43 board with the mathematical master.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be "grammar scholars."

School course modified, at request of parents, to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination once a year (at Midsummer) by an examiner appointed by trustees at Christmas examination, conducted by master. Prizes given by trustees and borough members.

Punishments: detention, impositions, caning, and flogging; the last by head master only, publicly and privately.

Playground about an acre. Masters join in games. Drilling taught.

On the average of last five years, two boys have annually gone to University. [Seven at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week. All lessons, except construing and composition, prepared at home.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., Tavistock Court, Devon. John Francis Worth, Esq., Worth House, Devon, Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, Esq., M.P., Peamore, Devon. Edward Ayshford Sandford, Esq., Ninehead Court, Somerset. Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart., Haccombe, Devon. Wm Blundell Fortescue, Esq., Fallapit, Devon. Sir John Lewis Duntze, Bart., Exeleigh, Devon. Sir John Kennaway, Bart., Escott, Devon. Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., Weir House, Devon. Edward Simcoe Drewe, Esq., The Grange, Devon. Thomas Daniel, Esq., Stoodleigh Court, Devon. John Sillifant, Esq., Combe, Devon. Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., Bridwell, Devon. Thomas Carew, Esq., Collipriest House, Devon. John Walrond Walrond, Esq., M.P., Bradfield, Devon. The Right Honourable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., M.P., Pynes, Devon. The Right Honourable the Earl of Devon, Powderham Castle, Devon. Sir Henry Fergusson Davie, Bart., M.P., Creedy, Devon. John Carew, Esq., Knightleys, Devon. Arthur Bastard Eastabrook Holdsworth, Esq., Widdicomb, Devon. The Right Honourable Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Heath's Court, Devon. Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P., Sprydoncote, Devon. The Honourable Mark Rolle, Stevenstone, Devon. John Heathcote Amory, Esq., Bolham House, Devon. William Carew Rayer, Esq., Holcomb Court, Devon. Charles Arthur Williams Troyte, Esq., Huntsham Court, Devon. William Henry Dunsford, Esq., Ashley Court, Devon.

Clerk to Trustees:
Mr. Arthur Cruwys Sharland, Tiverton.

Head Master:
Rev. J. B. Hughes, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS (1864).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 2	Clergyman - -	Do.	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Dorchester.	
" " - 4	Do. - - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 5	Gentleman - -	Do.	
" " - 6	Tradesman - -	Torquay.	
" " - 7	Editor of Newspaper.	Bristol.	
" " - 8	Banker - - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 9	Gentleman - -	Bideford.	
" " - 10	Surgeon - -	Tiverton.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Colonel on half-pay	Chettiscombe -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Gentleman - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 3	Wine Merchant -	Do.	
" " - 4	Clergyman - -	East Indies.	
" " - 5	Merchant - -	Collumpton - -	6 miles.
" " - 6	Gentleman - -	Ashbrittle - -	10 do.
" " - 7	Colonel on half-pay	Bruton.	
" " - 8	Clergyman - -		
" " - 9	Polish Count - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 10	Merchant - -	Cork.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.				hrs.			yrs.			hrs.		
Religious Knowledge.	All			9	16½	26	¾	6			19	15	27		6			12	12	34, besides Modern Languages.	¾	6		
Greek	All except 10.	The School is divided into Upper and Lower; 4 classes in the former, 2 in the latter.	A fee of 6l. is paid for learning French and German, Mathematics, Writing, and Arithmetic; 5l. for two of these branches, 4l. for one.						1½							1½	Old Testament, Books of Joshua and Judges.						1½	Lowest class in upper school.
Latin	All								2	Books of Joshua and Judges.						1½	Greek Testament.						1½	Grk. Testament, 2 Chapters.
French	50								4	Gospel of St. Luke, Epistle to Hebrews, in Greek.						¼	Acts of the Apostles, 7 Chaps.						1½	Tomline, 20 p.
German									4	Thucydides, Lib. II.						¼	Sinclair, 10 p.						1½	Sinclair, 10 p.
Arithmetic	97								2½	Æschylus, Prom. Vinc.						3	Greek Grammar.						3	Greek Grammar.
Book-keeping									2	Homer, Odyssey, XI.						3	Latin Grammar.						3	Latin Grammar.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	68								3	Cicero, Epistle ad Quintum, Fr. 41.						4	Horace, Odes, Lib. II.						6	Ovid, 2 Epistles.
Physics	1								3	Livy, Lib. XXI.						4	Tacitus, Agricola.						4	Greek Delectus, Act., Mid., and Pass. Voices.
Chemistry	1								5	Horace, Odes, Lib. IV., Sat. Lib. I.						6	Euripides, Hecuba.							Modern Languages (if learnt): Frnch. 2 hours; German 1 hour.
History	All								4	Mathematics.						4	Mathematics.						1½	Roman History, 25 p.
Geography	All								5	Arithmetic.						2	Arithmetic.						1½	Grecian History, 30 p.
English Grammar.	2								4	Greece, from Peloponnesian War to Alexander the Great.						1½	Roman History, from expulsion of Kings to the Gracchi.						1½	English, 35 p.
									1½	Rome, from Kings to Gracchi.						1½	Greece: from Peloponnesian War to Alexander the Great.						2	Geography, Ancient: Italy; Modern: Gt. Britain.
									1½	England, George III.						1½	England: Reign of George the III.						4	Mathematics.
									1½	Geography as other Forms.						2	Geography as Lowest Form.						2	Arithmetic.
									1½														2	Writing.

All learn English Literature and Composition; 2 learn English Grammar, 46 Writing, 12 Drawing.

EXTRACT from Will of PETER BLUNDELL, of all relating to the Tiverton School.

(Ch. Com. Rep., App. iii., 135.)

" Item, I will that my executors or the survivors of them, by the advise and directions of my overseers and of the survivors of them, with all convenient speede, upon a fytt and convenient platt and piece of grounde in Tyverton aforesaide, by my executors for that purpose to be purchased and procured, shall erecte and buyld a faier school house, to conteyne for the place for teaching only, in length one hundred foote, and in breadth fower and twenty foote, a hawle, buttery and kitchin, all of convenient space and biggness, to be joined unto it, with fit and convenient roomes over the same hawle, buttery and kitchin, all the windows well and strongly glassed and barred with iron barrs, and well covered, the floor of the school to be well plancked with plancks of oke, supported and borne from the ground with strong ledges or beames, with soe many fitt and strong settles and formes as shall be convenient, having regard to the bigness of the same schoole, and number of schollars to be taughte therein, and to be devided on or neere the middest, with some fit partition of fower foot in height or thereabouts, yf it shal bee soe thoughte fitt, and this schoole to be strongly wainscotted rownde abowte, and the same wainscotte to extend abowte five or six foote above the settles or formes, and with such settles formes and seates, and in such manner to be framed placed and devised as shall be thought most convenient; the haulle to be alsoe plancked or paved, and also wainscotted round abowte as high as the lofte, and to have in the hall and chamber over the same, one or other chimney, and in the kitchen, one faier great chimney, with an oven, and a chamber over the kitchen, with a chimney therein, as to my said executors and overseers, or the survivors of them, shall be thought meete; and that there shall be adjoining to this school-house, a convenient garden and woodyard, with a fit house and easements therein, of and for the ease of the schollars, uppon or as near the river of Ex there, or Loman, as may be; and the said schoolhouse, garden, woodyard and house of ease to be rounde aboute well walled and inclosed with a strong wall, the goinge in and forthe to be at one only place, with a fair strong gate, with a little dore, as is usual in the schooles, and for that my desier is, that theis things shall be very well, strongly, artificially and substantially done, my will is, that my executors shall bestowe therein twenty-fower hundred poundes within the least, if the premises requier; and my will and meaning is, that in and aboute theis severall buildings, plott, frame and all the partes thereof, the advise and directions of my saide righte deare and honorable friende Sir John Popham, knighte, lord chief justice of England, shall be taken and followed, and to him I give power and authority to alter and chaunge what parte or partes thereof, for the manner of building, largeness and conveying the premises he shall think good, and his directions in every thinge for the effectinge of my said purpose herein, and in all other things hereafter in my will mentioned, towching the same, or other circumstances thereof, hereafter mentioned, to be still followed and executed. Item, my will and meaning is, that in the said schooles shall not be taughte above the number of one hundred and fiftie scholers, at any one tyme, and those from tyme to tyme of children born, or for the most parte before their age of sixe yeares broughte upp in the towne or parrish of Tyverton aforesaid; and if the same number be not filled upp, my will is, that the wante shall be supplyed with the children of forreyners, and those forreyners only to be received and admytted from tyme to tyme for ever, with the assent and allowance of such tenne householders of the said towne of Tyverton aforesaide, as for the tyme beinge shall be most in the subsidie bookes of our sovereigne lady the Queene's majesty, and of her successors for ever, and not otherwise; and my meaning and desier is, that they, from tyme to tyme, will make choice of the children of such forreyners as are of honest reputation, and feare God,

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without regarding the riche above or more than the poore, and that there shall bee noe scholer bee or continue in the said schoolle, as a scholer but boyes, and none above the age of eighteen yeares, or under the age of six yeares, and none under a grammer scholler; and my will and meaning is, that the said schoolmaster who shall for hys tyme beinge have the use of the roomes and buildings aforesaide, and alsoe one usher, who shall have in the saide buildinge, one chamber to himself only; and the schoolmaster for the tyme being shall have yearely for ever fiftie powndes, to be paide quarterly, and the usher twentie markes, to be paied in the like manner quarterly; and my hope and desier and will is, that they hould themselves satisfied and contente with that recompense for their travell, without seeking or exacting any more either of parent or children, which procureth favour to givers and the contrarie to such as do not or cannot give, for my meaning is, yt shall be for ever a free schole, and not a schole of exaction. And for the better makeing, establishing, meyntenance and continuance of the saide free grammar schole and scholeing for ever, I doe by this my last will and testament, give appoynte and devise all my landes tenements and hereditaments, in the countie of Devon, unto Sir Frauncis Popham, knight, Anthony Pollerd, esquier, Richard Blewett, esquier, Charles Beere, esquier, Roger Ayshford, esquier, Roger Warre, esquier, Roger Gifford, esquier, James Clarke, esquier, Henry Worth, esquier, John West the elder, Humphrey Colman, John Waldron, Edward Amy, Nicholas Skinner, George Slee, Richard Hill alʒ Sporwaie, Richard Prows my cousin, John West the younger, Peter West Robert Chilcot alʒ Comyn, John Demond, John Blundell, Peter Blundell, William Tanner, Roger Slee, William Cras, Anthony Crasse, and to their heires and assignes for ever, who I hope will accept the same as feoffees, whom I have specially chosen to bear trust and confidence in the premises, out of which the fiftie powndes, and the said thirteen powndes sixe shillings and eight-pence shall be quarterly paied as aforesaid, and fortie shillings yearly for ever to a perfecte clarke for the tyme being, to be appoynted by the said feoffees, or the most parte of them, from tyme to tyme, for keeping a true and perfecte booke of survey and of granting and demising the saide landes, and of the monie received and paied of and for the same, and of other their proceeding in and aboute the premises, taking alwaies warrant of all his doeings from the saide feofees, or the most part of them, with their handes alwaies to bee subscribed, as well in that behalf as for and concerninge the other thinge to them committed by this my last will and testament; and other eight powndes yearely to goie alwaies to the repairations of the saide schoole, and other things necessary concerning the same for ever, and what else shall be needfull or requisite in or abowte the said schole, or other circumstances thereof, I leave to the direction of the saide lord chief justice, which my executors shall perform and accomplish. And soe as much as the true laboure and exercise of husbandry is a thinge very profitable in the common welth, and acceptable and pleasinge to Almightie God, and yet at this present in most places much neglected and decaied, my will and desier is, that twentie powndes yearely shall bee ymploied and disbursed by the said feoffees yearely for ever, as followeth, that is to saie, the sum of five powndes yearly for ever, of such fower poore boys born and for the most part brought up in the said towne or parrish of Tyverton, of the age of fifteen years or under, as to the saide tenne inhabitants for the tyme being, for ever, shall be thoughte meetest, whose parents shall be dwellinge in the said towne or parrishe, to be bounde to serve in husbandry for seaven yeares, or upwards, the saide five powndes to be delivered to the master he shal soe serve, with assurance to be taken by the said clarke for repayment, as followeth, that is to saie, to the servante yf the same seaven yeares service or more, bee by him duely and truely done with the saide master, or his assignes; and yf the same service bee not donne accordingly in the servants default, in every such case the same five powndes to be repaid and be bestowed towards the relief of poor householders, in Tyverton towne aforesaid, at the discreation of the said tenne inhabitants, or of the most part of them, and yf the same service bee in parte done accordingly, and then the said

servaunte happen to die in the said service within the tyme agreed of, then to goe to the executors and assignes of the same servaunte, with that I doubte not but the master of the saide servaunte will, dureing the tyme he hath the saide monie, ymploye the same to some good and godly uses for the said servaunt's benefitt, as my meaning is; and if in the saide parish of Tyverton there shall not yearely goe forth in the service of husbandry soe many as aforesaide, then the want to bee, from tyme to tyme, of forreyners, of and in other places adjoyning, as to the said feoffees, or to the most parte of them, shall be thoughte meete, the same order and course to be observed of the same forreyners, as is before limitted of the others: And my will and meaninge is, that the said feoffees for the tyme beinge, or the most part of them, shall, from tyme to tyme, make abolish and set down such orders laws and directions, both touching the schole and matters of husbandry, and all matters and circumstances thereof, and touching all parties to be interested therein, or to have any thing to doe abowte the same, as to them or the most parte of them for the tyme being shall be thoughte meete, for the governance, mayntenance and continuance thereof, according to my true intente and meaning; and that the scholemaster and usher for the tyme being shall bee elected, nominated, appointed, displaced and removed by the said feoffees for the tyme being, for ever, or the moste parte of them, having alwaies the approbation and allowance of the ordinarie of the diocese of Devon, for ever, for the tyme beinge, to the said election, nominating and appointinge onely; and my will meaning and desier is, that the said feoffees, by mee nominated and appointed as aforesaide, and thear and all other feoffees of the saide landes for ever hereafter, when and as often as by deathe or otherwise they shall come to the number of thirteen with the least, the saide same with the heires of the others deceased feoffees yf they be not unfitt, and for such as shall be unfitt, then others nere inhabitinge, of honest reporte and reputation, by alteration of their possession, shall make up with themselves the number of five-and-twentie feoffees again with the least, soe as the continuance of the said schole and matter of husbandry, and other good purposes aforesaid: and my true meaning herein expressed, resteth in the trust, providence, circumspection and care of the said feoffees for the tyme being, which, I hope, they will accomplishe and perform accordingly, as they will answer the same before the majestie of Almightie God, at the dreadfull daie of judgment, the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed. And for that my landes in Devon are not yet of sufficient vallewe by the yeare to supplie my said will entente and meaning concerning the said scholeing and matter of husbandry, my will therefore is, that my executors, after my death, shall, with the advise aforesaide, purchase landes or rentes to a full supplie thereof, and what overplus hereafter shall happen to bee, the same shall be imployed to the performance of the rest of my will, or to such other imployments as I shall hereafter appointe. And for the increase of good and godly preachers of the gospell, my will is, that my executors forthwith after my deathe shall disburse and bestowe the some of twoe thousand powndes in and abowte the foundeing and establisheinge six schollers, to be studients in divinitie in the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or in both, for ever; and in abowte the purchaseinge, procureinge, foundeinge and establishing of landes and tenements, the yearly profitts whereof shall be ymployed for and abowte their said placeing and maintenance for ever, in such manner as to the said lord cheefe justice, or in his defaulte to my executors uppon good advice, or the most parte of them shall be thoughte meetest: And my meaninge is, their exhibition and payment shall be and continue to them severally from their said first cominge to the saide universities untill they severally shall be, or by the orders and constitutions of theire howses might bee, bachilers in divinitie, or otherwise shall bee fellowes of any howse or howses, or shall be beneficed in the country: And as they shall be soe, or in the like manner severally preferred or promoted, or as they in the mean tyme shall fortune to dye, my will is that theire several places shall for ever be supplied with scholers to bee elected and chosen by the saide feoffees, or the most parte of them, with the advise of the scholemaster there for the

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tyme being, out of the saide grammer schoole of Tyverton, and not elsewhere, and that of the aptest and most towarde in learninge, and such as of themselves or parents, or otherwise, lest able to mainteyne themselves in the saide ministrie, and for the foundeinge establishinge and perfectinge of the said sixe schollers for ever, and of the saide landes for theire maintenance, and of the elections and orders aforesaide, and for all other things fitt to be donne in and abowte the same I wholly referre to the direction and finishyeing of the saide lord cheefe justice, most humbly prayeing his good lordshipp to bee pleased to take the same uppon him, and to finishe the same with all convenient speede, and in his defaulte to my saide executors, uppon very good advise as aforesaide, and for the first sixe to be placed in the saide university or universities, I leave to the nomination and appoyntment of the said lord cheefe justice and of my said executors, not doubting but as they shall be afterwards promoted or removed as aforesaide, or otherwise shall fortune in the mean tyme to dye, others fitt to be there placed as aforesaid will arise and spring upp into the saide gramer schoole of Tyverton."

TOTNES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Totnes is seven miles from Ashburton and contains 5,881 inhabitants, there being a diminution of 513 since the last census. The endowment of the grammar school consists of a farm at Harberton, which yields about 70*l.* a year, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. The master is and always has been elected by the corporation, and the election is said to be more or less influenced by politics. There is no house or schoolroom belonging to the endowment. The present master is in orders, but not a member of any university. By permission of the corporation he occupies for his schoolroom a room of moderate size on the first floor (the ground floor being occupied by the National School) of what was once the refectory of a Benedictine priory. He gave a bond on entering his office to give up the use of the room when required to do so by the mayor and corporation; to follow their suggestions, and to acknowledge them his visitors; not to reside beyond the town, nor to accept permanent cure of souls anywhere; and to keep the school room in repair. He undertakes to educate gratuitously for three years three boys, who are elected by the corporation by interest alone. Twenty-one day boys, principally sons of shopkeepers, with a sprinkling of sons of professional men, were present on my visit, all very young.

The master once took boarders, and his intention was to prepare boys for the public schools, but he gave it up as parents did not like the association of their sons with the day boys. The senior boy, said to be reading Xenophon and Horace, was absent; 12 boys showed some acquaintance with an elementary book of Latin exercises in which they translated Latin into English, and *vice versâ*. They were not good in English history and geography. In dictation out of 15 boys the best had two mistakes; the five worst had respectively 19, 20, 24, 31, 33; their knowledge of arithmetic was very elementary, but several of them did quite simple sums correctly. French, which only three boys were learning, had just been commenced. The master had great difficulty in enforcing regularity of attendance. The discipline was good.

The external appearance of the school room was that of a ruinous building.* The narrow approach to it down an alley, the noise of the children below, the smells around the entrance, where all sorts of abominations abounded, made the situation most unfit for a schoolroom. The scanty playground was used as a place for drying clothes. Without imputing any blame to the master of the grammar school, it is not surprising that a flourishing private school existed in the town, containing 45 boys, boarders as well as day boys, where classics were taught or paid for as extras, the master of which had graduated at Cambridge. He was brought

* I have since heard that the school has been repaired. C. H. S. 1868.

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here principally through the exertions of a member of the town council, and it is said partly on political grounds.

The full value of the endowment of the grammar school is certainly at present not reaped or appreciated by the inhabitants, or properly cared for by those who are its guardians and patrons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 71, A.D. 1822. End. Gr. Ret. 42.)

N.B.—No answers were received from the trustees.

Foundation and Endowment.—By John Maynard and Elize Stert (trustees for charitable uses of Elize Hele's Estates), who conveyed in A.D. 1658 a messuage and lands called Rostbridge in the parish of Harberton for the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Totnes in fulfilment of Elize Hele's intention. Present value of income applicable to educational purposes 57*l.* gross, 54*l.* net (End. Gr. Ret., A.D. 1865).

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Totnes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by corporation (End. Gr. Ret.) Gives bond for performance of certain duties, and agrees to educate freely three boys nominated by corporation.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment, 54*l.*; from fees, 78*l.* No house (End. Gr. Ret.)

Day Scholars.—Twenty, nine between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to half a mile; three on foundation free. Drilling, 6*s.* French, 3*l.* Non-foundationers pay for general work, under 14, 6*l.* 6*s.*; above 14, 8*l.* 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and have an elementary acquaintance with arithmetic. School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction forms daily part of school work, which invariably begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by examination and other evidence of general fitness.

Examination half-yearly. Prizes given annually by master.

Punishments: impositions, abstraction of good marks, and degradation. Corporal punishment never resorted to.

No playground. Drilling regularly taught.

Three boys gone to universities within the last five years.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, from 28 to 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation estimated at 14 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

Charles Webber.
Edward Stanley Cary.
Captain Boardman.
Robert Gill.
George Preswell.
Frederick Cooper Farwell.

Head Master:
Rev. J. Powning.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENT.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
„ „ 2	Blacksmith.	„ „ - 2	Land Agent.
„ „ 3	Hotel Proprietor.	„ „ - 3	Yeoman.
„ „ - 4	Farmer.	„ „ - 4	Grocer.
„ „ - 5	Artist.	„ „ - 5	Clergyman.
„ „ - 6	Saddler.	„ „ - 6	Solicitor.
„ „ - 7	Grocer.	„ „ - 7	Yeoman.
„ „ - 8	Solicitor.	„ „ - 8	Grocer.
„ „ - 9	Ironmonger.	„ „ - 9	Yeoman.
„ „ - 10	Coach Builder.	„ „ - 10	Do.

All but one within ¾ mile of school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1 First Class and Honours on Matriculating at London University.
1 First Class in Classics at Dublin University.
1 The highest distinctions at S. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
1 Successful Examination for Clerkship at the Admiralty.
1***First* place at his first Examination at Woolwich.
1 Successful Candidate in Competitive Examination for Clerkship at the Treasury.
1 The Silver Medal and highest honours at the Royal Veterinary College.

* This boy after leaving the school was placed with a gentleman who prepared especially for Military Examination.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		M.		hrs.			yrs.		M.		hrs.			yrs.		M.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	22	3	—	3	15½	6	30	—	3	Watts' Script. History. White's Sacred Geog. Bibl. Reading, daily Examination.	9	12½	6	30	—	3	Same as First Class.	10	11½	6	30	—	3	Same as First Class.
Greek - -	3	—	—	2	—	3	30	—	1½	Testamt. Xenophon's Anabasis.	1	—	2	30	—	1	Greek Delectus.							
Latin - -	15	—	—	3	—	6	30	4	3	Virgil's Æn., Sallust. Horace, Odes.	7	—	6	30	4	3	Cæsar's Commentaries.	5	—	5	30	4	2½	Latin Delectus and Grammar.
French - -	9	—	3l.	1	—	2	75	2	2½	Gram. and Dialogues -	3	—	2	75	2	2½	Gram. and Exer. -	5	—	2	75	2	2½	Gram. and Exer.
Arithmetic -	22	—	—	3	—	6	30	—	3	Barnard Smith and Saul's Arithmetic.	9	—	6	30	—	3	Saul's Arith. Mental Arith. daily.	10	—	9	30	—	4½	Saul's Arith. Mental Arith. daily.
Book-keeping.																								
Mensurat. and Surveying.	5	—	—	2	—	3	30	—	1½	Griffin's Mensuration -	3	—	3	30	—	1½	Griffin's Mensuration.							
Math., pure or app., beside preceding.	9	—	—	3	—	6	30	—	3	Pott's Eucl. Colenso's and Lund's Algebra.	4	—	6	30	—	3	Lund's Algebra. Euclid.	—	—	6	30	—	3	Eucl. and Elementary Algebra.
Physics - -	13	—	—	3	—	4	20	1	1½	Text Books of Crossley and Brewer.	6	—	4	20	1	1½	Crossley, Brewer, & White's Text Bks.	4	—	3	30	1	1½	Crossley and Brewer.
History - -	22	—	—	3	—	5	20	1	3	Scott and Farr's and Ince's Eng. Hist. Hogarth's Roman Hist. Browne's Grec. Hist.	9	—	3	30	1	3	Scott and Farr's and Ince's Hist. Hogarth's Rom. Hist.	10	—	3	30	1	3	Scott and Farr's Eng. Hist., Kings of Eng. Ince's Hist.
Geography -	22	—	—	3	—	2	30	1	1½	White's Geography -	9	—	2	30	1	1½	White's Geography	10	—	2	30	1	1½	White's Geog.
English Grammar.	20	—	—	3	—	2	30	2	1	Morell's Grammar -	9	—	2	30	2	1	Allen and Cornwell's Geography.	8	—	2	30	2	1	Allen and Cornwell's Grammar.
English Composition.	20	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	Allen and Cornwell's Young Comp. Orig. Composition, Epistolary and Literary.	9	—	3	—	3	—	Allen and Cornwell. Orig. Composition, Epist. and Literary.	8	—	3	—	3	—	Allen and Cornwell's Composition.
Reading - -	22	—	—	3	—	6	30	—	3	Prose and Poetical Reading Books.	9	—	6	30	—	3	Same as First Class.	10	—	6	30	—	3	Same as First Class.
Writing -	22	—	—	3	—	6	30	—	3	Farnall's Copy Books -	9	—	6	30	—	3	Farnall's Copy Bks.	10	—	8	30	—	4	Farnall's Copy Bks.

UFFCULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The original will founding this school is lost, and the present constitution is established by a decree in Chancery made in 1802, which requires the master of the Free Grammar School to be a member of one of the universities and in orders, and to teach four boys gratuitously, two from Uffculme, two from the adjoining parishes of Burlescombe and Holcombe Rogus. The vicar was the chairman of the trustees. The house, schoolroom, and premises were large and well arranged, in good repair, with good sleeping accommodation for 30 to 40 boarders. The late master laid out himself 1,600*l.* on the premises, in consideration of which his widow is allowed for her life 20*l.* by the trustees. There was a good playground and fives court adjoining, and a cricket field a short distance off. No free boys were in the school. The two villages of Holcombe Rogus and Burlescombe are somewhat far for day boys to come; and the trustees were not very desirous of introducing into the school any but gentlemen's sons, for whom the school during this century seems always to have been intended.

The present master succeeded last year to a barren inheritance, owing to the breaking up of the school from some reputed misconduct of the late head master; all of whose boys, about 50, were then dispersed; and who, in the interval which elapsed before the election of the new master, were settled in other schools.

There were 12 boys, most of them very young, present at my visit, all boarders, learning the usual course of a classical education. They had most of them only just come to school, and their knowledge was at present quite elementary. The only endowment of which the master actually reaps the benefit, is his house, school, and premises. Of the income of the foundation, besides the 20*l.* annuity to the widow, 12*l.* a year goes to pay interest on 300*l.* borrowed for school buildings by the trustees, and 8*l.* is kept for contingencies.

The inhabitants seem never to have much availed themselves of the use of this school, which, for its scholars, looks entirely to boarders from a distance. The average expense of a boarder is about 75*l.* a year.

The school has enjoyed some reputation in past years during the present century as a school for the upper classes. At one period, however, owing to the negligence of the master, scholars ceased to attend it.

There are good middle class schools in the immediate neighbourhood at Sampford Peverell and Collumpton; and Tiverton, which is only seven miles off, is a formidable rival to an upper school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 47, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Nicholas Ayshford, before the year 1701 A.D., who gave, by will, 1,200*l.* for building school and school house, and purchasing lands for endowment. Founder's will cannot be found.

School Property.—1,551*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. Reduced. Annual income 45*l.* gross in 1867, only 22*l.* net. School premises stand on 1½ acres.

Objects of Trust.—Original trusts unknown. School described in chancery decree of 1802 as a free grammar school. School to be at all times free for tuition, gratis, to four boys to be chosen by trustees, two of parish of Uffculme and two of parishes of Burlescombe and Holcombe Rogus, or one of them (Scheme, A.D. 1802).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 3 June 1802.

Trustees, self-electing, twelve principal inhabitants of parish and neighbourhood, majority a quorum, appoint, with approbation of bishop of diocese, and remove, master.

Master must be "a graduate of one of the universities of this kingdom, in holy orders, and of adequate learning to be the master of the Free Grammar School of Uffculme" (Scheme).

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master takes boarders.

Day Scholars.—Two [in 1867 one], both on foundation, one under 10, the other between 10 and 14 years old, from within a mile. Pay for drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.*; stationery, 5*s.*; music, 5*l.* 5*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Boarders.—Eighteen, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 50 to 60 guineas, with entrance fee of 3 guineas for all ages. Washing and mending, 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills (one half year only): highest, 37*l.*; average, 36*l.*; lowest, 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 550 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 7 a.m., 9 p.m. Head master's, or perhaps trustees', permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by one leading subject solely. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Church Catechism and Scripture history. Prayers are read morning and evening, at which day boys are not present.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by masters. Prizes given in each subject.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and corporal punishment.

Playground three quarters of an acre. Drilling and athletic exercises taught as part of system.

One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 36½ hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is about two hours per day for boarders. Play time, 32 to 34 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to charity	4	16	2¼
Dividends	45	5	0
	£50	1	2¼

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Payment to head master	20	0	0
One year's interest on debts (300*l.*)	11	6	10
One year's insurance	2	0	0
Land tax	1	10	2¼
House duty	1	4	0
Property tax	1	0	6
Charges on receipt of dividends	3	8	10
Painter's bill	2	15	10
Balance due to charity	6	15	0
	£50	1	2¼

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret. 1865).

Richard Hall Clark, Esq.
Rev. J. Wollaston Karslake.
Rev. G. T. Marker.
E. Ayshford Sandford, Esq.
W. Ayshford Sandford, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Tanner.
J. W. Walrond, Esq.
Rev. Will. Wills.

Head Master:
Rev. W. Trafford, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS (1864).

Boarders and Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Clerk in Holy Orders	Thorverton, Cullumpton, Devon.
2	County Magistrate	Treworgey, Liskeard, Cornwall.
3	Clerk in Holy Orders	Uffculme, Devon.
4	County Magistrate	Paschal, Bow, N. Devon.
5	Clerk in Holy Orders	Witheridge, N. Devon.
6*	Barrister at Law	Paignton, S. Devon.
7	County Magistrate	Brixham, S. Devon.
8	Doctor of Medicine	Holcombe Noyes, Wellington, Somerset.
9	County Magistrate	Manadon, Plymouth.
10	Surgeon	Uffculme, Devon.

* No. 6 lives with an uncle about ½ mile from the School during the half-year.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.	hrs.			yrs.		hrs.	hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	10	2	4	14	2	1	—	2	20 chapters of 1st Book of Samuel. 8 sections of Dean Ramsay's Catechism. 15 chap. of St. Matthew's Gospel.	6	10	2	1	2	St. Matthew, 1-15. Watts's Script. History, 5th sec. Beaven's Help to Catechising, 5th sec.						
Greek	6	3	1	12	3	⅓	—	3	4 chapters of Greek Test. (St. Mark). 3 chapters of 1st Bk. of Xenophon's Anabasis. Greek Gram., Wordsworth, to end of verbs.	3	15	2	⅓	1½	Greek Grammar to end of τύπτω. Greek Delectus.	2	10	2	⅓	1½	Greek Grammar to end of declension of similes.
Latin	10	3	1	12	10	1	7	9	Last 300 lines of Æneid, Bk. I. Cæsar, Bk. V., chaps. 9-21. Ovid; first 11 sections of Arnold's Eclogæ Ovidianæ. Lat. prose and verse, and Latin Gr. (Kennedy).	3	15	5	⅑	4½	Cæsar, Book V., c. 31-45. Eclogæ Ovidianæ, secs. 1-19.	6	10	—	—	—	Adams' Delectus, first 30 pages.
French	10	3	1	12	4	1	4	3	- - - - - -	3	15	6	1	6	French Course of Ollendorf, first 30 Exercises, or Hall's 1st French Course.	6	—	—	—	—	Hall's 1st French Course. Baxter's English and Fr. Linguist.
German	2	1	2	10	—	⅓	—	—	Ahn's German Exercises, &c.											
Arithmetic	10	2	4	14	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Practice and Proportion, and Vulgar Fractions.	6	10	5	1	1	First 4 rules in arithmetic						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	4	14	1	1	—	1	Euclid I., 1-24. Algebra, elementary rules.												
Chemistry	10	1	10	12	1	1½	—	1½	Fownes' Manual (lectures).												
History	10	2	4	14	2	1	—	2	English; Smith's Smaller Hist., from the earliest times to end of reign of Henry 1st.	6	10	3	⅓	2½	Miss Corner's History of Greece and of Rome.						
Geography	10	2	3	14	1	⅓	—	⅓	Sullivan's Geography, 55 pp.	6	10	1	⅓	⅓							

Six learn English Grammar (1 hour per week); six Writing, four of whom give 2⅔ hours a week; five learn Music (¾ hour at extra charge of 5/.); eight learn Drilling.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 61.]

County of Devon.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and En								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for F Five Years ending 18			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, dimi-
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Barnstaple -	10,743	- - -	Charity trustees of borough.	Yes.	- - -	—	Trustees	13	—	—	
Bideford -	5,742	Farming and seafaring.	Secretary to trustees.	Yes.	Observed -	Bad	Trustees	69	60	60	S
Chudleigh -	2,108	Farming chiefly.	Solicitor to trustees.	Yes.	Observed -	Bad	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	S
Crediton -	4,048	Agricultural.	With governors.	Yes.	Scheme A.D. 1852.	Good	Governors.	3,996	660	500 or 600	S
Exeter (Grammar School).	41,749	Trading, professional, and independent.	Muniment room, St. John's Hospital.	Yes.	Observed -	Fair	Trustees	6	6	6	I
Honiton	3,301	Agricultural.	None exist	—	- -	Good	Rent-charge.	10	10	10	S
Kingsbridge -	1,585	Farming and seafaring.	No statutes	Yes.	Scheme 1846	Good	Governors.	235	214	190	S
Plympton -	1,591	Farming -	Solicitors to trustees and Corp. of Plymouth.	Yes.	Scheme A.D. 1829.	Bad	Trustees	236	156	80	S
Tavistock -	8,857	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	-	47. 4s.	47. 4s.	0	
Tiverton (1867)	10,447	Farming -	With trustees.	No	Scheme, A.D. 1865.	Need alteration.	Clerk to trustees.	901	685	685	S

(*Continued on p.* 380.)

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force. in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
one	£ —	One	£ —	Mayor and corp. ex officio.	—	- - -	—	Town - -	Children	- - - -	By vote of Mayor and Corporation.	—	- - -	—
one	—	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Unrestricted	Boys	- - - -	- - -	Inc.	Classical -	None
one	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes	Parish - -	Boys	Residence absolute.	Nomination.	Not dim.	None prescribed.	Apprenticing
3	60	Six	60	Twelve local.	Residence	Governors.	No	Parishes of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster, and co. of Devon.	Boys	Residence in Crediton, Sanford, and Exminster preferred.	- -	Inc.	- - - -	Chrch and Charities.
18	488	None	—	Municipal charity trustees	Members of Ch. of Eng.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Sons of freemen abs.	Nomination by Trustees.	Diminishing.	Semi-classical.	Hospital.
ne	—	None	—	Trustees of Allhallows charity, local.	None	Master	?	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence and poverty, abs.	Nomination.	—	None prescribed.	None
4	200	None	—	Trustees of Crispin's & Duncombe's chrities.	Residence of 3 at least.	Trstees.	—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence preferred.	Nomination.	Stat.	None prescribed.	Apprenticing &c.
ne	—	None	—	Local	—	Trstees.	—	Poor people's children.	—	Residence absolute.	- -	—	- - - -	—
e	55	—	—	Local	—	Master	—	- - - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - - -	—
	671	None	0	County	None	Trustees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence pref.	Merit -	Inc.	Classical -	Apprenticing tohusbandry,

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Masters.							Charac	
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H. M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars.	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars; or neither.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.				
Classical Schools— Barnstaple -	Master -	Mayor and corporation.	- - -	- -	- -	M.A. pref. -	None	B. D.	No change.
Bideford	H.M. and assist. M.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	1 B. 18 D.	Usefulness.
Chudleigh -	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Conformable to Church of England.	H.M.	9 B. 8 D.	Usefulness.
Crediton -	H.M.; second, French, and writing M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- -	H.M.; scnd, M.	9 B. 41 D.	No great change.
Exeter (Grammar School).	H.M.; 3 assistants and Frnch. M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M. with snction. of trustees.	H.M.	Clergyman -	H.M.	12 B. 43 D.	Fewer scholars. Changed in class of Scholars.
Honiton -	H.M., second M., and assistants.	Trstees.	?	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman in practice.	Scnd. M.	49 B. 14 D.	No change.
Kingsbridge -	M.H. and under M.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M. also paid by H.M.	H.M. or governors.	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, of Ch. of England.	H.M.	5 B. D.	No change.
Plympton -	Master -	Trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	Master.	- -	- -
Tavistock -	3 masters	Duke of Bedford.	Appointment for life or during good behaviour.	By H.M.	By H.M.	- - -	H.M.	29 B. 37 D.	-
Tiverton (1867)	H.M., usher, 4 assistants.	Trustees.	Trustees -	Trustees.	Trustees.	None prescribed	H.M. and usher.	*101 D.	Population has decreased

(*Continued on p.* 382.)

* Of these some board in licensed boarding houses. *See* Digest.

School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent A. Professional A. Mercantile A. Farmers, Shopkeepers B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
r cent. A.	Per cent. A.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	?	£ —	£ —	£ —	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 9	- - -	—	—
100 A.	45 A. 55 B.	·2	—	None necessary.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	45	—	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	Master -	797	None
100 A.	50 A. 30 B.	—	·4	None necessary.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	68	59	50	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Prefects -	—	None
-	65 A. 35 B.	1	—	By scheme to H.M. and Usher.	H.M. and second M.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
00 A.	90 A. 10 B.	2·4	5·4	Governors.	H.M. alone	—	Yes.	94 Including tradesmen's bills, &c., &c.	60	50	(*a*) 7⅓ (*b*) 9-10	Senior boy and house-master.	1068	None
00 A.	55 A. 45 B.	·4	Several.	- -	Second master.	—	Yes	66	57	45	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½-10	Master -	—	None
00 A.	50 A. 25 B. 65 C.	·4	3·6	No rule	H.M. alone	—	Yes	49	47	38	(*a*) 6½ to 7⅓ (*b*) 8½	H.M. -	1540	None
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
5 A. 5 B.	15 A. 80 B. 5 C.	—	4·5	Only one boarding house.	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	52	—	42	(*a*) 6½-7¼ (*b*) 8¼	By each room being responsible for itself to the H.M.	—	One for senior boys.
-	90 A. 10 B.	·2	·2	Trustees	Math. master and one other person.	H.M. has right to visit.	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
Classical Schools— Barnstaple	About 40	40	No special requirement.	-	-	-	—	—	5	1	
Bideford	39	29	Reading, writing, and first 4 rules of arithmetic.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One third out of school; brdrs. sup.; other boys at home.	21	11	7	1	
Chudleigh	40	28	No standard	By classics	Examination and judgment of masters.	First morning lesson and exercise out of school; no sup.	—	—	—	—	
Crediton	40	29 to 32	Reading and writing.	Separate for classics and math.	Examination	Half in school, half out.	50	17	41	—	
Exeter (Grammar School).	38	31 to 29	Reading, writing, first 4 rules of arithmetic.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Hour and a half's work out of school; brdrs. sup.	50	38	50	7	
Honiton	38 to 40	44	-	Separate for classics, mathematics, and French.	By general progress.	All under sup.	62	43	18	3	
Kingsbridge	39	26	Reading, writing, and first 4 rules of arithmetic.	By Latin chiefly.	Marks	Three-fifths in school, rest out; no sup.	18	9	7	—	
Plympton	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
Tavistock	40 to 41	26	Reading and writing.	By classics nominally.	Marks and examination.	All out of school; under sup. or at home.	62	24	36	—	
Tiverton (1867)	38	28	Elements of grammar.	-	Marks and examination.	Construing and composition in sch., rest at home.	101	86	88	4	

(*Continued on p.* 384.)

	Instruction.													
	Exercises in Prose and Verse.					Number of Scholars who learn			Number of Scholars who learn					
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) Short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
- -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	- - -	—	4	All -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
anslations arely; all ther ways.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces chiefly.	21	12	All three -	3	10	21	21	—	Text books and specimens.
thout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	—	—	Text-books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
nerally without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	50	—	All - -	3	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
metimes utor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	50	38	All three -	10	—	—	—	—	(*b*) all school have lectures on chemistry, two or three a quarter.
metimes utor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences chiefly and continuous pieces.	63	26	Generally text books.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
thout aid -	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	35	3	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	-
metimes utor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	66	26	All three -	5	6	—	—	8	All - -
tor -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	All three -	69	63	All three -	69	—	1	—	1	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed by H. Trustees or others
Classical Schools—													
Barnstaple	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All	-	-	-
Bideford	21	21	21	—	21	21	21	9	2	P.; D.F.; C.; T.M.; P.M.	-	Once a month.	-
Chudleigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All branches of drawing; not according to mod. school of art system.	-	Half-yearly	-
Crediton	50	50	50	50	50	50	42	5	1	Not as part of system.	-	-	Half-yearly by governors
Exeter (Grammar School).	50	50	50	50	50	50	28	10	—	P.; D.F.; D.M.; C.; and P.M.; and T.M. occasionally.	-	Once a quarter.	Governors annually from reports submitted by H.M.
Honiton	53	48	—	—	—	All	All	14	8	G.D.; D.F.; and C.	-	Twice a year, with assistance.	-
Kingsbridge	35	35	33	5	35	35	35	—	—	-	-	-	Midsummer by bishop
Plympton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Tavistock	66	66	42	16	30	25	66	5	5	Regular course of Government sch. of art.	-	Every half quarter.	-
Tiverton (1867)	All	All	15	All	All	—	38	12	—	Drawing in all its branches, but not in school; geometrical in school.	-	At Christmas.	Yearly by trustees examined at summer

(*Continued on p. 386.*)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
-	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	Vicar or H.M. at parents' desire.	—	Boarders, 2
No; except at parents' request.	Yes -	Yes - -	21	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before sch.	All	H. M. and vicar.	Scripture lessons prepared.	Boarders, 2
es -	Yes -	Yes - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	H.M. - -	None -	No regulations.
es -	Yes -	Yes - -	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before sch.	All	No one -	None -	Boarders.
es -	Yes -	Yes - -	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before sch.	All	Brdrs., H.M.; day boys, clergy of their own parish.	Two for boarders; one for day boys said on Monday.	Boarders, 2
es -	To some extent.	Yes - -	59	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	None used in the school-room; those of the Rev. D. Moore in the boarding house.	—	H.M. - -	Whole sch., but in practice only the boarders are present on Sundays.	Boarders, 2
) -	When a boy is about to leave.	No - -	35	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	No	H.M. - -	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2
-	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
s -	Yes -	To some extent	66	Open to all.	H.M.	Before school	All	H.M. -	Boarders	Boarders, 2
s -	Yes -	Yes - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. -	None -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools— Barnstaple	Yes	In school	-	-	-	About 30	Less than 200 ft. long.	100 yds.	Both with H.M. permission
Bideford	Yes	Public and private.	Heavier impositions and corporal punishment.	General supervision.	Monitors.	—	40yds. × 25 yds.	Quarter of a mile.	Boarders only
Chudleigh	Yes	Public but rare.	None	Can set impositions.	-	36	Half an acre.	Close	Both
Crediton	Governors supreme.	As case requires.	None	Can report	-	—	More than 3 roods.	Close	Both
Exeter (Grammar School).	Yes	Public and private.	All	General superintendence.	None	20	One a quarter of an acre, another ⅓ acre.	Close Close	Both Both
Honiton	Yes; but second M. practically so.	Public	None	No monitors	-	40	-	Close	Both
Kingsbridge	Yes	Public	None	General superintendence.	By monitors assisting the masters.	24	20 perchs., also cricket field provided by H.M.	Close	Both
Plympton	Trustees expel.	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-
Tavistock	Yes	Private	Dismissal	No monitors	As little as possible	40	30 yds. square.	Close	Both
Tiverton (1867)	Trustees can interfere.	Both public and private.	Flogging	General superintendence.	-	—	About an acre.	Close	-

(*Continued on p.* 388.)

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
mnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- -	Drilling part of system.	No	Yes; to all	Classics, math., mod. lang.	- - -	Possibly expedient.	Possible; expediency sometimes questionable.	—
- -	No -	No	Yes -	Classical	Commercial -	Trustees subject to approval of H.M.	Inexpedient.	Indifference of Trustees; bad state of school buildings.
- -	Yes -	Yes	Yes -	Classics, mathematics, &c.	Those taught at ladies' schools.	By government.	Inexpedient.	Number of subjects required.
allel bars,	No -	None at present.	None -	Classics, math., French.	Commercial education.	Present examination sufficient.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of definite rules with regard to discipline, &c.
for arders.	Yes -	Yes	Yes -	Those in use.	Those in use -	Governors or government.	Not possible, generally inexpedient.	Noisy site; confined buildings.
- -	Yes -	Boys walk with mastr.	Yes -	Ancient and mod. lang., history, &c. with mathematics.	Those in use -	By universities.	Not for boys of this school.	Want of home preparation and parental interest in school studies in some cases.
- -	Drilling optional.	Yes	Boarders	English	English -	School is so examined.	Both, if staff of masters be sufficient.	Lowness of standard for admission; want of an English master.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
bing e, &c.	Drilling three times a week.	No	Yes -	Classics and math. and physical science.	- - -	Expedient. University Examinations virtually exist already in the middle-class local examinations.	Generally inexpedient; but sometimes advisable, possible, and adopted.	None.
- -	Drilling -	—	None -	Classics, math., and modern languages	Generally classics and mathematics and modern languages.	School is examined by independent examiners.	Generally possible and expedient.	Want of class rooms; school rooms need rearrangement.

County of Devon.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and En…								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income fo… Five Years ending 1…			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, dimi…
Classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Ufculme (1867)	2,020	- - -	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1802.	Good	Trustees	About 45	About 42	42	St…
Semi-classical Schools—											
Ashburton -	3,062	Mining and farming.	Parish chest	No	? Obsolete -	Fair	Trustees	—	—	—	St…
Exeter - - (Hele's School).	41,749	Agricultural.	Trustees of St. John's Hospital.	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	300	300	300	St…
North Tawton -	1,849	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Observed -	Good	- -	Only site and buildin…			
Ottery St. Mary (1866.)	T. 2,429	Farming -	Corporation muniment chest.	Yes.	- - -	Good	Governors.	262	31	31	St…
Totnes -	4,001	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	
Non-classical School—											
South Molton - (Writing Sch.)	3,830	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	
Schools in Abeyance, &c.—											
Dartmouth -	4,444	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	
Plymouth § -	62,599	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	? None	- -	—	—	—	

* Two exhibitions of 50*l.* each for advancement of holder in any calling, thou…

† These are alternative; th…

‡ …

§ The School is private, but receives 10 boys nominated by corporati…

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
			£											
one	—	None	—	Local	—	- -	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Appointment by Trustees.	Stat.	Unknown	—
wo	60	Two	14	Local	—	Master	—	For parishioners of Ashburton.	Boys	Residences in Ashburton.	- -	—	Classical	—
one *	0	None	0	Local	—	Trustees.	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Committee local.	Ratepayers or landowners.	Committee.	Yes	Middle classes.	—	- - -	- -	—	Non-classical.	None
net	20	Two† 10*l.* each.	20	Local	Residence	Governors.	No	County -	Boys	- - -	- -	Inc.	Polite literature.	Preacher, &c.
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	Yes	Parish -	Both	Poor people's children abs.	- -	—	Non-class.	‡
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Borough -	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	Alms, &c.
—	—	—	—	Corporation ex off.	—	- -	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	Sons of householders of Plymouth.	- -	—	Grammatical knowledge.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

templated by Foundation, have never yet been paid.
nly 20*l.* a year in all.
est.
lonsideration of payment of 70*l.* a year.

County of Devon.	Masters.							Character	
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.				
Classical Schools—cont.									
Uffculme (1867)	H.M.	Trus., with approval of Dean of Sarum.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate clergyman.	—	18 B. 1 D.	No change.
Semi-classical Schools—									
Ashburton	H.M. and assistants.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	- -	None specified in deed.	H.M.	4 B. 23 D.	Usefulness.
Exeter - - (Hele's School).	H.M., 2 under M., 3 pupil teachers.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	156 D.	No change.
North Tawton	Two	Committee.	Committee	Committee.	Committee.	- - -	One	9 B 15 D	Neither
Ottery St. Mary	Master	Governors and Vicar.	Vicar and Govenors.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate	H.M.	D.	No change.*
Totnes	-	- - -	- - - -	- - - -		-	—	20 D.	Usefulness.
Non-classical School—									
South Molton (Writing Sch.)	- - -	Trustees.	Trustees	- - - -		- - -	—	56 D.	No change.
Schools in Abeyance, &c.—									
Dartmouth	None	-	- - - -	- - - -		- - -	—	- -	School has ceased to exist.
Plymouth	Master	Corporation.	- - -	H.M	- -	-	None	18 B. 62 D.	- -

* Trustees state that the school is changed in both respects by the discouragemen

School.				Boarding Houses.											
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving[a] School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 100 A.	Per cent. 100 A.	—	—	H.M., and perhaps trustees.	H.M. alone	H.M.	Once	£ 37	£ 36	£ 30 (half-yearly bills.)	(*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 9	Senior boys	550	None
00 A.	20 A. 80 B.	—	·4	None necessary.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	49	44	38	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 9	Master's supervision.	14,280	None
-	100 B.	—	·6	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
10 A. 90 B.	100 B.	—	—	- -	H.M.	—	Yes	27	—	22	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	- - -	288	—
-	25 A. 75 B.	—	—	- -	No one	—	Yes	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	25 A. 70 B. 5 C.	6	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -		—
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	100 B.	—	—	No boarding houses at present.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
0 A.	50 A. 50 B.	·8	2·6	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	63	—	49	(*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 9½	- - -	—	None

Continued on next page.

ders by present master, who has raised the terms for boarders from 50*l.* to 120*l* a year.

County of Devon.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Instruction — Knowledge required on Admission.	Instruction — Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Instruction — Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Instruction — Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn			
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.
Classical Schools—cont.										
Ufculme (1867)	38	36½	No fixed standard.	By one leading subject.	Examination	All under sup.	19	16	19	5
Semi-classical Schools—										
Ashburton	40	32	Nothing	By classics chiefly.	Proficiency	One fourth out of sch., boarders sup., others at home.	19	3	4	—
Exeter (Hele's School).	43	28	Reading, writing, ciphering enough to join lowest class.	By one leading group of subjects.	Marks and examination chiefly.	Very few in school.	94	—	—	—
North Tawton	43	42 B. 26 D.	Read monosyllables.	Uniform	Examination	(*a*) ⅔ (*b*, *c*) ⅓ each	5	—	7	—
Ottery St. Mary	39	23	Reading	Separate	Examination	Exercises and translations done out of school.	8	3	8	—
Totnes	42	28 to 30	Reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic.	By classics chiefly.	Examination and general proficiency.	14 hours a week at home.	15	3	9	—
Non-classical School—										
South Molton (Writing Sch.)	46	30	Reading	—	—	One fourth at home, rest in school.	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance, &c.—										
Dartmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	40	26	Reading, writing, first 4 rules of arithmetic.	Separate	Marks and examination.	Greater part out of school; boarders under supervision.	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences	19	7	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	10	• • •
Chiefly without aid.	P.V.	P.	—	—	All three •	25	13	Text books •	10	—	—	—	—	• • •
Without aid •	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	156	29	All three •	29	14	—	—	—	• • •
Tutor •	P.	—	P.	—	Continuous •	10	—	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) •	3	1	—	—	—	• • •
(*a*) none; (*b*) yes; (*c*) yes.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All three •	All	4	All • •	—	4	—	—	—	Not taught.
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	—	From exercise books.	22	9	Text books and other sources.	—	5	13	—	—	Text books and oral explanations.
• •	—	—	—	—	• • •	56	—	• • •	2	—	—	—	—	• • •
—	—	—	—	—	• • •	—	—	• •	—	—	—	—	—	• • •
Generally without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three •	—	—	All • •	—	—	—	—	—	Rudiments by text books, and orally.

(Continued on next page.)

County of Devon.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others
Classical Schools—cont.													
Uffculme (1867)	19	19	19	—	7	—	12	5	3	P.; D.F.; D.M.; and P.M.		Half-yearly	
Semi-classical Schools—													
Ashburton	20	25	—	—	20	25	25	—	—				Half-yearly by Master
Exeter (Hele's School).	124	156	156	—	94	156	156	156	—	G.D.; D.F.; D.M. occasionally T.M.			Trustees once a year.
North Tawton	10	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—				Twice annually by Committee; once by examiner.
Ottery St. Mary	All	All	All	—	4	—	All	—	—	Not taught		H.M. at his discretion.	
Totnes	22	22	20	—	20	22	22	—	—			Half-yearly	
Non-classical Schools—													
South Molton Writing Sch.)	—	—	—	—	—	56	56	—	—		56		Half-yearly by Trustees themselves
Schools in Abeyance, &c.—													
Dartmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Plymouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.		Christmas; H.M.	Midsummer by H.M.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show aptitude for certain studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
o -	Yes -	Yes - -	19	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning, family prayers evening.	Boarders only.	H.M. -	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
os -	Yes -	Yes - -	25	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Nearly all.	H.M -	Boarders	Boarders
) - -	No - -	Yes - -	156	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbents	—	None
-	Yes -	- - -	10	*See Digest.*	H.M.	Common Prayer Book.	—	Brdrs., H.M., day boys, parents.	- - -	Twice -
s -	Yes -	Yes - -	—	Open to all.	No one.	None used -	—	—	None -	Optional
-	Yes -	Yes - -	22	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbents	—	—
-	- - -	- - -	—	Open to all.	—	Form prescribed by founder before and after school.	—	- - -	None -	None
-	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
7 -	Yes -	Yes - -	—	—	—	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	H.M. for boarders.	—	Boarders, 2

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Uffculme (1867)	Yes	Corporal; public.	Corporal	No monitors	Yes	32 to 34	¾ of an acre and field 2¾ acres.	Close ¼ mile.	Bo
Semi-classical Schools—									
Ashburton	Yes	Public	—	No monitors	None	30	50 yds. × 30 yds.	Attached to house.	Boa er
Exeter (Hele's School).	Yes	Public	Corporal	Slight impositions.	—	—	An acre and a half.	Close	—
North Tawton	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	By mastrs.	16	60 yds. × 30 yds.	Close	All.
Ottery St. Mary	Yes	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	12 yds. square.	Close (*See Digest.*)	—
Totnes	Corporation can interfere.	Not used	—	Maintenance of discipline.	—	—	None	—	—
Non-classical School—									
South Molton (Writing Sch.)	—	None	—	—	—	—	Sixteen perches.	Close	—
Schools in Abeyance, &c.									
Dartmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	Yes	Public	Corporal	Cannot inflict punishments.	Master generally present.	—	Small	—	—

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
ymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
arallel and orizontal ars, &c.	Drilling, 13	Yes	All -	Those in use.	Those in use -	By Trustees	Possible, and in some cases expedient.	Variety of ages and attainments of scholars.
o - -	Drilling optional.	No	None -	Commercial.	Commercial -	By government.	Partly possible.	—
rallel and orizontal ars.	Drilling 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	—	None -	English, math., &c.	The same -	Inexpedient	Not possible.	None.
s -	Drilling -	None	None -	Reading, arithmetic, English Comp., and writing.	Same, but writing first.	- - -	Special preparation not possible; general preparation expedient.	Irregularity of attendance, neglect of early education.
s, on a nall scale.	No -	—	- - -	Classics, math., mod. lang., &c.	English, writing and arithmetic.	By governors.	Possible in direct proportion to number of scholars.	None at present.
- -	Yes -	—	None -	Elementary class. and such subjects as will be useful.	The same. Some do not like even elementary class.	Inexpedient	Quite possible, but generally inexpedient.	Difficulty of persuading parents to let their sons learn even elementary classics.
- -	- - - -	—	- - -	Reading, writing, and arith.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	- - -	Both -	None.
- -	- - - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
.e -	Drilling -	Yes	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

COUNTY OF DEVON.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 79.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Num (in 18 unde Instruc Boys.
				£	£	£				
ASHBURTON: Lord Midleton's School.	3,062	Lord Midleton and Mr. Harris.	1754	120	75	—	Yes	1*d.*	Small farmers, shopkeepers, tradesmen, and labourers.	145
AXMINSTER -	2,918	P. Saffin -	1742	20	20	(Information from Charity Commissioners).				
BARNSTAPLE: Blue Coat (boys).	10,743	Unknown -	1710	78	11	66	Yes	(2*s.* 6*d.* a qtr.)	Poorer mechanics.	68
„ „ (girls)	„			89	49	40	Yes	None		—
Horwood's School for girls.	„	Alice Horwood	1659	106	40	54	Yes	None	Support themselves by manual labour.	—
BEERFERRIS -	2,847	Sir John Maynard.	17th cent.	26	*	—	Yes	(16 free.)	Agricultural labourers and miners.	56 about
BISHOPSTEIGNTON	974	Benj. Coleman	18th cent.	40	24† about.	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	9
BOVEY-TRACEY -	2,080	Wm. Stawell and others.	1725 about	66	66	—	Yes	1½*d.* about.	Labourers and tradesmen.	20
BOW - -	904	John Gould -	1682	10 about.	10	—	Yes (included in income).	None	Various -	10
BRAUNTON:— Dame's School.	2,168	Arthur Acland.	1690	4	4	—	No	None	Mostly agricultural labourers.	12
		Nich. Beare -	1751							
Chaloner's Free School.	„	Rev. William Chaloner.	1667	78	61	—	Not at present.	None	Chiefly small farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, labourers, &c.	93

* Absorbed this year in repairs; usually paid to master.

† Of this 10*l.* a year goes to Luton, formerly part of parish of Bishopsteignton); from 4*l.* to 10*l.* a year besides u spent in clothing; none however in 1866.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
oys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	13 boys B.	None	Thirty-two.	Trustees	Cert. (Union Workhouse)	No	Mast. and sewing mistress.
45	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Master cert.	Yes	Two.
—	22							Mist. not cert.	No	One.
—	22	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Mistress not cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	About 2 E.A. and 4 M.B.	None	Founder's representative.		Neither	No	Master only.
9	11	—	—	None	None	Four	Vicar	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Master, mistress, and 2 paid monitors.
	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One master.
	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Master only.
	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mistress.
	—	—	—	15 A., 24 M.						One mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to: Education.	Applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in ... Instru... Boys.
Brixham -	4,390	John Kellond	1712	66	66*	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Fishermen, sailors, and small tradesmen.	150
Broadhembury	817	Rev. J. Burrough.	—	2	2	—	No -	(5*s.* a qrtr.)	Small farmers and tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	42
Buckland Monachorum.	1,489	Lady Modyford. Sir M. Lopes	1702 1830	10	7	2	Yes -	(Six free.)	Agricultural labourers.	41
Clist-Hydon -	329	R. Hall, D.D.	1667	28	15	13 Apprenticing.				
Clist S. George	300	Lady Seaward	1705	34	34	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	12
Colyton - -	2,446	Letters Patent, Hen. VIII.	—	—	37†	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	25
Combmartin	1,484	Geo. Ley -	1716	32	31	—	No -	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Mechanics, sailors, miners, and labourers.	158
Cornwood -	1,087	Rev. Duke Yonge.	1859	10	10	—	Yes (mast.)	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Agriculturists chiefly.	49
Crediton: Hayward's Charity Schools.	4,048	Decree of Court of Chancery.	1864	530	275	145	Yes (both).	1*d.* or 2*d.*	Shoemaking and agriculture.	231
Dunn's School -	„	Sam. Dunn -	1794	35	35	—	No -	None	Mechanics -	11
Dartmouth -	4,444	(School entitled to ⅓ of net rental of Forder estate.‡)	1673	18 (Mixed charity.)	None at present.	—	No -	None	Labourers, sailors, &c.	No pre

* Besides 75*l.* from Kelly's gift; usually 25*l.*
† Feoffees assert that they have the right of withholding endowment or making such allowance as they see fit.
‡ This estate, valued at 80*l.* per annum, was leased by corporation at an annual rent of 18*l.* fifty years ago; su... now depends upon life of a man nearly 80 years of age, said to be living in America.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three (eight of Kelly's gift).	Trustees (mast.), School Comm. (mist.)	Certificated	Yes	Three (boys' sch.) two (girls').
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Charity Comm.)	Vicar	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Sir M. Lopes.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twenty-five.	Feoffees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Heir of Founder.		Master certificated.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Vicar, virtually.	Mast. cert. mist. not.	Yes	Three.
40	20	—	—	None	(128 boys and 94 girls rewarded.)	Seven	Trustees	Master and mist. cert.	No	Four (boys' sch.), five (girls'), two (infants').
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	None	Twelve Governors of Church of Crediton.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Twelve	Trustees	—	No	None at present.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Num (in 18 und Instruc
				Gross.	Applied to					
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys. G
EXETER: Blue Maids' Hospital.	41,749	John Tucker and others.	17th cent.	142	25	37*	No	None	Mechanics and labourers.	—
Episcopal School	„	Subscription	1709	571	The greater part is expended in repairs, books, &c., but 1					
Protestant Dissenting Charity School.	„	Protestant Dissenters.	—	40	(Buildings being past repair it is proposed to apply en					
KINGSBRIDGE: Reading, &c. School.	1,585	(School discontinued under power for that purpose given to governors by Cou								
MALBOROUGH	2,388	(*See West Alvington.*)								
MODBURY	1,621	Subscription	1730	8	8	(Information from Charity Commissioners).				
SOUTH MOLTON: Blue Coat School	3,830	Subscription	1711	101	55	46	Belongs to Town Council.	None	Agricultural labourers.	28
MOREBATH	430	John Brook	1688	14	10	—	No	4*d.* to 1*d.*	Mostly agricultural labourers.	40
MORETON HAMPSTEAD.	1,468		1840	10	10	—	No	None	Labourers	10
NEWTON ABBOT: British School.	5,221	Maria H. Beame.	1796	98 (Mixed charity)	60	—	No	2*d.*	Artisans and labourers.	—
PAIGNTON	2,628	Alan Belfield	1800	30	30	—	No	None	Chiefly labourers.	20

* Besides 2*l.* spent in clothing any girl who leaves school with good character to go to service.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	25	—	—	None	None	Eleven.				
id in salaries. (Information from Charity Commissioners.)										
nt in erection of new ones. School at present closed.)						Seventeen.	Trustees.			
ancery.)										
28	13	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Heir of Founder.		Certificated	Yes	Two, and one for needlework only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Incumbent.	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	12 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Master, mist., and 3 paid monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Income from Endowment (1866). Applied to Education.	Income from Endowment (1866). Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 186 under Instruct Boys.	Number (in 186 under Instruct G.
PLYMOUTH: Orphans' Aid.	62,599	Thos. and Nich. Sherwill.	1617	£ 344	£ 7	£ 179*	(Rntd.)	None	Laundresses, &c.	12 in fre school (Coburg	
Workhouse School.	„	Elize Hele -	1658	528	All		—	—	- - - -	17	
Grey School	„	Subscription -	1714	162	75	87	Yes (both).	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.* (found. free.)	Mechanics, sailors, and labourers.	75	
Lady Rogers' School.†	„	Dame Hannah Rogers.	1764	845	112	See page 403.	No	None	- - -	—	
Household of Faith.	,	Rev. Dr. Rob. Hawker.	1787	50	47	3	Yes	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Labourers, mechanics, and sailors.	—	
PLYMSTOCK -	2,997	Rev. Vincent Warren.	18th cent..	60	12	48	No	None	Labourers and mechanics.	10	
ST. BUDEAUX -	1,376	Subscription -	1716	119	80	—	Yes	1*d.*	Tradesmen and labourers.	76	
SILVERTON: Richards' School.‡	1,260	John Richards	1724	160	160 less estate expenses.	—	Yes	None	Farmers, farm labourers, &c.	65	
TAMERTON FOLIOTT.	1,164	Mary Dean -	1734	96	31	65	Yes	None	Labourers -	20	
NORTH TAWTON -	1,849	Rev. Richard Hole.	1746	12	12	—	No	(6*s.* a year.)	Agricultural labourers & mechanics.	12	
THORVERTON -	1,211	(Endowment $\frac{5}{8}$ths of rent of charity lands).			22	—	No	6*d.*, 2*d.* or 1*d.*	Labourers and small tradesmen.	50 Averag	
TIVERTON: Chilcott's School.	10,447	Rob. Chilcott	1611	91	35	—	Yes	(21*s.* a year.)	Tradesmen and farmers.	56	

* Besides salary and board of mat on, salary of assistant rents of houses &c.

† See fuller acc

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
nothing.		Board.								
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).						
	—	12	—	2 E.A., 2 M.B.	Two	Twelve	Trustees (matron).	Master certificated.	Yes	4 masters, 11 assists. (in Coburg School).
	—	17	—		Four	(Information from accounts sent to Charity Commissioners.)				
	25	—	—	16 boys E.A.	(6 boys and 5 girls rewarded.)	Eight	Trustees and committee.	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Master and mistress.
	52	—	52	None	Six	Four	Trustees	—	—	Mistress, assists., and writing master.
	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	Only nominally.	Two mistresses.
	10	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mistress only.
	—	—	—	None	None	Three acting.	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Three.
	—	—	—	7 M.B.	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
	—	—	—	None	None	One acting.	Trustees	Neither	No	One master.
	—	—	—	None	None	—	Vicar under National Society's rules.	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Mast., mist., and 4 paid monitors.
	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.

charity on page 403.

‡ See Mr. Stanton's General Report, vol. vii. p. 52.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in I unc Instru Boys.
				£	£	£				
TIVERTON: Blue Coat School.	10,447	Subscription -	1713	376	102	Clothing (amnt. not stated).	Yes (both).	None	Labourers and mechanics.	40
GREAT TORRINGTON.	3,298	Rolle family -	Unknown.	47	47		Yes -	None	Artisans and agricultural labourers.	22
TOTNES - -	4,001	- - -	—	39	(As returned in 1822. No information from school, a					
WALKHAMPTON -	831	Dame Elizabeth Modyford.	1719	243	100	121	Yes -	None	Farmers and labourers.	40
WEST ALVINGTON	925	Rich. Dyer -	1730	(Schoolmaster has use of house, &c., and 10*l.* allowed by Ch. Com. out of other parish trust property.)				1*d.* -	Principally agriculturalists.	10
WHITESTONE -	571	John Splatt -	1753	41 (Mixed charity)	25	—	No -	None	Labourers -	30
WIDWORTHY -	188	B. Marwood and others.	1742	11	11	—	No -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers and farmers.	10 to 20.
WITHERIDGE -	1,237	— Melhuish -	1799	24	24	—	Yes -	1*d.* -	Principally labourers.	38
WOLBOROUGH -	4,427	(*See* NEWTON ABBOT.)								

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
40	38	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees.	Mistress certificated.	No	Master and mistress.
22	—	—	—	None	None	Hon. Mark G. K. Rolle.		Master certificated.	No	Two masters.
return of accounts made to Charity Commissioners.)										
40	20	—	—	1 boy E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	(Diocesan cert.)	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Rector	Neither	No	Mistress only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Master certificated.	Yes	Four.

Plymouth.—Dame Hannah Rogers' School.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 280, A.D. 1821.)

Digest of Information.

Endowed Secondary School. (*Girls.*)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Dame Hannah Rogers, 8 September 1764, who left 10,000*l.* to trustees, to invest and apply proceeds, after death of Sir John Rogers, which occurred nine years later, in carrying on a school for the maintenance and education of poor unfortunate children, or for any other benevolent purpose at their discretion.

School Property.—The money was laid out in the purchase of 18,735*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. consols. Further sums of stock purchased from time to time with savings of income. Total amount, 28,173*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* A considerable loss sustained by the insolvency of a former treasurer. Present annual income 872*l.*, all applied to school.*

Site and buildings good. 80*l.* per annum allowed by scheme for hire of premises.

Objects of Trust.—For a school for the maintenance and education of poor unfortunate children, natives or inhabitants of Devon or Cornwall (will). The charity has always been applied for girls.

Forty-five girls, not under eight years of age, to be approved by trustees, to be maintained, educated, and clothed up to age of 14, and then apprenticed (scheme 1787). The number since increased to 52.

Girls allowed to remain to age of 15, and trustees to apprentice such as they think fit, at cost of not more than 5*l.* 5*s.* each (scheme 1834).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Teachers.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery in 1787, and another in 1834.

Four trustees, self-electing, to receive five guineas each on accepting the trust; to appoint a clerk and treasurer to manage property; to audit acounts twice a year; to appoint matron (instead of a master and mistress as by first scheme) and writing master, and to suspend or remove them for any offence, irregularity, or neglect; to admit and expel children, taking security, if they think fit, from the parishes to receive back children, if lame or disordered by sickness so as to be unfit to continue at school (schemes). They appoint all teachers, and regulate the whole management, studies, and discipline of school.

No special qualification required for matron.

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* Abstract of Accounts for year ending Midsummer 1865.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
One year's dividend on 28,173*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* stock	845	3	8
Profits of children's work, less one fourth paid to mistress	24	17	6
	£870	1	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from trustees last year	25	10	5
Rent	80	0	0
Taxes and insurance	24	6	2
Clerk and treasurer's salary	20	0	0
Six indentures and premium	10	7	0
Law charges	2	2	0
Matron, salary	100	0	0
Do. for boarding 52 girls	410	6	3
Surgeon, salary	20	0	0
Writing master, do.	12	0	0
Sittings in church	8	16	0
Bills, and incidental expenses	139	6	0
Balance due to trustees	17	7	4
	£870	1	2

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL. (*Girls.*)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

(No returns made by matron.)

General Character.—Girls taught reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, and plain needle-work.

Teachers.—Matron, receives annual stipend of 100*l.* from endowment, and one fourth of profits of children's work, and an allowance of 3*s.* 3*d.* a week for each girl for board. She provides washing, coal, candle, &c., and pays assistants, except writing master, who receives salary of 12*l.* from trustees.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—52, between eight and 15 years of age, are lodged, fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the charity, and on leaving are bound out as apprentices or servants (1*l.* 1*s.* allowed for each) and receive five guineas for clothing.

Instruction and Discipline.—Girls taught reading, writing, he first three rules of arithmetic, knitting, plain needle work, and household work.

School examined by the trustees at Midsummer in every year.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

1. REPORT, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Bodmin Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

The grammar school of the capital town of Cornwall has shared the fate of many similar schools in the county; it has ceased to exist.

Mr. Bray, the town clerk, has given an account of it, which I cannot do better than here transcribe. The account was carefully compiled, and documents were consulted which were kept in a curious old ivory reliquary, bound with brass, and painted with Christian symbols, which was discovered beneath the floor of the church, and once contained the bones of S. Petrock.

"No grant or charter can now be found.

"The origin of the pension paid to the master appears to have been as follows:—

"In the parish of Bodmin there was formerly a charity called 'Nayler's Charity,' otherwise the Church of Saint John the Baptist, founded by one Stephen Nayler, for the purpose of finding a priest to celebrate service in the said church, and of 'teaching young children gratis.'

"This charity was suppressed under the Act of 1st Edward VI., c. 64., at which time it appears by a certificate of the Commissioners, appointed under a Royal Commission, dated the 14th February, in the second year of that king's reign, Sir Nicholas Taprell then being incumbent of the said charity, had the revenues thereof for his salary, amounting to 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

"By a grant dated the 7th of July, 7th Edward VI., the lands belonging to the said charity, and out of which the salary to the pries was payable, were conveyed to William Necton and William Mingay in fee, and that thereupon a free grammar school for the education of 'youth in virtue and godliness,' in accordance with the aforesaid statute, was erected and founded at Bodmin, and endowed by the Crown with the sum of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d*, annually out of the Crown revenues to the master of the school for ever, such master being first appointed by the corporation of Bodmin.

"The sum of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* continued to be paid to the grammar master for the time being down to about 7 years ago, when the Reverend Theophilus Clarke resigned the mastership, since which time no master has been appointed, and the stipend consequently has been withheld by the Crown."

This being the original foundation, for many years the school enjoyed high reputation in the county. The town clerk himself

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

remembers 50 boys here. The master was a clergyman appointed by the corporation, and received from them up to 1850, 95*l.* a year from the corporate funds, making, together with the 5*l.* paid by the Inland Revenue, 100*l.* permanent income. The last master, a clergyman, was appointed in 1850, when the 95*l.* was discontinued, owing to the reduced income of the corporation after the Municipal Reform Act; although from regard to vested interests that sum had been regularly paid up to that time. Before this date, an indenture used to be entered into between the master and corporation on his appointment, whereby 100*l.* was assured him, 5*l.* of it being a bounty granted by Her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth. He undertook to "teach by the rule of the school and its foundation in all commendable learning," and he covenanted especially that he would not teach any scholar mathematics only, "it being the intent and "meaning of the parties that the school shall be kept and con- "sidered as a grammar school for the instruction of youth in the "Latin and Greek languages, but grammar scholars may, if they "think proper, be taught mathematics."

There seems to have been no house provided for the master, but the school was held in an old chapel of S. Thomas, in the churchyard, which still retains its carved sedilia and mullioned windows, and a fine stone groined crypt. During the present vicar's incumbency, the school, on account of the noise and damage occasioned by the boys playing in the churchyard, was removed to another building provided by the corporation, and the old chapel, which is rapidly falling into a ruin, is now used as a room for lumber.

Many persons in the town expressed an interest in the school and regret at its discontinuance. The mayor and all with whom I had conversation recognized the importance of providing a means of obtaining an education above the standard of the cheap non-classical schools for the children of those parents whom a capital town necessarily draws together, and did not take the despairing view held in many other places with regard to the possibility of reviving a grammar school in Cornwall. The want of such a school was the subject of remark at a public meeting lately held in the town. New national schools on a commanding site, and of a handsome exterior, have been built recently at the cost of about 1,500*l.*

CAMELFORD SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Sir James Smith, in 1679, in consideration of 50*l.* paid him by the mayor and corporation of Camelford, and for the good will he bore to the borough, conveyed to them and their successors certain lands "for the better erecting a school house and maintenance of a "school there, and for the discharging such other necessaries as "might happen within the borough." The corporation, availing themselves of the latter clause, appropriated for purposes other than educational the whole income of the charity until 1813, when an information in Chancery against them caused a schoolroom to be built, and a school established, where some boys were sent by the corporation as free boys, and others paid 30*s.* to 40*s.* a year to the master.

The present mayor of Camelford is a clergyman and rector of Lanteglos, the parish in which Camelford is situated; the church of Lanteglos being about 1½ miles from the town of Camelford. When he came here in 1852, he found the old endowed school to be an indifferent village school, the free boys most irregular in their attendance, and the schoolroom a very unfit place for the purposes of education. He succeeded in building some national schools, and 35*l.* of the income of the charity is now paid to the master in augmentation of his salary, which, with the assistance of the Government grant, is thus raised to about 80*l.* a year. The land belonging to the endowment (about 28 acres) produces altogether about 40*l.* a year, 5*l.* being annually reserved for repairs, &c. The value of land here is much increased, and it is not improbable that at the expiry of the present tenant's lease it may command a still higher rent. Eighty-eight boys and girls were present on the occasion of my visit. They were nearly all labourers' children, though occasionally farmers or tradesmen made use of the school. The boys were sharper and more intelligent than the girls in their work, and the upper part of the school wrote creditably from dictation, and did sums in the first four rules of arithmetic quite satisfactorily. The children all pay from 1*d.* to 4*d.* a week, the rate being settled by the managers according to the ability of the parents to pay.

In this district there seemed to be an absence of schools for that portion of the middle classes who could not afford to send their children away from home to be educated. An upper class of boys might perhaps be taken at the present school at Camelford, as indeed they were at the old school, before the establishment of the new. The donor of the charity estate nowhere by his will limits the benefit of his bounty to the labouring poor; and although the present school is doubtless an improvement on the old village

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school, yet it is educating a class of boys probably socially below those who 15 years ago were paying 30*s.* to 40*s.* a year for their instruction.

Were, however, the present master to have an upper class at the present school he would need help, the funds available in the parish not yet being equal to enable him to have even a pupil teacher.

Fowey Free School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

In 1692 a subscription was entered into by the corporation and others "for the purpose of building a large and handsome school-"house at Fowey, for the benefit of all the corporation in general, "for the advantage of landlords by increasing their rents, and "for the benefit and convenience of all the neighbouring gentry "who might desire their children to be educated near them." The same year Shadrack Vincent, by his will left 500*l.* to the corporation, to be laid out in the purchase of land for the purpose of instructing '30 poor male children of Fowey;' the corporation were to nominate the children and appoint the master.

An estate was bought with this money, but in past years the corporation applied most of the yearly income to their own purposes. Proceedings in Chancery, lasting many years and involving heavy charges, resulted at length in restoring the property to its legitimate uses, and in 1856 a general scheme for the management of the town lands, the free school, John Treffry's and Sawles charities, was approved by that court, and the property having become intermixed, the general income of the above-mentioned charities was thrown into hotchpot and apportioned. The charity is still in debt, from which it is slowly but steadily emerging. The value of the property is likely to increase, a considerable portion of it having been lately let for building purposes.

By the scheme, which is very elaborate, two schools are to be maintained, one for boys and another for girls. The instruction at the former is to be in the Christian religion, mathematics, algebra, navigation, arithmetic, English literature, and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, and writing, and also such languages, arts, and sciences as the trustees from time to time may judge expedient; and the master is to be competent "to give, and shall give, instruction in Greek and Latin to those "boys whose parents desire it."

30 poor boys, called Vincent's scholars, are to receive gratuitous education, and are to be nominated by the trustees; they are required to learn the Church Catechism.

Besides these free boys, all boys, sons of residents in Fowey, over 7 and under 15, are capable of admission to the school, upon a graduated payment, determined by the trustees according to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents, varying from 2*s.* a quarter for labourers, to 20*s.* a quarter for those above, regard being had to the age of the scholars.

The monies received from the scholars, as is above mentioned, are to be applied, first, in defraying any expenses connected with the boys' school, not otherwise particularly provided for; and half of the residue is to go to the general account of the charity, the other half to the master. The master is also allowed to take boarders, to the number of 25; but in this case he is to provide a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

competent usher. All the boys of the school are to be instructed without any distinction whatever. Examinations are to be held and prizes given.

A number of equally precise regulations are laid down for the girls' school. No girls' school, however, has as yet (1866) been established, the funds of the charity, it is said, not permitting.

The boys' school is held in the old room built for the purpose. The scheme directs 200*l.* to be expended on altering, enlarging, dividing, repairing, or improving it. Nothing has yet been done except to partition it, so as to separate the junior from the upper part of the school. There is a moderately sized playground adjoining. Between 50 and 60 boys were present at the time of my visit, 17 of whom were pay boys, 30 Vincent scholars, and 7 boarders. The number of the Vincent scholars was full; they usually left at about 12 or 13, the other boys at a little later age. The Vincent scholars were taken from the poorest classes in the town.

The upper boys wrote fairly from dictation, and in arithmetic, in the more elementary parts, showed themselves generally well grounded; eight or nine of them had a moderate acquaintance with decimals and fractions. In algebra three boys, (there were others, who I was informed were absent,) did some simple equations correctly, one, the master's son, could do quadratics. This same boy construed Cornelius Nepos to me fairly for his age, (14). Three others had commenced Latin grammar. The reading of the middle part of the school was not very intelligent or intelligible, and very little was known about geography or history. The reading of the junior boys was moderately good.

The master holds a Government certificate for mathematics and Latin, and was master of the Redruth National School. He had the misfortune to lose his right arm some years back. He had the reputation of being a good teacher at Redruth, and brought 8 boarders with him on his appointment to Fowey, where he has been $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. He seems a laborious and painstaking man, but the numbers of the school are a heavy tax upon his energies. He is alone assisted by one of his late pupils, a very young man. He is desirous of raising the respectability of the school, which he thinks can be best done by getting boarders, for whom he charges 16*l.* to 21*l.*, according as they may be weekly or quarterly boarders. In his present house, which is a private one, and at some distance from the schoolroom, he has accommodation for 16. He has been successful in preparing boys for the Keyham examinations and elsewhere, and is anxious to send in candidates for the university local examinations. At one time he had several private pupils whom he taught out of school hours. Some difference of opinion arose between himself and the trustees as to the terms on which this arrangement should be permitted, and he has discontinued taking them.

The existence of this school interferes with any attempt to establish a national school for boys or girls in the parish. There is no school for girls beyond an infant school, kept up by the exertions and under the active superintendence of the wife of the vicar.

The school requires new and improved school buildings, and additional teaching power, which is too weak for the numbers actually attending, or for the character of the instruction contemplated. Although individual boys were learning Latin, Euclid, and algebra, yet the general character of the education as given to the whole school was very elementary.

Some, however, of the trustees also think that it is very questionable whether the school can be ever rendered thoroughly efficient as long as the 30 Vincent scholars, taken from the very poorest classes of society, are associated with the rest of the school. Their presence deters the more respectable portion of the middle classes from using the school, and I express the belief of some of the resident and most active trustees, that instead of one, two separate boys' schools are required to carry out the intention of the scheme. I add in his own words the opinion of a resident trustee who has given great attention to, and has had large experience in these matters. "I am persuaded," he says, "that the attempt "to combine the two kinds of education, upper and lower, does "not nor can work well. In some sort the 80*l.*, or at any rate "50*l.* of that sum, are thrown away. I should desire to see "Vincent's school a separate concern, under a master who should "receive the income arising from the estate purchased with "Vincent's 500*l.* I would then have a second school, to which "the better class tradesmen, professional men, and gentlemen "might send their boys: under the present system all these boys "are sent off to boarding schools, it being inexpedient that they "should mix with the free boys on Vincent's foundation. If the "present Commission would do anything for us, I should rejoice. "Our endowment released from Vincent's clog, would secure to "us a pick of good men, of such a class that I could myself send "my own little fellows. But if nothing can be done without "going to Chancery, the very idea is more than enough. Without "official interference and a radical change of some sort, we cannot "expect to see the school other than it is."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 460, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription, 10 Nov. 1692, John Treffry, by deed, 21 Jan. 1692, gave house and garden and meadow adjoining in Fowey subject to a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum to himself and his representatives. Shadrack Vincent, by will, 31 Dec. 1692, directed that 500*l.* should be laid out in land, and accordingly an estate known as New House in St. Veep was purchased with this bequest, 6 April 1782. Some deeds in custody of receiver.

School Property.—Land forming Vincent's endowment, 45A., 3R., 38P., let at 45*l.* a year; Treffry's about ¾ acre. By scheme for management of amalgamated charities known as the Town Lands charity (a), the Free School (as above), John Treffry's charity (b), and Nicholas Sawle's charity (c). 80*l.* a year to be paid to master of this school, and 5 guineas for examiner and prizes, both liable to abatement if funds prove insufficient, and to increase if there be a surplus. Revenues of Town Lands (a) charity, John Treffry's charity, (b) and Nicholas Sawle's charity (c) under provisions of scheme. Average annual income of school (from these endowments) 80*l.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. No residence for master, who rents one well adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For good and benefit of all corporation in general, which consists of parish as well as town, and for the particular advantage of the

(a) Given for relief of poor of town and parish, reparations of church, maintenance of town's bulwarks and other fortifications therein, and to and for use, profit, and commodity of town and parish (Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., part i. 450).
(b) Left at disposal of mayor and corporation. (Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part i. 460.)
(c) Legacy of 200*l.* given for bread for 12 poor persons. (Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part i. 460).

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS for 3¼ years, viz., 9th April 1863 to 9th July 1866.

	From 9th April 1863 to 4th May 1864.			From 4th May 1864 to 9th Oct. 1865.			From 9th Oct. 1865 to 9th July 1866.		
RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances brought forward	3	12	0¾	21	2	2½	10	14	4½
Rent of New House Estate	45	0	0	67	10	0	33	15	0
Do. of house property, including three small fields	201	3	7	238	15	8	103	13	0
Sundries	–	–	–		3	0	–	–	–
Reduced 3 per cents on Income Tax recovered on appeal, and placed by Rev. J. Kempe in the funds	31	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends on 73*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*	9	17	2	4	7	8	2	3	10
	£290	18	5¾	331	18	6¼	150	6	2¾
EXPENDITURE.									
Insurance, tithes, rates, and taxes	3	15	5	4	0	8	2	17	1½
Interest on debt (700*l.* at 5*l.* per cent.)	33	19	7	68	7	11	–	–	–
Repairs of houses	32	18	1	35	4	5½	51	9	9½
Do. of church	71	4	0	16	3	10	14	16	2
Receiver and clerk (less Income Tax), and other expenses of management	15	3	0	15	6	10	7	16	8
Law expenses on appointing new trustees	11	2	0	45	6	8	–	–	–
Tradesmen's bills and sundries	16	12	1	23	16	0	3	16	11
Advertising, stationery, and books	5	1	10	–	–	–	1	16	4
Master's salary (80*l.*), less half head money and Income Tax	63	12	1	89	7	9	48	1	1
Cleaning school and coals for schoolroom	4	8	10	7	2	6	1	10	0
Bread for three years at 8*l.* 10*s.*	8	10	0	12	15	0	4	5	0
Income Tax	3	9	4½	3	12	6	2	1	8
Totals of expenditure in each account	269	16	3½	321	4	1½	138	10	9
Balances in hand at each of the three accounts	21	2	2½	10	14	4¾	11	15	5¾
	£290	18	5¾	331	18	6¼	150	6	2¾

landlords, for increasing rents of their houses, as well for benefit and convenience of all neighbouring gentry that desire their children may be educated near them (ancient document belonging to late corporation of Fowey). For instructing 30 poor male children of Fowey and the adjacent places (Vincent's will). 30 poor boys whose parents are resident in Fowey, in the immediate neighbourhood, to be educated free of all charge whatsoever, such boys to be called "Vincent's scholars" and to be nominated by trustees. Over and above free boys, all boys of age of seven years and upwards whose parents, &c. are resident in Fowey, of good character and not afflicted with any offensive or infectious disease, admissible on payment of 2*s.* a quarter, if sons of labourers, fishermen, or journeymen, or if of persons above that rank on payment of 10*s.* a quarter if under 10 years of age, if above 10 and under 12 15*s.* a quarter, or if above 12 20*s.* a quarter. Fees to be applied first in defraying school expenses not otherwise provided for by scheme, and residue to be divided equally between master and general account of charity. Girls to pay not less than 2*d.* or more than 1*s.* a week (scheme, A.D. 1856).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—30 free boys to be taught Church Catechism, principles of Christian religion, mathematics, algebra, navigation, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and such languages and other arts and sciences as to trustees seem expedient. Master to give to more advanced boys, whose parents desire the same, instruction in Latin and Greek. In girls' school principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, sewing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, biography, history, singing, and needlework, and such other branches of education as trustees direct; every girl to be taught to mend and make her own clothes (scheme, A.D. 1856).

Government and Masters.—Scheme (for charities of Fowey, established by Court of Chancery, 25 July 1856.

Trustees: 12 persons resident in parish or within 10 miles thereof; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint masters. Vacancies in board filled by appointment of Charity Commission.

Head master must be of Church of England; allowed to take 25 boarders; may not hold other employment without written consent of majority of trustees. Removed by resolution of two-thirds of trustees present at special meeting called for that purpose on requisition in writing signed by three trustees and whereat half trustees are present; provided such resolution be entered on minutes and signed by trustees voting for same; provided also such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval.

State of Boys' School in Second Half-year of 1867.

[Owing to the deficiency of funds the girls' school is in abeyance.]

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Two. Head master certificated. Assistant appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—53, including 30 Vincent Scholars, who pay nothing. Non-foundationers pay, according to age, 2*l.*, 3*l.*, or 4*l.* a year.

Boarders.—7 in head master's house. Hours of rising 6 a.m., bed 9 p.m.

Instruction, Dicipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read. 7 boys learn Latin, 9 French, 16 Euclid or algebra, 6 mensuration, 24 history, geography, and English composition, 18 English grammar, 30 reading, 54 writing. All learn arithmetic. All attend prayers; prayers taken from Prayer Book. Religious instruction given by vicar every Tuesday.

Punishments: corporal, by head master only, before whole school.

Promotion regulated by examination. Examination held yearly by trustees.

Playground about half an acre, adjoining the school, open to all.

No boy in university.

School open 44 weeks in the year. School time 30 hours a week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

*Wm. Davis, retired Captain Royal Marines and Major in the Army, Fowey Place.
Rev. E. J. Treffry, D.C.L., Fowey, J.P.
W. Rashleigh, Esq., Point Neptune, Fowey, J.P.
Rev. Geo. Hext, B.D., Vicarage, St. Veep.
R. Foster, Esq., the Castle, Lostwithiel, J.P.
Mr. R. Rogers, Yeoman, Trenant, near Fowey.
Ex-officio—Rev. Handfield N. Purcell, Vicarage, Fowey.
*Honble. George Matthew Fortescue, Boconnoc, near Lostwithiel, J.P.
*Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., Prideaux, near St. Blazey, J.P.
*Sir Charles B. Graves Sawle, Bart., Penrice, near St. Austell, J.P.
*Thos. J. Agar Robartes, Esq., M.P., Lanhydrock, near Bodmin, J.P.
*Nichs. Kendall, Esq., M.P., Pelyn, near Lostwithiel, J.P.

N.B.—All the Names marked thus * are original Trustees, and only surviving ones, first appointed by the Court of Chancery under the Scheme A.D. 1856.

Clerk to Trustees and Receiver:
Mr. Wm. Lowry, Lloyd's agent.

Head Master:
William Tonkin.

Helston Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

Nothing, apparently, is known about the foundation of the grammar school at Helston, except that it has existed time out of mind. To the pen of Derwent Coleridge, a former master, is due the following inscription, recording the endowment, and alluding to the uncertainty, of the foundation of the school:

"Schola Grammatica Hellestonensis
Annuo xx marcarum multis jam antea sæculis
aucta reditu,
nomen fundatoris nullis ut videtur
monumentis prodidit:
ignotum debitâ veneratione prosequamur."

The Corporation are the patrons of the school, and in their advertisement for a master, on the occasion of a vacancy in 1865, fixed the terms of the school as follows:

Boarders, 40 guineas a year.
Day boarders, 15 guineas.
Day scholars, 8 and 10 guineas, according to age.

The advertisement went on to say "that in place of strictly "classical instruction, it was proposed to afford those who were "not intended for the universities, nor a learned profession, such "an education as would fit them for the middle class or Govern- "ment competitive examinations, or fit them to embark in any "commercial pursuit.

"That there was an excellent house, school, and premises, "which the corporation kept in repair.

"That the late master was a bachelor and had no boarders, "but it was believed a large number might be ensured of both "boarders and day boys by judicious management."

In answer to this advertisement the present head master applied for and was elected to the vacant post. He was scholar of his college, and twelfth wrangler at Cambridge.

The master's house is large, but old and rambling, the domestic offices small and inconvenient, and a ruinous thatched building communicating with and joined on to the house forms part. A large annual outlay is required to keep the habitable part in repair. The schoolroom is a more modern building, handsome and substantially built of granite in 1825, and capable of holding 50 boys, and over it are dormitories in which, and in other rooms of the house, 30 boarders could be accommodated. A small and well selected library belongs to the school, open to boarders freely and to others on payment of 10*s.* a year. A small playground and the master's garden adjoin. The school premises altogether stand on about half an acre of ground. The schoolroom building and the master's house are vested in two different sets of trustees, those of the house holding it in trust for the master of the grammar school. The corporation profess that, except as to having the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

appointment of master and the alleged liability to pay him 20 marks yearly, they have no further necessary connection with the school.

An exhibition of 16*l.* a year founded by a lady in 1856, tenable for three years at either university, is attached to the school, 500*l.* having been left to be invested in the funds for that purpose. A silver medal has been also given yearly by Mr. Rogers of Penrose, for proficiency in classics, and a small sum is given by the corporation for prizes.

At this school, when I visited it, there were 13 boys, of whom 3 were boarders. They were the sons of the upper section of tradesmen and professional men, none of them older than 14. Many had not been much more than a year, several less, at the school, and they also were only just returned from a ten days Michaelmas holiday. I saw their work, therefore, under considerable disadvantage. The eight upper boys I examined in the first part of the Latin Delectus, which they had done before their Michaelmas holiday; they had forgotten most of it, but they parsed some words fairly, and though their knowledge of Latin grammar was elementary, yet it was accurate as far as it went. Only one boy had begun Greek. In arithmetic they were not far advanced; few of them understood decimals, and only one could do the rule of three. I had a difficulty in making many of them do notation. In quite the early parts of arithmetic they seemed familiar with the improved methods of working sums. Their writing from dictation was good, and they were fairly progressing in French, which all learned and which was taught by the head master himself.

The head master is the curate at the parish church. He has two private pupils who do not go into the school. A lady assists him in teaching the younger boys, who come to him at about nine years of age.

The corporation, as a body, do not take much interest in the school. Some of them regard it as a burden on their backs, which they would be glad to shake off, and voices are heard complaining that the town should be taxed to keep the grammar school in repair (which the corporation, it is said, have voluntarily undertaken to do out of the corporate funds) for the support of a school which is of no use to the great majority of the rate-payers. The repairs of the school are said to have amounted to 500*l.* in 10 years.

When the present head master came, he issued a prospectus stating "that the school would be re-opened as a middle class "school." The course of study was to include "besides classics, "mathematics, English and modern languages, mechanical draw- "ing, and that part of physical science bearing on mining and "agricultural pursuits."

The notion which the majority of the people of Helston entertain as to the meaning of middle-class education, however, differs altogether from that of the head master both as to the payments they are willing to make, and the subjects of instruction they

require for their children. They are not disposed to pay 10 guineas a year. Several cheaper commercial schools exist in the town. The grammar school, which in the days of Coleridge and Jessopp was full and flourishing, has suffered also in reputation from the misconduct of some of its previous head masters. It has had no less than 11 head masters within 30 years. The school only seemed popular with that small portion of the inhabitants of Helston who were professional men of limited incomes. Those who could afford to do so, sent their sons out of the county to be educated. The few tradesmen who now send their sons to the school, are influenced by other considerations than a mere approval of the kind of education given.

There are no free boys at the school, but the corporation claim the right of sending two.

Some years since, the principal actors being still alive, a commercial school was established and built by subscription on ground given by the Duke of Leeds. It is a commodious room, 50 feet by 20. Here a large school was conducted, and here, twice a week, the boys of the grammar school were sent down to be indoctrinated in "commercial knowledge." The master of this school is said to have displeased the governing body by the vote he gave at the election of a member of Parliament, and as he refused to resign, or give up the premises, possession was obtained in his absence, and his furniture ejected through the windows. The party who took his side immediately built him another school in a different part of the town, where he continued his functions as schoolmaster. Not unnaturally, under these circumstances, both schools soon became defunct. The original room is now let for other purposes, at a rent which suffices to keep it in repair, and pay the interest of a debt on the building.

Politics still run high at Helston, and the want of unanimity in the corporation as to their treatment of the grammar school must mainly be attributed to this cause. One party considers the taxation of the inhabitants to repair the school as unjust and immoral, another is in favour of supporting it, and I fear that the mere abstract merits of the case are not always considered with that unbiased calmness which the subject requires.

Should the school rise in numbers, it is hardly possible that the master could rightly combine the duties of curate with the care of boys. At present the small number of boys and small endowment justify the arrangement.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 426, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown.

School Property.—Fixed annual income 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by mayor and town council who also keep schoolhouse and premises in repair.

Site confined. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

One exhibition of 16*l.* for three years tenable at Oxford or Cambridge; preference to sons of clergymen. Electors, mayor and town council, and head master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—Stated to be for the education of boys only.
Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None known.
Government and Masters.—Master appointed by mayor and town council.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master graduate of Cambridge in Holy Orders. Total income from endowment, fees, profits of boarders, and other sources 170*l.* Assistants appointed by head master.

Day Scholars.—Thirteen, sons of professional men, tradesmen, &c.; from distances up to four miles; pay for fires 5*s.*, library 10*s.*, general work, under 12, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 12, 10*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four [in 1867 one]: one a private pupil. Three meals a day, sometimes four. Meat twice. Terms for board 40 guineas. Laundress, 4*l.* 4*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 900 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for languages and mathematics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction by reading twice a week Bible and Bible history in class. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions, by marks, by examination, and by progress ascertained during school hours.

Examination at Christmas by head master, at Midsummer by old pupils who have distinguished themselves at universities and friends of head master's, Prizes given by corporation and silver medal for classics by a gentleman.

Punishments: by cane, publicly.

Playground a little more than 425 square yards. Boarders allowed to walk out in daytime at their discretion.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week.

Trustees:
Mayor and Council of Helston.

Head Master:
Rev. H. N. Grimley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Surgeon - -	Helston.	1	Widow of Clergyman	Cambridge.
2	Auctioneer - -	Do.	2	Clergyman - -	S. Stythians, 8 miles distant.
3	Solicitor - -	Do.			
4	Manager of a Ballarat Mine.	Rosevear (3 miles off).	3	Do. - -	Do.
5	Brewer - -	Helston.			
6	Trading Company's Manager.	Gweek (3 miles off).			
7	Manager of Bank -	Helston.			
1	Solicitor - -	Helston.			
2	Manager of a Bank	Do.			
3	Draper - -	Do.			
4	Grocer - -	Do.			
5	Watchmaker -	Do.			
6	Surgeon - -	Do.			

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The subjects taught and books used in the highest class are:—*Religious knowledge* (Maclear's O. T. History and Bible). *Greek* (Arnold's First Greek Book; Greek Grammar). *Latin* (Kennedy's Latin Grammar; Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book; Valpy's Delectus; Horace. *French* (Havet's Grammar of French Grammars; Perrin's Tables; Gil Blas; Ahn's French Poetry Book). *Arithmetic* (Barnard Smith's Arithmetic). *Book-keeping* (Chamber's Book-keeping). *Mathematics* (Todhunter's Euclid; Todhunter's Algebra). *History* (Collier's British Empire; Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Greece; Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Rome). *Geography* (Anderson's Geography). *English grammar* (Morell's English Grammar). *English literature* (Collier's English Literature).

Subjects taught in second class are.—*Religious knowledge* (Bible). *French* (Ahn's First French Book). *Arithmetic* (Barnard Smith's). *History* (Collier's British Empire). *Geography* (Anderson's). *English grammar* (M'Leod's). *Reading* (Butter's Spelling; Nelson's Series of Junior Readers).

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LAUNCESTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The grammar school of "Dunheved, otherwise Launceston," the borough of which, up to the Reform Act of 1832, returned four members to Parliament, is a very old foundation dating from the reign of Henry VII.

It was originally founded at a village 10 miles from Launceston, called S. Mary Week, by Dame Percival, herself the daughter of parents in humble circumstances there; and who, according to a romantic story, married Sir John Percival, Lord Mayor of London, in 1499.

By reference to extracts from records in the Record Office, to which I had access through the kindness of Mr. Lawrence, one of the trustees, it appears that this lady founded a chantry at S. Mary Week for a priest for ever, not only to pray for her soul in the parish of S. Mary Week, but also to teach children freely in a school founded by her not far from the church, and to receive for his yearly stipend 12*l.* 6*s.*; for a manciple or usher under the said schoolmaster, who was to receive for his living 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; and for a laundress, who was to have for reward for washing the clothes of the said master and manciple, 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. Any surplus income was to go to keep an obit for her, yearly, in the parish church.

The grammar school became famous; and the principal persons of Devon and Cornwall sent their sons there to be educated.

In the reign of King Edward VI., commissioners report that the school at S. Mary Week was in a state of decay, and that Launceston was a very meet place to teach children their grammar, and to preach and set forward the Word of God to the people. The school was accordingly removed there, and the stipends ordered by the founder were duly paid. A further certificate in the reign of Edward VI. states that a stipendiary priest was appointed to celebrate within the Church of S. Mary Magdalene at Launceston, and to teach children grammar, who was to be a well learned man for the education of youth in the Latin tongue, and to have for his salary 6*l.* over and above the pension of 10*l.* paid out of the possessions of the late monastery of Launceston. It may have been that there were thus two foundations which were united at Launceston; at all events, for many years after the removal of the school from S. Mary Week, the grammar school was held in a house adjoining the Church of S. Mary Magdalene. Queen Elizabeth endowed the school with the net yearly sum of 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in lieu, apparently, of all other payments, which was charged on the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, and which is now paid by the Inland Revenue Commissioners of Her present Majesty. In addition to this endowment now paid by the Queen, is the sum of 10*l.* a year, charged by Geo. Baron in 1685 on land in Surrey, and paid to the master

of the grammar school for teaching 10 poor boys, preference being given to the testator's own kindred. The owner of the estate nominates the boys; at present there are six, and they pay a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year each to the master for learning other subjects not contemplated by the founder.

The old schoolroom was sold and pulled down in 1835, and the present site bought by the corporation, who were the patrons of the school and appointed the master. The new schoolroom was a building unfit for its purpose, and by the indefatigable exertions of the present head master, who surrendered part of his income from the endowment to raise the necessary funds, and with the aid of some subscriptions, the present schoolroom was built in 1861. It is a handsome building, and a well-proportioned, spacious, and well ventilated room, with a class room adjoining. The desks and furniture are well arranged, and suitable. Adjoining is a small playground, part of which is fitted up as a gymnasium. The master's house is hard by, a tolerably comfortable modern house, with accommodation for boarders varying according to the size of the master's own family; at present he has room for about eight.

The school consisted of 27 boys, all day boys, of whom 25 were present when I visited it. The upper boys were reading Cæsar and Virgil, and construed and understood the former creditably. A few had begun Greek, but had a very elementary knowledge of it. Two had begun algebra, and a few could do fractions; several of them did simple sums correctly. Their knowledge of geography was small. All the school learn French, taught by the head master himself, and the upper part of it translated fairly some French from an exercise book they had been doing during the half year. Their writing from dictation was satisfactory, four having no mistakes, and five only one or two. Some of them were fairly acquainted with the English grammar. Many of them practised music so as to assist in the choir of S. Thomas Church, but this was work done out of school hours. The boys were principally taken from the sons of the chief tradesmen of the town, interspersed with a few professional men's and farmer's sons; a few also were boys in humbler circumstances. The age of the 17 upper boys ranged from 12 to 16½; the boys in the lower class averaged 9 years old each. Two of the scholars had just passed the university local examination at Exeter. The boys generally left young, often at 13; and some boys of the upper class went hence to Uppingham and Marlboro' and other large schools.

The head master was elected in 1849. The school seems to have given the patrons some anxiety during the present century. For many years it ceased to exist, and in 1849 was reduced to six boys. The present head master had been elected by the ratepayers in vestry to the incumbency of S. Thomas, a parish in the borough, of which they are the patrons, and he applied for the head-mastership which was vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kendall. The council of the borough elected him on the express condition "that he "would resign the school in the event of its proving a failure "after the expiration of five years, such failure to be determined

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"by two graduates of the university, appointed one by the council, "one by Mr. Clarke," and "that the council would not guarantee "any kind of repairs to the school-house or school-room." The provisions of this clause, happily, have not been called into requisition, although it might be wished that the career of the school had been more successful.

The income of the master was formerly increased by the voluntary payment of 14*l.* a year by the Duke of Northumberland, then the owner of large estates in the neighbourhood. This has been withheld by the present owner of the estates. The head master has himself increased the value of the endowment partly by his exertions in obtaining contributions, and partly by contributing himself towards the rebuilding of the school, and by the additional accommodation he has made at the master's residence. He is assisted in the school by a gentleman who acts as mathematical master, to whom he pays 75*l.* a year, and who occasionally acts as curate at two churches in the parish. The patronage of the school is now, by an order in Chancery in 1859, transferred to eight gentlemen, who are also trustees of the church charities, and who reside in or adjoining to the town. Their powers have not yet been called in action, Mr. Clarke, the head master, having been appointed under the old arrangement. They have no fixed meetings, and the last mention of the grammar school in their minute book was in 1861, when they received a notification from the head master that the school was roofed in; and they cannot be said, up to the present time, to have shown much interest in it.

The success of the school has been doubtless affected by the establishment of county schools at Probus, West Buckland, and elsewhere. Something also is due to local disagreements.*

As a merely local school there is hardly sufficient material in Launceston to support an upper school, and many parents of the existing boys actually prefer the kind of education given at Horwell's (a non-classical school), and keep their children at the grammar school more from a regard for the head master than from a preference for the teaching of the school. They do not appreciate what they call the classical teaching, especially when they find that all they think necessary is to be obtained from three to four guineas a year elsewhere.

In this, as in many other schools, the master's printed terms are only nominal ones, and the sums received are as far below the ostensible ones as they are below the real value of the education offered.

* In illustration of this I may mention that the national school of the three parishes of the borough of Launceston, a large and new building, has been closed for more than six months because two influential gentlemen, being dissatisfied with the management, have withheld their yearly subscription, and sufficient money cannot be raised among the remaining churchmen of the parish to make good the deficiency. The parish is said to be nearly evenly divided between churchmen and dissenters.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 404, A.D. 1837.

Foundation and Endowment.—Endowed by Queen Elizabeth with an annual payment of 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* from Inland Revenue Office. George Baron, by will 9 Oct. 1685, gave 10*l.* per annum charged upon manor of Paris Garden in parish of Christchurch, Surrey.

School Property.—Annual income from endowment 26*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose; head master's house has accommodation for eight boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 10 poor boys (Baron's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by trustees. Vacancies in Board of Trustees filled by appointment of Charity Commission.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. of Oxford in Holy Orders; vicar of parish in which school is situated. Total income from endowment 26*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* besides hose. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—24 [30 in Nov. 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; sons of higher class tradesmen, professional men, and farmers; all from within 20 minutes walk; pay for French, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing, 1*l.* 1*s.*; general work: foundationers, 2*l.* 2*s.*; non-foundationers (including classics) under 12, 6*l.* 6*s.*; above 12, 8*l.* 8*s.* (without classics) under 12, 4*l.* 4*s.*; above 12, 6*l.* 6*s.* Attendance on Sunday voluntary.

Boarders.—None at present [Two in Nov. 1867]. Terms: under 12, 30 guineas; under 15, 35 guineas; above 15, 40 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School variously classified according to subjects. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career or special disqualification for any part of school work. Religious instruction in scripture history twice a week. Collects from various sources, before and after school.

Promotions by examination at end of half-year.

Examination weekly and half-yearly by masters and others. Prizes given by head master and to foundationers by gentleman who nominates them.

Punishments: impositions and extra work; caning for flagrant offences only; the last publicly and by head master only.

Playground: irregular in shape, 80 feet by 40 in some places.

Few boys gone to any university within the last five years, several to public schools.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1866).

Charles Gurney, Trebursye near Launceston.
Northmore Herle Pierce Lawrence, Launceston.
Rev. George Buckmaster Gibbons, Launceston.
Dr. Henry Pethick.
John Ching.
William Richard Derry.
Richard Kingdom Frost.
William Prockter.
} Must be churchwardens.*

Clerk to Trustees:
J. L. Cowlard.

Head Master:
Rev. Samuel Childs Clarke.

* Qy. Churchmen.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CORNWALL.—LAUNCESTON.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	St. Stephen's by Launceston.	Five minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 2	Builder - -	St. Thomas, Launceston.	Close by.
,, ,, - 3	Retired from business.	St. Stephen's, do.	Ten minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 4	Organist - -	Launceston -	Five do.
,, ,, - 5	Retired Sergeant	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman - -	Same as 1 -	Same as 1.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Pennygillam, Launceston.	Twenty minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 8	Cabinet Maker -	Launceston -	Ten minutes.
,, ,, - 9	Ironmonger - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Saddler - -	St. Thomas -	Close by.
,, ,, - 2	Ironmonger - -	Launceston -	Five minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Lawyer's Clerk -	St. Thomas, Launceston.	Close by.
,, ,, - 5	Builder - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman - -	St. Stephen's, Launceston.	Five minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	St. Thomas, Launceston.	Close by.
,, ,, - 9	Engine Driver -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Retired from business.	St. Stephen's, Launceston.	Five minutes' walk.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Several boys have passed within the last few years the Oxford Middle Class Examinations, but we are far away from a centre, so that parents (for the most part not wealthy) do not care to be at the expense of sending their sons. Pupils have also passed the examination for Law and Physic.

Table B.—School Instruction.

	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
							hours.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	24	4	—	7	—	2	½	2	3	
Greek	1	—	—	—	—	4	„			
Latin	17	4	—	—	—	5	„	3	4	
French	23	—	2*l.* 2*s.*	—	—	5	„	3	4	
Arithmetic	24	4	—	—	—	4	„	1	3	
Book-keeping	10	—	—	—	—					
Mensuration, and Surveying.	12	—	—	—	—	1	„	—	1	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	24	4	—	—	—	5	„	4	7	
History	24	4	—	—	—	3	„	—	3	
Geography	24	4	—	—	—	4	„	3	4½	
English Grammar.	24	4	—	—	—	3	„	2	3½	
English Composition.	24	4	—	—	—	1	„	1	1½	
Reading	24	4	—	—	—	1*	„			
Writing	24	—	—	—	—	5	„	—	2½	
Music	All sing.									
Drawing	24	—	1*l.* 1*s.*	—	—		„	—	1	
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	1	„	—	—	

The second class contains 7 boys of the average age of 14 years, and the lowest class 6 boys of the average age of 10 years. The second class do nearly the same work as the first class; and so does the lowest, except as regards Latin and mathematics.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HORWELL'S SCHOOL, in ST. STEPHEN'S by LAUNCESTON.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

John Horwell, said to have been once a poor boy resident in St. Stephen's by Launceston, by will in 1707 left 30*l.* a year to maintain six poor boys, sons of poor parishioners of that parish, 6*l.* a year to clothe them, and 5*l.* to a poor widow for looking after them; and 3*l.* for a schoolmaster to teach them to read and write. These directions do not seem to have been followed, and in a suit in Chancery in 1820, it appears that the representatives of the original feoffees, of whom the Duke of Northumberland was the chief, were held chargeable with accumulations amounting to nearly 8,000*l.*

With part of this sum a commodious school house and schoolroom adjoining were built, and with the residue, 6,422*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* three per cent. consolidated stock was purchased, and forms the permanent endowment of the charity.

A general scheme for the school was also sanctioned.

Out of the yearly income the master receives 35*l.* for salary, 72*l.* 16*s.* for the board and maintenance of six boys, 2*l.* for school fire, and 6*l.* in lieu of widow's wages; in all 115*l.* 16*s.* He has no assistant. The boys when they leave, are paid 20*l.* as an apprentice fee, either for binding them to some trade, or for their advancement in some office. The master also, by a private arrangement, receives 10*l.* a year for the education of three poor boys nominated by a neighbouring landowner.

Besides these free boys, he takes day boys and boarders, both of them at moderate charges, fixed by himself; four to six guineas for the former, and 40 guineas for the latter.

32 boys were present when I visited the school. They were made up chiefly of the sons of respectable tradesmen and farmers; the six free boys being socially much the lowest. Two farmers' sons between 18 and 19 attended the school, and took their place amongst the others in the school work. The age of the boys was rather above the average, several being 14.

The work of the school was generally good. No Latin was learned. In arithmetic it was not perhaps very advanced, but it was done quickly and intelligently, if not always quite accurately. The dictation was creditable, the writing fair, and a class of eight boys showed for their age a very considerable and well grounded knowledge of French. Their knowledge of geography was only moderate.

The present master was only appointed last year; the school must not therefore be considered to have yet attained its normal standard.

Besides having had considerable experience in teaching, the master has resided in France and Germany, and himself teaches, as he is well competent to do, both French and German. For this an extra charge is made of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year. He looks forward to taking boarders, of whom at present he has one, but accommodation for 8 or 10.

The trustees are all resident, except one. They selected after much consideration and care, the present master out of more than 100 candidates, and to the manifest interest taken in the school by a leading member of their body, as well as to the active discharge of his duties by the master himself, must be attributed in a great measure the successful revival of this school, which had declined to only five, besides the six free boys.

The school is popular in the town, and in accordance with the wish of the trustees and master, aims to give a solid education to the middle class of society.

The playground is small, and there is no covered place for wet weather, but it is in contemplation to enlarge and improve it.

It would be desirable also to give the foundationers separate beds, though this arrangement does not seem the custom in these parts for boys of this class. The dress worn by them, the founder only requiring that it shall be all of one colour, might be improved without being abolished.

The election of the boys is by the ratepayers in vestry. I believe this power would more properly be exercised by the trustees, though no complaint can be made of the present nominations, which are literally of the very poor parishioners, according to the directions of the founder.

It would be in accordance with the wish of the trustees that the selection of foundationers should not rest alone on the claims of poverty, but that some kind of competition should be required on entrance, or at all events that there should be some examination. One of the present free boys, the last elected, could only just read the most simple English, which throws an unfair burden on the time of the master. As fast as the school makes its ground sure, there is every disposition on the part of the trustees to meet its wants and develope its capacities; and should the school increase in the numbers of its boarders and day boys, the mode of electing the free boys, and the class of boys elected, will have to come under revision.

No one can wish that the founder's injunction should be so literally followed that only six poor boys should be fed, clothed, and educated with the unexpected accumulations of his bounty.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part 1, p. 409, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Horwell, by will, 6th May 1707, gave an annual sum of 30*l.* for maintenance of six poor boys, further annual sum of 6*l.* for their clothing, further yearly sum of 5*l.* to a poor widow of parish for looking after the poor boys, and a further annual sum of 3*l.* for a schoolmaster for teaching the boys to read and write, and directed that at expiration of seven years from their admission boys should be apprenticed, and that all sums of money of which he should die possessed, should be put out at interest, and that two year's interest should be applied towards erecting proper buildings, &c., and that remaining interest should be applied to the above-mentioned charitable uses. Deeds among records of Court of Chancery.

School Property.—Consists of a dwelling house, yard, and garden, containing a quarter of an acre, and 6,527*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* consols. Average annual income from endowment 190*l.* gross, 166*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site very well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of six poor boys, all sons of poor parishioners, three to be chosen by nearest of founder's relations inhabiting parish, and the other three by minister, churchwardens, and parishioners; no boy to be entitled under seven years of age, nor to enjoy for more than seven years (founder's will). In case there be no relations inhabiting parish, all boys to be chosen by minister, churchwardens, and parishioners (scheme, A.D. 1821).

Scheme directs apportionment of income after deducting 20*l.* for apprentice fees, as follows:—for maintenance of boys, sixteen-thirtieths; for clothing of boys, six-thirtieths; for attendance of boys, five-thirtieths; for teaching of boys, three-thirtieths.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and writing (founder's will). Reading, writing, and arithmetic (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery 13 March 1821.

Feoffees of town lands, trustees, appoint to fill vacancies in their own body, and appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, Associate of College of Preceptors; allowed to take fourteen boarders; receives from endowment 35*l.* salary; 72*l.* 16*s.* for maintenance of six foundationers; 2*l.* for fires; 6*l.* in lieu of widow's wages.

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* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending 31 Dec. 1865.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Dividends, less agent's charge of 2*l.* 2*s.*	189	14	0
Sale of stock (105*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*)	92	12	2
Maintenance unapplied	5	9	0
Due to agents	19	5	8½
	£307	0	10½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	80	14	5½
Bills for clothing, &c.	29	7	3½
Head master's salary and maintenance, &c. of boys	112	15	9
Do. gratuity	20	0	0
Assistant master	21	0	0
Surgeon	5	0	0
Advertising for master	4	18	6
Remaining instalment to Weeks	7	0	0
Papering rooms	3	0	0
Rates, taxes, and insurance	2	3	8½
Management	21	1	2
	£307	0	10½

Note.—LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to agents	19	5	8½
Draper's bill	18	4	0
Repairs to schoolhouse	46	2	3
	83	11	11½

Day Scholars.—17, from distances up to five, six, or ten miles. Three boys educated gratuitously on a recent foundation. School fees, 4*l.* 4*s.* a year French and German, 2*l.* 2*s.* each.

Boarders.—Ten. Six receive gratuitous board, lodging, and education. Two boys sleep in each bed. Four private boarders. Four meals a day. Meat once; twice a week, twice. No beer allowed. Terms for board and tuition, according to age, 22, 24, 26, and 28 guineas. Rise 6.30 to 7 or 7.30 a.m. Some day boys from a distance lodge in town.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by arithmetic and pure mathematics chiefly, and modern languages subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases, especially to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction confined to Scripture History, except that foundation boys are brought up in accordance with principles of Church of England. Thornton's Family Prayers used.

Promotions by attainments, ascertained by daily inspeetion and occasional examination, also regulated by aptitude of boy to rise in his subjects of study.

Examinations periodically by head master, and half-yearly in presence of trustees and governors by university or other qualified examiners appointed by head master and trustees conjointly. No prizes given, system of rewards being in head master's opinion undesirable.

Corporal punishment by head master only, privately, and as a last expedient. Reasonable impositions may be inflicted by under masters.

Playground far too small. Borough member has promised to add one. Boys not allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a master.

Head master only recently appointed.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 40 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school.

List of Trustees, &c.

Trustees:

William Martyn, St. Stephen's by Launceston.
Rev. Edward Polwhele, St. Stephen's by Launceston.
Charles Gurney, Trebarsye in South Petherwin.
Charles Pearse, Newport, Launceston.
Charles Nations Burt, Newport, Launceston, Saddler.

Head Master:

Richard Reed, A.C.P.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	North Tamerton -	10 miles.
" " - 2	Grocer - -	Launceston -	¼ mile.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	St. Stephen's -	Do.
" " - 4	Stationer - -	Launceston	Do.
" " - 5	Famrer - -	St. Stephen's -	—
" " - 6	Do. - -	St. Stephen's Parish Colliery.	1¼ mile.
" " - 7	Printer, Bookseller	Launceston -	¼ mile.
" " - 8	Solicitor's Clerk -	Do.	—
" " - 9	Smith - -	St. Stephen's -	-
" " - 10	Roadman -	Dutsend - -	¾ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer - -	St. Stephen's -	House.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Tinman - -	Launceston -	—
" " - 4	Shoemaker -	St. Stephen's -	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Carpenter -	Do. - -	—
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Private Gentleman	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Builder - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Werrington -	3 miles.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Lizant - -	5 miles.

Only one boarder in the house at present, son of an agriculturist, of Lizant, Cornwall.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowedge.	27	2	—	*x*	yrs. 12	5	Mins. 45	5	Hrs. 2½	Scriptures *pure et simple.*
French	6	2	10/6 per qrtr.	3	13	10	20	20	3–4	Hall's 1st French Course, French Grammar, Prose Work, France and the French, 12 Chaps. Bible, Proverbs, &c.
Arithmetic	27	3	—	18	13	13	Hr. 1	—	10	Crossly's and Colenso's.
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nesbit.
History	20	1	—	20	13	4	½	4	2	Collier.
Geography	27	2	—	29	13	4	½	4	2	Scottish School Book Association.
English Grammar.	27	2	—	20	13	4	½	4	2	McLeod.
English Composition.	20	1	—	20	13	4	½	4	2	Manuscript Ex. used.
Reading	27	2	—	20	13	8	Mins. 20	—	2½	Bible, English History, and other Books.
Writing	27	1	—	27	12	5	Hr. ½	5	2½	
Other Subjects	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

N.B.—Pupils not contained in Class I. are merely beginners of the most elementary character and their school work is at present simply confined to learning to read and write.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LISKEARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A grammar or Latin school existed in Liskeard up to 1849 for at least 300 years. The Commissioners of Edward VI. report to His Majesty that Liskeard was a "meet place to establish a learned "man to preach God's Word and teach a grammar school." Cash accounts of the borough still exist in which a sum is entered as being paid yearly to a master, in the reign of Elizabeth. The old schoolroom is a long building on the castle hill, now converted into a police station, and belonging to the Duke of Cornwall; in it "Peter Pindar" and Dean Prideaux received their early education, and some of the leading families of the neighbourhood and many of the resident gentry and professional men in the town are old scholars. The master was a clergyman, and in early times seems to have been paid by the borough corporation, and afterwards received 120*l.* a year from the Earl of St. Germans, whose political influence in the borough was supreme before the old Reform Bill, and in return for this payment the Earl nominated certain free boys. For some political reasons this payment was withheld in 1815, and the school, after having been repeatedly suspended between this date and 1849, was finally discontinued in the latter year.

The nearness of Plymouth, the utter absence of any endowment for the master, the desire of parents to send their children farther from home, the dislike of a classical education, have all pressed adversely against the grammar school; and while regret was expressed to me by the mayor and several of the leading inhabitants at its untimely end, and their own personal wish to see it re-established, doubts were also expressed about the possibility of reviving it.

The old grammar school was endowed, as well as the school at Truro, by the will of Dr. Cardew with 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year for prizes. This sum has not been claimed since 1849.

Spacious and handsome schools have just been erected at Liskeard under the superintendence and by the exertion of the vicar, and will be opened next year. The subscriptions have been solicited and obtained only from churchmen, and it is the present intention of the managers to keep the school independent either of Government aid and inspection, or the National Society.

The vicar and certain trustees receive 15*l.* a year from Buller's education fund, an endowment established in 1713 to teach all poor persons' children whatever to write, read, cast accounts, and in the art of navigation, and in the doctrines of the Church of England. Four other schools also receive 15*l.* a year from the same endowment, Saltash, Grampound, Looe, and Penzance; and the Chancery scheme which regulates it, directs the local trustees to provide for the instruction of the children of all poor persons without or within the town, who shall not be able, or shall

profess themselves not well able, to pay for their children's schooling. Power is given to the trustees to vary the kind of instruction with the consent of the bishop; to determine the payments and the number of the scholars; and the master is to be at liberty to take from the friends or parents a small weekly sum in addition.

The vicar, in a paper drawn up for the management of the newly built schools, expresses his wish in reference to this fund. He says "The Liskeard parochial schools were built in 1866 to "carry out the intention of J. Buller, and at the same time to "extend the advantages of education beyond the objects he had "in view, and on a larger scale than his bequest alone would "permit." The managers are thus quite prepared, when the school is at work, to extend the sphere of its operation beyond the poor, taking public feeling as the measure and guide of their proceedings.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PENRHYN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

An old endowment for a grammar school exists at Penrhyn, dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, who granted 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for its support, which was long paid out of the land revenues of the Crown. It has not been paid within the memory of any of those from whom I made inquiries on the spot, there having been no school nor master who could claim it. Both at Penrhyn and the neighbouring town of Falmouth, only two miles distant, are several large private schools, principally established for the middle and lower middle class of society.

I was assured on good authority, that at Penrhyn, and S. Budock, and the neighbourhood, some of the better class of farmers, and the masters of ships, sent their sons to be educated at the National school. At Falmouth, some years ago, several of the resident gentry interested in the shipping trade of the town, subscribed to build school premises, and opened a school on the proprietary system. It began with great success in point of numbers, but soon sank to zero and was shut up. About nine years ago, as a private adventure, a clergyman, a member of the university of Cambridge, leased the schoolroom, and opened a boarding house in Falmouth, and now has a large private school of 70 boys, of whom 60 are day boys, composed almost entirely of the commercial and farming classes of the neighbourhood.

PENZANCE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The history of this school cannot be better given than in the statement which has been prepared by the town clerk:

"The school was founded by resolution of the Corporation of Penzance, passed 26th January 1789, to erect 'a Latin grammar school for the general use and benefit of the 'town and neighbourhood,' and to purchase a piece of ground for that purpose.

"The schoolroom was built and the expenses of site and erection paid out of the corporate funds, and a master was appointed by the then corporation.

"At the time of the passing of the Municipal Act, 1835, the then master, Rev. G. Morris, was in receipt of a stipend from the corporate funds of 50*l.* a year, which was secured to him under the Municipal Act, s. 68, by the bond of the new corporation, for so long as he should retain the appointment.

"He was also in the receipt of the dividends of 100*l.*, left to the Penzance Corporation, and invested in the public funds (now reduced to 3*l.* per cent.), for the use of the master of the Penzance grammar school, by the late Humphry Davy, on condition of the master giving the boys a holiday on his birthday.

"Mr. Morris resigned the mastership at Christmas 1842, shortly after which a new master, Rev. H. Batten, was appointed, but without any stipend from the corporate funds, he being simply allowed the use of the school premises and the dividends on the above 100*l.*

"Mr. Batten gave up the school at Michaelmas 1846, and the premises remained idle until Ladyday 1848, when the corporation granted a lease of them to a private individual for a term of 75 years, at 12*l.* a year, and they were converted by him into a dwelling house.

"The school remained in abeyance until 10th September, 1850, when Rev. T. G. Grylls, who carried on a private classical school in the town, was appointed master of the Penzance grammar school, and the proceeds of Sir H. Davy's legacy were paid over to him as such.

"On 24th September 1850 the rent from the former school premises, which had up to that time gone into the corporate funds, was, by resolution of the council, ordered to be set aside 'as a separate fund until a sufficient sum from other sources shall be obtained to meet it towards providing a new grammar school.' The rent thus accumulated to the extent of 43*l.* 19*s.*, when on 28th September 1852 the rent from the previous Midsummer was ordered to be paid to the master of the grammar school for the time being.

"From that time to the present the mastership has been kept up by successive appointments by the Council, and the rent of the old school premises and proceeds of Sir H. Davy's legacy handed over to him, making together 15*l.* a year.

"Mr. Grylls, when he held the appointment, offered to educate free of charge two boys on the nomination of the council, which offer was accepted, and the present master has increased the number of such free scholarships to three."

At present the master of a private school in the town receives these two payments from the corporation, and teaches gratuitously in return three boys nominated by the corporation, sons of re-

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spectable tradesmen, or men in respectable position, who require assistance. The corporation exercise no sort of control over the master, whose private property the school is, but pay him the before-mentioned sums, partly on the doctrine of *cy près*, and partly because they have always laudably taken an interest in the education of the inhabitants of the town.

The present master educates in an ordinary private house, adapted as best it can be for a school, at terms from four to six guineas a year, 32 boys, chiefly the sons of the upper tradesmen of the town. None learn Greek, but nearly all the school were taught Latin. Some few of the upper boys had begun plane trigonometry and conic sections. French was an extra, and taught to ten boys by a French master, who came for the purpose.

The master sent in boys occasionally to the university local examinations. The boys generally left at 14, some few staying later. Boys came here from the National and Wesleyan schools, and some few went hence to Cheltenham and other large school.

The National and Wesleyan schools at Penzance are both of them large and well conducted. At the former more than 200 were assembled at the time I unexpectedly called. I found there a class of 30 boys, sons of quite an upper stratum of society in the town, clergy, surgeons, captains of mines, &c., who paid two guineas a year, and though they occupied a desk by themselves, and did not mix with their fellows in the playground, were entirely associated with the rest of the school in their ordinary work. A gentleman of position in the town assured me he should not hesitate to send his own son there for elementary teaching. No doubt this arrangement is successful, partly owing to the state of society here, which happily is simple, and not very exclusive, partly, I cannot doubt, owing to the excellence of the teaching.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 445, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By resolution of corporation of Penzance, 26 Jan. 1789, schoolroom built and expenses of site defrayed out of corporation funds, whereout until A.D. 1842 master received salary of 50*l.* per annum. Sir Humphry Davy (who was educated at the school) gave 100*l.* three per cent, reduced, the interest to be paid to schoolmaster upon condition that he should give boys a holiday on the anniversary of his birthday. Deeds in town safe.

School Property.—School premises let on lease for 75 years from 25 March 1848 at a rent of 12*l.* per annum. Average annual income from endowment 15*l.*, whole of which is paid to master of a private school, who in consideration thereof teaches three boys freely.

Objects of Trust.—For the general use and benefit of town and neighbourhood (resolution of corporation).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a Latin grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by corporation.

State of (private) School in Second Half-year of 1864.

N.B.—The school is a private school, but receives three boys without fee in consideration of the amount of the endowment. Its general character is semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Day Scholars.—26 [32 in 1867], sons of gentlemen, clergymen, merchants, farmers, and wealthiest tradesmen; from a radius of a quarter of a mile; pay for French and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each; non-foundationers, under 10 years of age, 4*l.* 4*s.*; above 10, 6*l.* 6*s.* Fires, lights, and stationery, 10*s.* each.

Boarders.—Five (one in 1867): all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms for board according to age (ordinary diet) 25 to 30 guineas, (special diet) 40 to 50 guineas. Hours, 6 to 7 a.m.; 7 to 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and spell, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.

School classified by all subjects grouped together. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Two lessons in the week in Scripture; Church Catechism repeated every morning. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination at Midsummer and Christmas by masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, and rarely corporal punishment; the latter publicly; all by head master only.

No playground at present.

One boy gone to London University within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week.

Trustees:

The Corporation of Penzance, and their Educational Committee.

Clerk to Trustees:

E. H. Rodd, Town Clerk's Office, Penzance

Head Master:

Trimer Bennett.

[*For tables* A. *and* C. *see page* 440.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subsect.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	30	6	—	9	14	2	½	2	6	The Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and the Acts of the Apostles. The Church Catechism and the Morning and Evening Service.	10	12	2	½	2	1	Same as Upper Class -	5	9	2	½	2	1	Books of Genesis and the Gospel of St. Matthew. The Church Catechism.
Latin - -	19	2	—	1	16	6	1	6	6	Cæsar, Book I. - -	8	12	6	1	6	6	Cornelius Nepos. Lives of Alcibiades and Miltiades.	9	10	6	1	6	6	Principia Latina, p. I.
French - -	9	2	42/-	5	13	2	1	2	2	- - - -	4	10	2	1	2	2								
Arithmetic -	30	6	—	9	14	6	1	6	6	Colenso's Arithmetic -	10	12	6	1	6	6	Colenso's Arithmetic -	5	9	6	1	6	6	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Book-keeping -	5	—	—	5	15	4	1	—	4	Book-keeping by Chambers.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	25	5	—	9	14	2	1	2	2	Nesbit's Mensuration -	10	12	2	1	2	2	Nesbit's Mensuration.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	5	—	9	14	6	1½	—	9	*Euclid*, Book VI., IV., and part of III. *Algebra.* Quadratic Equations to Binomial Theorem. *Conic Sections.* The Straight Line, Circle, and Parabola. *Trigonometry.* The higher rules of Plane Trigonometry. *Mechanics.* Statics and Dynamics.	10	12	—	1	—	6	Euclid Book I., 1–24. Algebra to the end of Fractions.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School: Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Statistics of whole School: Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Statistics of whole School: Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject: Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
History	30	6	—	9	14 yrs.	6	½ hrs.	—	1½ hrs.	George I. to Victoria
Geography	30	6	—	9	14	2	½	2	1	Europe and the British Islands.
English Grammar.	30	6	—	9	14	6	¼	6	1½	Allen and Cornwall's Grammar, and Morell's Analysis.
English Literature.	9	2	—	9	14	2	⅝	—	1½	National Society's Class Book of Poetry and Adams on the English Language.
Eng. Comp.	25	5	—	9	14	1	½	—	—	- - - - -
Reading	30	6	—	No stated time is devoted to this subject.						- - - - -
Writing	30	6	—	All Exercises and Mathematical Work, &c. is done on paper.						- - - - -
Drawing	11	1	42/-	11	12	2	1½	—	3	

Subject.	Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject: Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books, used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
History	10	12 yrs.	6	¾ hrs.	—	1½ hrs.	Same as Upper Class
Geography	10	12	2	⅓	2	1	
English Grammar.	10	12	6	¼	6	1½	
English Literature.	10	12	2	¾	—	1½	
Eng. Comp.	10	12	1	½			
Reading	Same as Upper Class.						- - - - -
Writing	Same as Upper Class.						- - - - -
Drawing							

Subject.	Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject: Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
History	5	9 yrs.	6	½ hrs.	—	3 hrs.	Little Arthur's History.
Geography	5	9	3	½	6	1½	
English Grammar.	5	9	3	½	6	1½	
English Literature.							
Eng. Comp.							
Reading	5	9	6	½	6	3	
Writing	5	9	6	½	—	3	
Drawing							

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Lodging - house keeper.	6, Carlson's Buildings.	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Lady of independent means.	Trevear Cottage -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Cashier in Bank -	London and South Western Bank.	Do.
„ „ - 4	Auctioneer, &c. -	Regent Square -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Civil Engineer -	The Cliff - -	200 yards.
„ „ - 6	Merchant - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 7	Hotel keeper -	The Three Tuns Hotel.	¼ mile.
„ „ - 8	Draper - -	The Green Market	Do.
„ „ - 9	Merchant - -	Causeway Head -	Do.
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Market Place -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Market Gardener -	Gulval - -	3 miles.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman - -	North Parade -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 3	Solicitor's Clerk -	Morat Place -	Do.
„ „ - 4	Cashier in Bank -	Alverton - -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Captain of a Vessel	Clarence Terrace	Do.
„ „ - 6	Gentleman - -	Rosevear House -	300 yards
„ „ - 7	Purser and Mine Agent.	Penrose Terrace -	50 yards.
„ „ - 8	Editor of Newspaper	Alverton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 9	Draper - -	The Green Market	Do.
„ „ - 10	Merchant - -	Penrose Terrace -	20 yards.

There are only five boarders.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One boy passed in the 1st class the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

4 boys have passed the Entrance Examination to the Royal College of Surgeons.

1 boy has passed the Cambridge Middle Class Examination, Senior.

1 boy „ „ „ Junior.

4 boys „ Oxford „ „ Junior.

The Head Master can speak only of distinctions gained during the time he has been appointed, viz., 5 years.

Probus Parochial School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

In the reign of James II. a small foundation was made here of a house and 10*l.* a year rentcharge, "for a graduate of arts, or "some one qualified to teach a grammar school; and the heirs "male of the founder were to nominate certain scholars, the pre- "ference to be given to those of the name and family of the founder, "who should be decayed, not exceeding five in number, to be "taught according to the usage and discipline of grammar "schools."

When the present rector first came to the parish, a school existed, the master of which received the 10*l.* a year and occupied the house, the property of the charity. Poor children were taught by him gratuitously; the farmers or wealthier parents made their own terms with him. This school has entirely disappeared and new national schools receiving the Government grant have been, for some years established, the master of which occupies the house of the old foundation; and the 10*l.*, augmented by some further sums from a charity in the parish, also founded by the founder of the grammar school, so as now to amount to 50*l.* a year, are paid to the trustees of the general fund for the national schools. The master is also permitted to occupy a garden, about one eighth of an acre, by the trustees of the last-named charity without paying rent. This national school seemed well conducted. The reading and summing of the boys, and writing from dictation, were all very creditable, and would contrast favourably with some other schools I visited. The order and discipline was markedly good. There was an attendance of 60 to 70 boys, all of whom, with but few exceptions, were the children of quite poor parents. A large number of girls were also taught in the same room. The attendance was irregular, although a prize for regular attendance had been instituted. Without entering upon the question as to whether the change may be a desirable one or not, it is clear that the kind of education now given at this national school is not that contemplated by the founder when he required the master to be a graduate, and the children to be taught according to the use and discipline of a grammar school.

In the village of Probus, at the sole expense of a private gentleman, a clergyman, a school has been established, and good accommodation has been provided for boys of the farming and trading class. Although intended to be self-supporting, it was not instituted with a view to profit. Two of the present masters are in orders, and take parochial duty in the parish or in villages close by. There were 37 boys there, of whom 30 were boarders. The numbers have fluctuated considerably. It was founded in 1853, has accommodation for 80 boarders, and has had as many as 65 boys. All the details of the school buildings and accommodation are carefully arranged. Nearly the whole of the boys were taught Latin; French was an extra, but 20 out of 35 boys

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were learning it in 1866. From an analysis made a short time ago, out of 208 boys 52 had been farmers' sons, 63 sons of parents in mercantile life, the rest sons of professional men. The terms were 30 guineas for boarders; which can leave but a very small margin for profit after payment of necessary expenses.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. i. 474).

Foundation and Endowment.—William Williams, by deed 4 July, 4 Jas. II., in performance of commands and will of John Williams, and in full discharge of sums of 2*l.* per annum bequeathed by him to be paid to a schoolmaster, gave a house and garden, and also a rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum for school, and master.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 10*l.* a year. Buildings and site (not connected with Williams's gift but belonging to the parish) good.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing five boys (founder's name and kindred to be preferred) free, according to the usage and discipline of grammar schools.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Feoffees of Williams's charity, and parochial clergy, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise control over the admission and expulsion of boys, studies, discipline, and control of examination. Master to be certificated. Feoffees elect to supply vacancies in their own body.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—An elementary school under Government inspection.

Master.—One certificated, receives 10*l.* per annum from endowment, and a Government grant.

Day Scholars.—95: sons of tradesmen and farm labourers, from distances up to two miles; pay 4*d.* per week tradesmen; 2*d.* per week, farm labourers; no extra charges. Attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No entrance qualification.

School classified separately for each group of subjects. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed daily by a prayer from Bowdler's Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Examinations twice yearly, by H.M. inspector or the diocesan inspector.

Punishments: keeping in and public corporal punishment.

Playgrounds: two, 100 feet by 70 feet each, adjoining the school; marbles, tops, and running games played; master always present and sometimes joins in the games. No gymnasium. Drilling taught.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Mr. Tresawnd,
Mr. Doble,
Mr. Weekes,
} Probus.

Manager:

Rev. R. W. Barnes, Vicar of Probus.

Head Master:

James Trembath.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Ninety-five boys receive instruction in religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, and writing; average age 9½ years. Three learn mensuration and surveying; average age 13. And 30 learn history, geography, English grammar, English composition; average age 10½.

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SALTASH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

I found at Saltash, where I arrived unexpectedly, an orderly and well-disciplined national school, in which 109 children, of both sexes and of all ages up to 13, were assembled, and almost entirely consisting of the children of poor parents. The school receives the Government grant. Several of the upper boys read, and wrote from dictation creditably, and showed intelligence in doing simple sums.

Towards the augmentation of the funds of this school 6*l.* 17*s.* is annually paid from the land revenues of the Queen, which sum from time immemorial has been paid to some school in Saltash, and formerly was paid to the "grammar school." No further traces of this grammar school exist, which may have been carried on on the site of the present national school, which was rebuilt in 1842 during the mayoralty of the Rev. W. Hawks. A gentleman who has a large private classical school in Saltash, has informed me that in the Chancery Rolls of Edward IV., 1549, mention is made of "the stipendarie called Smythe's, founded by "John Smythe, to find a pryste to teach children in Salteashe," which, doubtless, has reference to the old grammar school to which the above-named payment was made. Boys educated as boarders in some school in Saltash are eligible, equally with those in Plymouth, for the benefits of Kellway's trust, described in the account of the Plymouth Grammar school.

The national school at Saltash also receives 15*l.* from Buller's education fund, being one of the five towns selected by the founder for that purpose; a fund not necessarily, according to the decree in Chancery for its administration, to be applied to the merely elementary education of the poor.

The population of Saltash, and of the neighbouring village of S. Stephen's, is increasing, and now numbers from 2,000 to 3,000 souls.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. i. 422. End. Gr. Ret. 20.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. Sum of 6*l.* 17*s.* formerly paid by Crown to master of grammar school at Saltash.

School Property.—At present 6*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* a year, appropriated to elementary school in Saltash. (End. Gr. Ret.)

TRURO FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The earliest mention of the grammar school at Truro occurs in the reign of Edward VI. The corporation are the patrons of the school, elect the master, and out of the corporate funds pay him 25*l.* a year. There is no history of the origin of this payment, but the better opinion inclines to believe it to be a compulsory payment, and that at some time consideration was received for it. There is no residence for the master, but a handsome schoolroom capable of holding, and arranged with desks for, 80 to 100 boys. This room is part of the endowment. The date 1730 is carved under the arms of the town over the head master's seat. Locally the schoolroom is badly situated, below the level of the street and surrounded by houses. A small yard adjoins on one side, there is no other playground, and no place for the boys to wait in case of rain before the school doors are opened. At one corner of the space round the schoolroom, and belonging to the school, is a small room panelled and fitted with oak, serving as a library, in which are a considerable number, perhaps 200, of very old books, principally Latin, some classical, many of them in good preservation. Poli Synopsis and Aristotle's works are among the number.

The head master at the time of my visit had resigned his office and intended to leave at Christmas. He had heretofore taken boarders at his own private house, his terms being 40 guineas a year year for boarders; 8 and 10 guineas for day boys, according to age, and one guinea for stationery. These terms included French, which he taught himself. There were nine boys in the school, all day boys, and nearly all sons of the upper section of those engaged in commercial pursuits at Truro. These few boys did credit to their teaching, and though all were young—none exceeding 14—showed generally an amount of knowledge of Latin and Greek, for which in a county where the lamp of classical attainment burns dimly, I was not prepared. Two upper boys had a very well grounded though elementary knowledge of Greek, and construed Virgil fluently; and in algebra or arithmetic most of the nine did creditable work. Boys have gone in for the university local examinations from the school. The school has in numbers fluctuated considerably. The present head master has been 11 years at the school, and has had at one time as many as 30 boys. Some members of the corporation who were themselves educated at the school remember 80 to 90 boys. About 30 years ago the school was shut up. In regard to the vacancy of the head mastership at Christmas, the corporation have appointed a committee of seven members to superintend and report upon the affairs of the grammar school. These gentlemen, all of whom I had the pleasure of meeting, seemed anxious to advance the interests of the school; but they felt that with so small an endowment, and no school buildings beyond a schoolroom, there were considerable difficulties in securing the services of an efficient master. They,

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however, were unanimous in recommending that the head master should be a graduate of one of the universities; that he should appoint a second master, competent to teach mathematics, English, and geography, bookkeeping and arithmetic, and that as the appointment of a second master was with a view of giving a sound commercial, combined with a classical, education to the inhabitants of Truro, the council be recommended to grant a further sum of 25*l.* a year towards his remuneration for three or five years. The council has not yet passed these recommendations, but I learn that they are likely to be carried, and if so, will reflect credit on the town as showing there is some disposition to take interest in the education of the town.

The school, in proportion to the rest of its endowment, is rich in exhibition and prize funds, besides having largely benefited by the generosity of Lord Falmouth. A yearly sum was left by a former head master, Dr. Cardew, of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to be given in prizes of books or medals, to the boy whom the trustees shall after examination consider most proficient; the trustees being the mayor, the head master, the rector of S. Mary's, the rector of S. Erme, and the vicar of Kenwyn, Owing to the small number at the school, or some other cause, the head master has not of late applied for this prize; it was last given in 1862; when not applied for it is paid to the heirs of the testator. Lord Falmouth used always to present to the school three medals; one of gold, one of silver, and one of copper, for recitations in the school; these too, at the instance of the head master have been, it is to be hoped only temporarily, discontinued. There are also two exhibitions for boys educated at the school, founded by Sir John Eliot in 1764, under a scheme for the distribution of his estate, which received the sanction of the Master of the Rolls, March 14, 1767. These exhibitions are 30*l.* each, for seven years, to be held at Exeter College, Oxford, only, by a boy educated at Truro grammar school, who must have been there for at least three years. The seven years are to be reduced to four if any Truro boy is then ready to succeed. In default of boys being ready to take the exhibition from Truro, it is to be thrown open to any boy who has been three years at any grammar school in Cornwall, who is to enjoy it for four years, but is liable to give it up, if at any time meanwhile a properly qualified Truro boy can be found to take it. If only one exhibitioner can be found in the county, he is to have 35*l.* a year, and the remaining 25*l.* is to be distributed in certain specified parishes by the trustees to teach poor children to read, viz.: Truro, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, and Ladock. The trustees are the judges of the fitness and propriety of any boy to enjoy the exhibition.

Since 1845 nine boys have been elected to this exhibition from Truro grammar school, each holding it on an average for four years; the last was elected in 1861, and is now (1866) in receipt of 35*l.* a year at Oxford. In 1863 an exhibition was vacant and the vacancy advertised; but no application having been made for it, the surplus income enabled the trustees in 1864 and 1865 to distribute among the four above-named national schools 15*l*

each, and 5*l.* to Padstow and S. Agnes. The whole income of the exhibition endowment amounts to about 100*l.* a year. The rule requiring the exhibitioner to enter Exeter College has prejudiced the usefulness of the exhibition, as it excludes any boy from going even to Cambridge. The case once occurred of the trustees electing an exhibitioner and Exeter College plucking him at his matriculation. The rule latterly has been, for the candidate first to matriculate at Exeter, and he then is accepted by the electors as properly qualified to enjoy the exhibition.

It is unsatisfactory that a fund intended primarily to promote a higher education should at present be mainly applied in supplementing subscriptions to national schools for the poor. Truro is a large and thriving town of 12,000 inhabitants, and considers itself the capital, as it is the centre, of Cornwall, and of a large mining district around. There are here several large schools where the majority of the resident tradespeople and some of the surrounding farmers send their children. The head master of the grammar school has experienced a difficulty in mixing two different social grades together. But probably the greater cheapness of the private schools has, with the majority of parents, been the ruling cause in their favour, and with those parents who can afford a larger sum, a strong desire here, as elsewhere in Cornwall, to send their sons to be educated beyond the county, extensively prevails, a desire which the opening of the West Cornwall railway has tended to develope.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 478.) A.D. 1837. End. Gr. Ret. 20.)

No Answers received from Mayor and Corporation.

Foundation and Endowment.—From entry in journals of House of Commons, 21 May 1689, it appears that free grammar school was founded by deed (now lost) 3 Edward VI.; Master of the Rolls, 19 March 1767, confirmed scheme directing residue of personal estate of Sir John Eliot to be invested in consols and two annual sums of 30*l.* to be applied out of dividends in maintenance of two exhibitioners for four or seven years at Exeter College, Oxford, who should have been educated for three years at school with provisoes, in case of default of properly qualified candidates and for applying surplus dividends towards teaching poor children to read in Truro, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, and Ladock.

School Property.—25*l.* per annum is paid by corporation to head master. Exhibition fund produces about 100*l.* per annum. (For Lord Falmouth's prizes, see preceding report.)

Buildings and site very ill adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School apparently founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, trustees, appoint master (End. Gr. Ret. A.D. 1865).

Master, rector of Truro and vicars of Kenwyn, Gluvias, and Veryan, trustees of exhibition fund.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. Net income (less 45*l.* for house rent and taxes and assistant's salaries) from endowment; from fees about 180*l.*, and from profits of boarders 20*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—20, three fourths between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, merchants, and shopkeepers; all from within half a mile. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four private pupils in head master's house; treated as members of his family; each has a separate bed.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for Greek, Latin French, mathematics, arithmetic, and English. School course modified according to parents' wishes. Religious instruction at head master's discretion. Prayers morning and evening attended by boarders only.

Promotions by marks for half year's work added to marks gained by half-yearly examination.

Examination by head master half-yearly and prizes given by him. Prize of books bequeathed by former head master, for which boys are examined by three neighbouring clergymen appointed under donor's will. Medals given by Lord Falmouth for public recitations discontinued of late.

Punishments: impositions and slight corporal punishment with cane; latter by head master only.

Playground: a small yard only.

One boy gone to Oxford within the last five years.

School open 38 weeks in the year. Study 30 hours per week besides time for preparation, which is two hours per day for boarders.

Trustees:

The mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of Truro.

Head Master:

Rev. C. D. Newman (resigned in Dec. 1866.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	General Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Coal Merchant.
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman.	,, ,, - 2	Dyer.
,, ,, - 3	Grocer.	,, ,, - 3	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 4	Foreign Merchant.	,, ,, - 4	Clergyman.
,, ,, - 5	Retired Col., E.I.C.S.	,, ,, - 5	Master Mariner.
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor.	,, ,, - 6	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 7	Foreign Merchant.	,, ,, - 7	Mine Agent.
,, ,, - 8	Physician.	,, ,, - 8	Draper.
,, ,, - 9	Inland Revenue Officer.	,, ,, - 9	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 10		,, ,, - 10	Merchant.

All reside in Truro, within ½ a mile of the school.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 61.]

County of Cornwall.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority—, by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for five years ending 1864. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Classical Schools—											
Truro	11,337	Mining and farming.	?	—	- - -	Bad	- - -	25	25	25	Stat.
Semi-classical—Schools—											
Helston	3,843	Mining and agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Corporation.	13	13	13	Stat.
Launceston (Grammar.)	2,790	Farming	?	—	Varied by Pro. of Law.	Good	Rent-charge.	26	26	26	Stat.
Penzance*	9,414	Farming, mining, and seafaring.	Town Safe	Yes	- - -	None	Corporation.	15	15	15	Stat.
Non-classical Schools—											
Fowey	1,429	Seafaring, farming, and mining.	Receiver	Yes, the printed scheme.	Scheme 25th July 1856.	Good	Receiver and trustees.	Above 80	80	80	Stat.
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	2,790⅝	Chiefly farming.	In Court of Chancery.	—	Scheme A.D. 1821.	Fair	Charity trustees.	190	167	167	Stat.
Probus	1,449	Farming	None	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	10	8*l*.18*s*.	8*l*.18*s*.	—
Saltash	3,287	Income paid to National School.			- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—											
Bodmin	4,809	Farming and mining.	Land Revenue Records Office.	—	Obsolete	None	Rent-charge.	5	—	—	—
Liskeard	4,689	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn	3,549	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
2	60	None	0	Local ex. off.	—	H.M.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	—
1	16	—	—	Local	—	Master	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
one	0	None	0	Local	Churchmen.	Master	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	Preference to relations of George Brown.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	None
one	0	None	0	Local	None	Master	No	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	None
one	0	None	0	County and local.	Residnce. within cnty.	Trstees. only.	Yes	Fowey and parish.	Boys	Poverty pref.	Application to trustees.	30 fixed.	Commercl., classics if desired.	None
—	—	—	—	Town charity trustees.	—	—	—	Parishioners	Boys	Poor parishioners absolute.	Election by ratepayers in vestry.	Stat., always 6boys.	Non-class.	Apprenticing, &c.
ne	0	None	0	Local	None	—	Yes	The parish	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	None
- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
ne	0	None	0	—	—	—	—	- - -	Boys	- -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Cornwall.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Truro	H.M.	Corporation.	—	H.M.	H.M.	—	None	4 B. 20 D.	Has rather declined.	2
Semi-classical Schools—										
Helston	H.M.	Corporation.	—	H.M.	H.M.	Always has been a graduate.	H.M.	3 B. 13 D.	Inferior class of boys.	4
Launceston (Grammar.)	H.M., asst. M.	Trstees.	—	H.M.	H.M.	Holy Orders graduate.	H.M.	B. D.	—	2
Penzance*	H.M.	Corporation.	—	H.M.	H.M.	Competent to teach classics and mathematics.	None	5 B. 26 D.	—	½
Non-classical Schools—										
Fowey	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	Trstees. or H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	D.	—	2 miles.
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	H.M.	Trstees.	—	H.M.	H.M.	—	Master.	7 B. 17 D.	Inc. in usefulness.	6
Probus	H.M.	Feoffees and parish clergyman.	Feoffees and parish clergyman.	—	—	Certified by Com. Coun. on Education.	None	—	—	—
Saltash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—										
Bodmin	Master	Corporation.	—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
Liskeard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents, the Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent } A. Professional } A. Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving school have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
-	- -	·1	·13	H.M. -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
0 A.	45 A. 55 B.	—	—	- - -	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 10	- - -	1,950	—
-	35 A. 65 B.	—	—	- - -	H.M. -	—	—	—	—	—	(*a*) 8 (*b*) 9	By senior boys.	—	—
-	- -	·1	·2	- - -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6-7 (*b*) 8-7	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	Trustees	H.M. -	H.M.	—	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 am. (*b*) 9 pm.	- - -	—	—
) B.	5 A. 65 B. 30 C.	—	—	Trustees	H.M., some boys lodge in town.	—	Yes	Pay ready money for everything.			(*a*) 6½ to 7½	Masters -	—	None
Income paid to National School.				- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	No boarding houses.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	-	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Cornwall.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Truro	38	30	No rule on this point.	Separate for each subject.	Marks and examination.	One half in school; the remainder at home.	—	—	—	—	
Semi-classical Schools—											
Helston	40	26	-	Separate for each subject.	Marks and examination.	-	11	1	13	—	
Launceston (Grammar.)	40	25	Reading and writing.	Separate for each subject.	Marks and examination.	Two thirds in school; the rest out without supervision.	17	1	23	—	
Penzance*	40	26	Reading, writing, spelling, and four rules of arithmetic.	Uniform	Marks and examination.	All out of school	27	—	9	—	
Non-classical Schools—											
Fowey	44	30	Reading	-	By examination	-	6	1	12	—	
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	44	40	Reading and writing.	By mathematics chiefly.	Proficiency	All out of school	—	—	6	1	
Probus	46	25	-	Uniform	Examination	-	—	—	—	—	
Saltash	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
Schools in Abeyance—											
Bodmin	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
Liskeard	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
Penrhyn	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	

* Income paid to private school.

INSTRUCTION.

ssons pre-ed with aid (*a*) Trans-ations;) Tutor;) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
hout aid -	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences, continuous pieces.	—	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- -
ietimes or.	P.V	P.	P.V.	—	Short sentences, continuous pieces.	All	All	Text books -	1	—	10	—	—	(*a*) Text-books
- -	P.V.	—	P.V.	—	- - -	24	24	All three -	10	12	—	—	—	- - -
hout aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	31	25	All three -	5	25	25	—	—	- - -
- -	2	—	4	—	- - -	All	16	(*b*) 20 - -	—	6	—	—	—	- - -
or - -	—	—	P.	P.	All three -	27	4	All three -	—	6	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
- -	—	—	—	—	- -	95	—	All three -	—	3	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Cornwall.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed either by H.M. Trustees or others
Classical Schools—												
Truro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All	—	Half-yearly	—
Semi-classical Schools—												
Helston	16	16	7	9	9	16	16	4	—	G.D. and P.	—	Half-yearly	H.M.
Launceston (Grammar.)	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	D.F.; P.M.	—	Weekly and half-yearly.	H.M.
Penzance*	31	31	31	9	25	31	31	11	—	All	—	Half-yearly	H.M.
Non-classical Schools—												
Fowey	24	24	18	—	24	30	54	—	—	—	—	—	Trustees
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	20	34	27	—	30	34	34	—	—	P.M.; T.M.	34	Periodically H.M.	Half-yearly H.M. and trustees conjointly
Probus	30	30	30	—	30	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	By Gov. insp. and dioc. insp.
Saltash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—												
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liskeard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

Instruction—*cont.*		Religious Instruction.							
se of Study modified in the Case of Scholars									
Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes	Yes	—	Open to all.	H.M.	- - -	Boarders only.	H.M.	None	- - -
Yes	- - -	—	Open to all.	—	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	- - -	None	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	24	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Collects before and after school.	—	H.M.	- - -	All, unless parents object.
Yes	- - -	31	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	- - -	All, 2
- - -	None	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book	Whole sch.	- - -	- - -	Vincent scholars.
Yes; especially.	Yes	34	Open to all.	H.M. fnd^{n}. boys.	Thornton's family prayers.	Foundat^{n}. boys and boarders.	H.M.	2 for foundation boys and boarders.	2 for foundation boys and boarders.
- - -	- - -	95	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Bowdler's prayers before and after school.	All	Parish clergy	Sunday school.	All, 2
- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	2 for whole school.	- - -
- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Cornwall.	Discipline.					Recreation		
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.
Classical Schools—								
Truro	Yes	Public	Caning	No monitors	None	—	None	—
Semi-classical Schools—								
Helston	Yes	Public	All	No monitors	None	—	425 sq. yards.	Close
Launceston (Grammar.)	Yes	Public	Corporal	No monitors	None	—	80 ft. × 40 ft.	Close
Penzance*	Yes	Public	All	No monitors	None	—	None	—
Non-classical Schools—								
Fowey	Yes	C.P. before whole sch.	H.M. only	—	—	—	2,100 sq. yds.	Adj. sch.
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	Yes	Private	Discretionary	Can only report	Master generally present.	Undefined; depends on season of year.	Far too small.	Close
Probus	Yes	Public and private.	All	—	Master always present.	? 18	100 ft. × 70 ft. each.	Close
Saltash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—								
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liskeard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

- Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
sium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
-	- - -	For brdrs.	None -	Those in use.	Those in use -	?	Generally impossible and inexpedient.	Want of proper buildings, assistants, and funds.
- -	No -	No	600 vols., on payment of fee.	Those in use.	Various, according to their own education.	By Government.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of trustees and a second master.
-	Yes -	For brdrs.	- -	Those in use, except Greek.	Commercial subjects.	Expedient to appoint independent schoolmasters or middle class examiners.	Both -	Those of combining classical and commercial education, limited numbers, small endowment, no exhibitions.
-	- - -	—	None -	English, mathematics, French, and drawing.	English, mathematics, French, and drawing.	Expedient to appoint independent schoolmasters.	- - -	Insufficient endowment.
-	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	University	- - -	—
-	Not at present.	Yes	None -	Plain Eng. education math., modern lang., &c.	The same as H.M.	Conjointly by H.M. and trustees.	Both possible and expedient.	Irregular attendance, short time, and early removal.
-	Yes -	No	- - -	Reading, writing. arithmetic, grammar, geogrphy.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography.	- - -	- - -	—
-	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
-	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
-	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
-	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 79.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb (in 18 and Instruc
				Gross.	Net applied to					
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.
				£	£	£				
ANTONY - -	3,887	Sir Coventry Carew.	1766	—	12	—	Yes	None	Husbandmen	4
CAMBORNE -	7,208	Mrs. Percival	1761	30	30	—	Yes	None	Miners -	12
CAMELFORD (Lanteglos by).	1,620	Sir Jas. Smyth	1679	35	35	—	No	Up to 5*d.*	Chieflylabourers.	67 in Nat.
LANDRAKE -	714	Sir R. Geoffery	1703	113*	113	—	No	None (found.)	Agricultural labourers.	44
LANIVET -	1,151	Unknown -	—	(Mixed charity) 157	50	—	No	1*d.*	Various -	—
LINKINHORNE -	2,551	Chas. Roberts	1765	21	21	—	Yes	?	Miners and labourers.	77
EAST AND WEST LOOE.	1,860	John Speccott and John Buller.	unk.	48	44	—	No	6*d.* downwards.	Tradesmen, sailors, fishermen, and labourers.	92
MADRON - -	2,512	Geo. Daniel -	1704	107	73	3	Yes	1*d.* (girls only.)	Agricultural labourers and and tin-miners.	53
MENHENIOT -	2,423	Rev. Augustine Question and others.	1753	8	8	—	No	1*d.*, 1½*d.* 2*d.*, 5*d.*	Miners and farm labourers.	76†
MORVAL - -	765	J. Buller -	1714	20	(as returned in 1837.)		No endowment connected with s			
NEWLYN - -	1,641	John Oxnam	1811	5	5	—	Yes (mast.)	2*d.* (20 boys.)	Agricultural labourers and miners.	45

* Sir R. Geoffrey left considerable property to the Ironmongers Company for almshouses and various charities amongst others for the school at Landrake 113*l.* per annum out of rents is paid to the school.
† Six free.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
othing.		Board.								
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science. (N.Sc.)						
ice in years.	6	—	—	None - -	None -	W. H. Pole Carew, Esq.		Neither -	No -	One mist.
	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Five - Trustees		Neither -	No -	One mast.
	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Corporation		Mast. cert.	Yes -	Three.
	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Ironmongers Company, London.		Neither -	No; diocesan.	Mast. and monitor.
	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Twelve Trustees		Neither -	No -	Two.
	—	—	—	10 boys E.; 7 boys and 12 girls, M.B. (privately.)	(About 30 rewarded.)	Eight - Trustees		Mast. cert. R.N.	No -	Mast. and mist.
	—	—	—	3 M.B. - - -	None -	Eight - Trustees		Certificated	No -	One.
	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Five - Trustees		Neither -	No -	Two.
	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Vicar and churchwardens.		Certificated	Yes -	Three.
l supported by Mr. Buller. (Return 1868.)										
	—	—	—	None - -	None -	One -	V. and ch. wardens.	Neither -	No -	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Num (in 18 undi Instru Boys.
S. Buryan	1,428	John Paynter and another.	1827	*s.* 5	*s.* 5	—	Yes (mast.)	1*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.	Farm labourers and farmers.	73
S. Dominick: National School.	862	— Brent	—	£ 5	£ 5	—	Yes	2*d.* and 6*d.*	Miners, labourers and a few farmers.	40 abo
S. Erth	2,558	— Hawkins	—	7	7	—	No	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Miners and labourers.	106
S. Germans	2,842	Nich. Hony	1657	55	52	—	No	None	Labourers and poor people.	52
Veryan: Boys' National School. Girls' School.	1,399	Rev. Jeremiah Trist.	1807	27	20	—	No Yes	½*d.* to 5*d.* ½*d.* to 2*d.*	Agriculture and fishing.	65

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.). French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B. - -	None	Six -	Trustees until death of late dean.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast., sewing mist., and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None	Rector.		—	Yes -	Mast., sewing mist. in afternoon.
—	—	—	—	None - -	One boy and girl.	Three managers.		Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes -	Five.
—	—	—	—	A few E.A. and M.B.	None -	Five -	Ratepayers in vestry.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and usher.
—	—	—	—	Five M.B. - -	None -	V. and churchwardens.	Vicar -	—	No -	Mast.
				None - - -	—	—	—	—	—	Mist.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

Dorchester.—Dorset County School.

Digest of Information.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum of Association dated 7 March 1864.

Constitution.—Shareholders incorporated under "Companies Act, 1862"; liability limited; nominal capital 10,000*l.* divided into 800 shares of 12*l.* 10*s.* each; proprietors may nominate one boy in respect of every two shares; so may donors, during their life time in respect of every 25*l.* donation; profits applicable at discretion of council in discharge of company's liabilities, improvement of buildings, &c. and promotion in other respects of company's objects and increase of efficiency of school, including institution of scholarships or other rewards.

Exhibitions.—Two, 5*l.*, 4*l.*

Objects.—Establishment of a school for boys upon the general system of the English public schools with such variations as the council shall think expedient, such school being primarily, but not exclusively, intended for the education of sons of yeomen, tradesmen, merchants, and professional men (articles of association).

Subjects of Instruction.—Sound and thorough education in religion according to doctrine and discipline of Church of England; reading, writing, arithmetic, lower branches of mathematics, history, geography, book-keeping, land surveying, agricultural chemistry, English literature, and Latin and French, and any such other ancient and modern languages and subjects of education as council deem beneficial (articles of association).

Government and Masters.—A council containing ex-officio members, lord lieutenant, high sheriff, county members, chairman and deputy chairman of quarter sessions, archdeacon of Dorset, and headmaster, with fifteen elected by shareholders; all members of council to be members of the Church of England and holders of at least one share, or donors of 12*l.* 40*s.* Bishop visitor. Head master appointed by council with visitor's licence. Must be a clergyman. Removed by resolution of two thirds of members of council present at meeting whereat half council are present, provided such resolution be entered on minutes and signed by members of council voting for same, and copy thereof be given to head-master; provided also such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval.

Under masters must be members of Church of England, appointed and removed by head master subject to approval of council, who may within six calendar months rescind any appointment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical; three boys learning Greek.

Masters.—Six, and a drill sergeant. Total income of head master, 200*l.* salary, besides house, rent rate and tax free, and 1*l.* a head capitation fee. Under masters receive from 55*l.* to 70*l.* per annum with board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—75; all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and tuition, under twelve 30*l.*, above fourteen 34*l.*; nominees 25*l.* to 28*l.* Stationery and drilling 8*s.* each. Cubical contents of bedrooms 202·8 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 8¾ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases. Portion of bible read and ex-

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

plained daily to boys. School work begins and ends with prayers taken chiefly from Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination at the end of the half-year.

Examination monthly by masters and annually by examiners appointed by council. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions; corporal punishment rare and by head master only.

Playground 33 yards by 16. Boys walk out in parties. Drilling taught.

School opened at Michaelmas 1863.

School open 40 weeks in the year; boys in school about 36 hours in the week. All lessons prepared in school. Playtime 26 hours per week.

Chairman of Committee:
Ven. Thomas Sanctuary, Archdeacon of Dorset.

Head Master:
Rev. R. G. Watson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Coal Merchant - -	Dorchester.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - - -	Bourne, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - - -	Chiselbourne, Dorset.
,, ,, - 4	Lawyer - - -	Jersey.
,, ,, - 5	Fancy Woollen Draper -	Yeovil, Somerset.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon - - -	Barnstaple, Devon.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - - -	Ashton Wimborne.
,, ,, - 8	Builder - - -	Dorchester.
,, ,, - 9	Saddler - - -	Beaminster.
,, ,, - 10	Surgeon - - -	Swanage.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - - -	Higher Waterson, Dorchester.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - - -	Do. do.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - - -	Kingston, Wareham.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - - -	Blandford.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - - -	Werrington, North Hants.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - - -	Blandford.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - - -	Stafford, Dorset.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - - -	Stoke Wake, Blandford.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - - -	Milbourne, Blandford.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - - -	Fordington, Dorset.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.[1]							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.					hrs.		hrs.					hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	66	6	—	7	14	2	1	—	2	Bible.	10	12	2	1	—	2	Bible.	5	9	2	1	—	2	
Greek	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Xenophon.														
Latin	58	5	—	—	—	3	1	3	3	Ovid, Cæsar.	—	—	3	1	3	3	Cæsar.							
French	58	5	—	—	—	3	1	3	3	Telemaque.	—	—	3	1	3	3	Telemaque.							
Arithmetic	66	6	—	—	—	4	1½	3	4½	- - - -	—	—	4	1½	—	4½	- - - -	—	—	4	1½	—	4½	
Book-keeping	15	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	- - - -	—	—	1	1	—	1								
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	- - - -	—	—	1	1	—	1								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	- - - -	—	—	6	1	—	6								
Physics	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2															
Chemistry	15	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Johnstone's Chemistry.	—	—	1	1	—	1	Johnstone's Chemistry.	—	—	2	1	—	2	
History	66	6	—	—	—	2		—	1	Ince and Gilbert's.	—	—	2	½	—	1	Ince and Gilbert's.	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Geography	66	6	—	—	—	2		—	1	- - - -	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	
English Grammar.	66	6	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	Morell's Eng. Grammar and Analysis.	—	—	2	½	—	1	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	—	—	2	1	—	2	
English Literature.	15	2	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	2	½	—	1								
English Composition,	66	6	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	1	½	—	½	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Reading	66	6	—	—	—	1	½	—	½	- - - -	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	6	½	—	3	
Writing	66	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	6	½	—	3	
Music	66	6	—	—	—	—	½	—	½	- - - -	—	—	—	½	—	½	- - - -							
Drawing	50	4	—	—	—	1	1½	—	1½	- - - -	—	—	1	1½	—	1½								

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

John B. Lock. 1st Class Honours, Cambridge Local Examinations. First Class distinguished in Latin, Mathematics, and Mechanics, 1864.

E. H. Lock. 2nd Class Honours distinguished in Drawing, 1864.

W. H. Greenwood. 3rd Class Honours, 1864.

R. Greenwood. 2nd Class Honours, 1864.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

BATH.—SOMERSETSHIRE COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1858.

Constitution.—No proprietors; schoolhouse held by trustees under a lease; surplus income belongs to head master.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To provide on moderate terms an education similar to that of best public schools with more attention to individual boys than the large forms of those schools render possible. Effective character of education actually given, sufficiently attested, not only by reports of annual examiners, but also by the fact that, out of the pupils who have left the college directly for the university, a large proportion have gained open scholarships, classical or mathematical, and obtained honours in the public examinations.

Government and Masters.—There is an executive committee to assist the head master (if requested by him to do so) if any difficulty should arise. There is a visitor who is referred to by head master when he needs his advice. Committee would decline to admit an objectionable boy. Expulsion rests with head master.

Masters must be competent; such competency being ascertained by university degree and testimonials.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Seven, who devote their whole time to school, besides chemistry and drawing masters. One receives 200*l.* per annum, four 150*l.*, one 50*l.* with board and lodging, and four of above keep boarding houses.

Day Scholars.—50, about one-third between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of clergymen, officers, medical men, solicitors, retired Indian civil servants, and independent gentlemen, from distances up to six miles; pay for general work under 11, 12*l.* 12*s.*; above 11 and under 16, 15*l.* 15*s.*; above 16, 18*l.* 18s. French, and geometrical drawing, 3*l.* 3*s.* each, chemistry 4*l.* 4*s.* Landscape drawing 5*l.* 5*s.* Drilling 12*s.* Use of playground 10*s.* Stationery in lower school 12*s.*; in upper and middle school, 1*l.* Private tuition from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per annum. Do not attend on Sunday, but prepare scripture lesson at home or in boarding house.

Boarders.—48, in head master's house, four assistants' and a dame's. Four meals a day. Meat once, occasionally twice. Terms, 40*l.* under 11, 45*l.* above 11. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Seat in church, 1*l.* 1*s.* Terms in head master's house (including everything), 80*l.* School bills in head master's house, highest, 140*l.*; average, 105*l.*; lowest, 87*l.* (the difference chiefly depending on clothes had by parents' directions). Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house, 666·6 feet per boy. Rise 7½ to 8 a.m.; retire 8½ to 10½ p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read and write.

School classified by classics. School modified to suit special cases. Mathematics taught daily. French three times a week. History receives special attention. Religious instruction in English Bible or Greek Testament. Boys learn by heart passages of Scripture, which are explained to them by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book with one written by Dr. Arnold.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination chiefly.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Examination at Christmas by masters with assistance usually of friends; at Midsummer by an Oxford fellow and tutor whose report is laid before executive committee and copies sent to boys' parents.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and rarely corporal punishment; last privately and by head master only.

Playground 30 yards by 21, besides covered fives court and field of nearly five acres. Drilling not compulsory. Boarders not allowed to walk out without leave.

On average of last five years rather more than two boys have gone directly to the universities. [Seven boys at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours and a half in the week. About two thirds of lessons prepared out of school, the time thus occupied being from two to three hours daily, the remaining time is playtime.

Honorary Secretary:
P. C. Sheppard, Esq.

Head Master:
Rev. Hay S. Estcott, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Clergyman - -	Winifred House -	12 minutes walk.
„ „ - 2	Do. - - -	2, Spencer's Belle Vue	8 „ „
„ „ - 3	Do. (deceased) -	16, Springfield Place	12 „ „
„ „ - 4	Independent Gentleman (deceased).	14, Springfield Place	12 „ „
„ „ - 5	Independent Gentleman.	Elm Place, Wells Road.	30 „ „
„ „ - 6	Do., do.	27, Brock Street -	2 „ „
„ „ - 7	Clergyman - -	6, Mount Beacon -	12 „ „
„ „ - 8	Independent Gentleman.	2, Bailbrook Villa -	30 „ „
„ „ - 9	Clergyman - -	Winifred House -	12 „ „
„ „ - 10	Do. - - -	2, Spencer's Belle Vue	8 „ „
Boys lowest in School - 1	Do. - -	Winifred House -	12 „ „
„ „ - 2	Medical Man - -	1, Circus - - -	1 „ „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do. - - -	1 „ „
„ „ - 4	India Civil Service -	Weston Road -	20 „ „
„ „ - 5	Do., do. -	Do. - -	20 „ „
„ „ - 6	Widow - - -	Belmont - -	3 „ „
„ „ - 7	Independent Gentleman.	1, Nile Street - -	12 „ „
„ „ - 8	Medical Man - -	Circus - - -	1 „ „
„ „ - 9	India Civil Service -	Weston Road -	20 „ „
„ „ - 10	General - - -	Marlborough Buildings.	6 „ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Clergyman - -	Kilve Rectory, Bridgwater.	Rev. Hay S. Escott.
„ „ - 2	India Civil Service -	71, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.	Do.
„ „ - 3	Clergyman (deceased)	11, Blossom St., York	Do.
„ „ - 4	Do. - - -	Luccombe Rectory, Minehead.	Do.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Sedlescomb Rectory, Battle, Sussex.	Rev. Dr. Lane.
„ „ - 6	Do. (deceased)	Residence of widow often changed.	Do.
„ „ - 7	Do. - - -	Lacy Green Parsonage, Princes Risborough.	Do.
„ „ - 8	Independent Gentleman.	Oriel House, Swainswick, near Bath.	Rev. Hay S. Escott.
„ „ - 9	Captain (Army) (deceased).	Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.	Do.
„ „ - 10	Clergyman - -	Shidfield Parsonage, Wickham.	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Colonel - - -	Oke Villa, Southampton.	Rev. E. Pierpoint.
„ „ - 2	Captain, R.M. - -	Instowe, North Devon	Rev. Hay S. Escott.
„ „ - 3	Clergyman - -	Dowdeswell Court, Cheltenham.	Rev. J. Fleming.
„ „ - 4	Do. - - -	Bishops Waltham Rectory.	Rev. Hay S. Escott.
„ „ - 5	Gentleman - -	Rudloe Lodge, Corsham.	Do.
„ „ - 6	Widow of Country Gentleman.	Stokestone House, New Ross, Ireland.	Mrs. Prankerd.
„ „ - 7	Solicitor - -	Bitton, near Bristol -	Rev. E. Pierpoint.
„ „ - 8	Widow of Country Gentleman.	Stokestone House, New Ross, Ireland.	Mrs. Prankerd.
„ „ - 9	Clergyman - -	Kilton Rectory, near Bridgwater.	Do.
„ „ - 10	Captain (Army) (deceased).	Natland Lodge, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, 1865. (For later information see preceding account.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
									hrs.							hrs.						hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	100 i.e. all	6	—	5	$16\frac{2}{5}$	3	30m	1	1 30m	The Greek text of the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John were read in class and taken up for paper work and viva voce examination, Exposition and Old Test. History being included.	21	$16\frac{1}{21}$	3	30m	1	1 30m	Books of Ezra and Nehemiah. About 100 verses of St. John's Gospel learned by heart and expounded.	11	$11\frac{7}{11}$	3 or 4	30m	—	1 to 2	Second B. of Kings and about 100 texts by heart from "Faith and Duty."
Greek -	70	8	—	5	$16\frac{2}{5}$	5	1h	2	5	VI. B. of Thucydides. Persæ of Æschylus. Two books of Homer's Iliad.	9	$16\frac{2}{9}$	5	1h	2	5	Eclogæ Hdteæ. thirty pages. Hecuba 900 lines. Hom. Il. B. V, 900 lines.	10	$12\frac{4}{5}$	4	30m	—	2	Greek nouns and adjectives.
Latin - -	100 i.e. all	11	—	5	$16\frac{2}{5}$	5	1h	3	5	III. B. of Livy; as much as a book of Livy, of Cicero's letters. Bk. x of Virgil Æn. and I. B. Horace's Epistles.		$16\frac{7}{9}$	5	1h	3	5	Sallust, Jugurtha, about two thirds. Virg. the Eclogues, and 600 lines of Æn. VI.	4	$10\frac{1}{3}$	6	1h	5	6	Lat. Gr. to end of Reg. Verb. Smith's Principia to end of Ex. XII.
French -	58	7	63/-	4	16	4	45m	2	3	Delille's Repertoire p. 357 to p. 392.	7	16	4	45m	2	3	Just as highest class.	7	12	3	1h	2	3	Havet's class book p. 8 to 14.
German -																								
Other Foreign Languages.																								
Arithmetic -	100 i.e. all	8	—	5	$16\frac{2}{5}$	6	1h			The whole of Colenso taken up for examination. Thrower's examples.	9	$16\frac{2}{9}$					Colenso's arithmetic the whole.	11	$11\frac{7}{11}$	4	1h	—	4	First four rules, simple, Colenso, and Thrower's Examples.
Book-keeping		—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—												
Mensuration and Surveying.		—	—	—	—	—	—		6		—	—	6	50m	—	5								
Mathematics, pure or ap-	58	5	—	5	$16\frac{2}{5}$	6	1h			Euclid IV and VI. Todhunter's Deductions I. and II. B. Algebra, Quadratics to	9	$16\frac{2}{9}$					Euclid B. I to IV.							

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given, to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
Physics -							hrs.		hrs.					hrs.		hrs.					hrs.		hrs.	
Natural History.																								
Chemistry -																								
History* -	100 i.e. all	6	—	5	—	1	30m	—	—	The whole of Smith's Eng. History with geography connected with it was read and taken up at Xmas 1865 by first four forms.	21	$16\frac{1}{21}$	1	1h	—	1h	As highest form, the two next forms read the same history, but gave also about 1h. a week to Geography.	11	$11\frac{7}{11}$	2	1	—	2	Markham's Eng. p. 46 to 163.
Geography -																		11	$11\frac{7}{11}$	2	1	—	2	Anderson's Geography p. 12 to 36.
English Grammar.										With regard to English grammar, it is not taught, except so far as careful teaching of Latin and Greek grammar and dictation and translation teaches it. For English literature there is one class, as given, but English composition is in my judgment, excepting an occasional essay for advanced pupils, best learned by translation on paper from other languages.															
English Literature with Elocution.	12	1	63/-	—	—	—	—	—																
English Composition.																								
Reading† -																								
Writing -	40	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	26	$11\frac{10}{13}$	6	50m	—	5	Copies and dictation.
Drawing -	12	1	63/- and 105/																					

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

* The higher the boys are the more one can depend on their reading for themselves with the

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The College having been founded in 1858 it was not till 1861 that any pupil left it for the University. From October 1861 to April 1866 the following honours have been gained.

Open Scholarships gained before residence.	University Prize.	First Class (moderations)	First Class (degree).
Six.	One.	One in 1864.	None.
Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1861	The Gaisford, 1864.	One in 1865.	
Balliol (Exhibition), 1862.	(The same pupil being placed 3rd for Ireland Scholarship, 1866.)		Second Class (degree).
Magdalen College, 1863.		Second Class (moderations.)	Two in 1865.
Magdalen Hall, 1864.		Three in 1863.	
Corpus Christi College, 1864.			
Brasenose, 1866.			
Scholarships gained after residence.			
Two.			
Balliol, Jenkyn's Exhibition, 1866.			
Magdalen Hall, 1866.			

It will be seen that in five years and a half 16 University honours have been gained. As yet *only* 11 *pupils have left the College directly for the University*, and no account is taken of any others.

From October 1861 to June 1868.

Sixteen pupils, in all, have up to this time proceeded directly to the University. Of these only seven have completed their University career, and only ten (including these seven) have as yet been in the First Public Examination. These ten, with the addition of the two last elected scholars, have already obtained twenty-six University distinctions, and only one of the ten has graduated without honors. The result is:—

Ten Scholarships
One University Prize
One Fellowship.
Six First Classes
Seven Second Classes
One Third Class (Classical Tripos).

BATH (SYDNEY GARDENS).—BATH PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1854.

Constitution.—Proprietary consists of 120 shares of 20*l.* each, upon which 10*l.* has been paid; liability unlimited; property vested in three trustees elected by proprietors; every proprietor has privilege of nominating one pupil in respect of each share held by him, such pupil, unless a son or grandson of nominating proprietor, not being admissible without consent of council. In the event of any proprietor neglecting for six months to nominate, right of such nomination devolves on council without prejudice to right of proprietor to nominate a son, grandson, or nephew at any future time or times. When full number of 120 nominations shall have been filled up, council and trustees may from time to time admit any further number of boys not exceeding 80 on payment of 10*l.* to trust fund for each individual nomination, no pupil being admitted on nomination of council so long as any proprietor's share, which he wishes to dispose of, remains untransferred (rules and regulations).

Exhibitions.—An exhibition of 50*l.* at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Scholarship of 20*l.*, with free nomination tenable for four years at school, open to all boys under 15 years of age whether pupils or eligible to become pupils (prospectus).

Objects.—To provide a course of instruction for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. No pupil eligible until he shall have completed his seventh year, when he will be expected to have acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and the first three rules of arithmetic (rules and regulations).

Subjects of Instruction.—Classical learning, mathematics, and such modern languages and other branches of science and literature as may be thought desirable by council, combined with religious and moral education in conformity with principles of Church. At option of parents, French, German, fortification, military drawing and descriptive geometry, drawing, and Hindustani at such prices as council think proper (rules and regulations.)

Government and Masters.—Council elected by proprietors, consists of president, vice-president, treasurer, three trustees, honorary secretary, and eighteen directors, all of whom except patrons must be proprietors and must be members of Church of England. Finance committee consists of treasurer, honorary secretary, and five members of council. Two proprietors, not members of council, annually chosen auditors.

Masters engaged by council; such engagements may be terminated with three months notice on either side. May not serve any church or undertake any other employment without consent of council. Principal must be a clergyman, and he and vice-principal must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin. Principal allowed to take 20 boarders at a charge of 35*l.* for boys under eleven, and 40*l.* for boys above that age. Other masters allowed to take boarders at same charge, number not specified.

State of School in Third Term of 1865.

General character.—Classical.

Masters.—Principal, vice-principal, and three other masters, besides French &c. masters. Principal's salary 250*l.* with fees, making it over 300*l.*, and boarding house rent free. Vice-principal's salary 200*l.*, with fees making it equal to about 250*l.*; has also private pupils. Third master's salary 125*l.* with fees making it over 150*l.*, has also a boarding house. Fourth master's salary 100*l.* with fees making it equal to about 120*l.*, has also pupils. Fifth master's salary 70*l.* with advantages in connexion with college boarding house, perhaps 100*l.* in all.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Day Scholars.—63, nearly half between 10 and 14 years old; sons of military and professional men; from distances up to two miles. School fees under ten 10*l.* 10*s.*, above ten and under sixteen 14*l.* 14*s.*, above, 18*l.* 18*s.* French and German, 3*l.* 3*s.* each. Geometrical drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing 5*l.* 5*s.* Private tuition (mathematics) 12*l.* 12*s.* Fires and lights (senior boys) 1*l.* Stationery and games 9*s.* each. Fête 2*s.* 6*d.*

Boarders.—43, in principal's and third master's houses. Three meals a day in summer and for elder boys four. Meat once. Terms for board, under eleven 35*l.*, above 40*l.* Meat breakfasts 2*l.* 5*s.* Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* Mending 10*s.* Seat in church, 15*s.* School bill, highest 100*l.*, average 50*l.*, lowest 46*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms in largest boarding house 682·5 feet per boy. Rise 7 to 7½ a.m., retire 8½ to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have some facility in reading and spelling.

School classified by one leading subject, &c. chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases. Part of Monday morning devoted in all classes to religious instruction. School work begins and ends with reading a portion of Bible and a selection of prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by combined result of marks gained during term and examination at the end; boy's age being to some extent taken into consideration.

Examination monthly by head master; once a year by public examiners appointed by council upon head master's recommendation. Prizes given.

Punishments: caning and short-well written impositions. Little boys often put to stand upon a form or elsewhere by themselves.

Playground an acre and half besides a cricket field of about three acres. Boys in first three classes allowed to walk out with permission. [Six undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours and a half in the week. Playtime about 30 hours per week.

Honorary Secretary to Council:
Thomas Batson, Esq.

Head Master:
Rev. W. R. Smith, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.		Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Coombe Down, Bath.	(All of Class I.)	2 miles.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Bath -		200 yards.
„ „ - 3	Officer - -	Bathwick Hill.		½ mile.
„ „ - 4	Surgeon - -	Bath -		½ „
„ „ - 5	Clergyman -	Do. -		¼ „
„ „ - 6	Officer - -	Do. -		1 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Postmaster, Calcutta	Bath -	(All of lowest Class.)	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Officer in Army -	Bathwick Hill.		½ „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do. -		½ „
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Bath -		1 „
„ „ - 5	Physician -	Do. -		½ „
„ „ - 6	Officer in Army -	Do. -		½ „
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do. -		Close.
„ „ - 8	Do. - -	Do. -		¼ mile.
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Do. -		1 „
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. -		¼ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.		Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	No fixed residence.	(All of Class I.)	Rev. J. W. Wharton.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	India -		Do.
„ „ - 3	Officer - -	Do. -		Head master.
„ „ - 4	Gentleman -	No fixed residence.		Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Bath -	(All of lowest Class.)	Head master.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Berks -		Do.
„ „ - 3	Officer - -	India -		Rev. J. W. Wharton.
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do. -		Do.
„ „ - 5	Gentleman - -	Midford, near Bath.		Head master.
„ „ - 6	Merchant - -	London -		Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

S ct.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during Term of Twelve Weeks ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during Term of Twelve Weeks ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during Term of Twelve Weeks ended Christmas 1865.
Religious Knowledge.	104	7	—	10	16	2	1 hour in Languages, 1 lesson consists of (α), construing & parsing (β) a portion of Grammar.	—	2	Bible (E.V.) from Abraham to Judges. Gk. Test. Luke c. 1–18. Riddle's S.S. History as above.	13	Division of work as in Class I.					As in class I. omitting Gk. test.	20	11	2	—	—	1	Scriptural Reading Lessons 37 to end.
Greek - -	46	6	—	6	—	5		—	5	Hom. Il., B. III., Æschylus Prom. V.; Wordsworth's Grammar; Wilkins Ex. I.	5						Homer Il. III., v. 1–300. Wordsworth's Gram; Wilkin's Ex.							
Latin - -	102	7	—	10	—	6		—	6	Virg. Georg. III.; Hor. Sat. I. 1–6; Livy, B. II. to c. 58.; Roby's Gram. Wilkins L. Ex.	13						Horace, Ep. Cæs. B. 1., c. 20 to end; Roby's Gram.(part); Wilkin's Ex.	—	—	7	—	—	7	Jacob's Reader (Smith's Principia is now used) 6 pages. Latin Grammar Accidence (Edward VIth).
French - -	69	6	63s.	8	—	3		—	3	Contanseau (Guide), p. 127–143, and other parts; Delille's Gram. 87 pages.	13						Contanseau (Guide) p. 135–147; and Delille 77 pages.							

			s.																
German - -	6	1	63	2	—	2	1 hour in Languages. 1 lesson consists of (α) construing & parsing (β) a portion of Grammar.	—	2	Otto's grammar - -	1	Division of work as in Class I.	Otto's Grammar - -						
Arithmetic -	104	7	—	10	—	—		—	*	Varies, e.g. last term, highest boy read the bookwork of Todhunter's Alg., Trigonometry and Analytical Conics, and some of Salmon's Conic Sections. Prob. in Geom. Conics. Differential and Integral calculus. Mechanics. Lowest boy Prob. in Arith. and Algebra; part of Colenso's Algebra. 6th and 11th books of Euclid.	13								
Book-keeping.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—				Highest boy, Euclid (Potts'), Books 3, 4. 6. Problems in Arith. and Algebra; finished Hudson's Trigonometry. Lowest boy, Euclid, B. 3, 4, 6; Prob. in Arith. and Algebra.	—	—	4	—	—	4	1st four Rules and Tables.
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—										
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	52	4	—	10	—	—		—	*		13								
History - -	104	7	—	10	—	1		—	1	Student's Hume, c. 11–7.	13								
Geography -	104	7	—	10	—	1		—	1	Cornwell. Asia.	13								
English Grammar.	12	2	—	4	—	1		—	1	Adam's English Language (half).	8		As in Class I. English.	—	—	9	—	—	9	*History* (Gleig's Small), James I. *Geography* (Cornwell's small), Asia. Butter's *Spelling* 20 pages. *Reading* Selections from British Poets. Gleig's History, also *General Spelling. Dictation*, Class Book of Constable's Education Series.
English Literature.																			
English Composition.																			
Reading -	49	3																	
Writing - -	49	3																	
Music. - -	5																		
Drawing -	20	—	84s. or 105s	3	—	1 & 2		—	3	- - -	4								
Spelling -	49	3																	

* Mathematics for Class 1, 2. Time varies according to circumstances, from 5 hours a week to 20.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1864:

a. * *T. Batson.* 1st open Scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford.
b. *Haverfield* entered 12th Woolwich Royal Academy.
* *Bellers* entered 18th Sandhurst.
Yates „ 22nd „
Maitland „ 23rd „
Davies „ „
c. * *Osborne* passed 7th naval cadet.

1865:

a. * *Newnham*, exhibition, Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
b. *Davies.* Free commission, Sandhurst.
Young. „ „ „
Yates. 2nd for Marines.
* *Heath.* 31st Sandhurst.
Hadaway. Woolwich.
Bellers. Free commission, Sandhurst.
Maitland. „ „ „
Osborne. Passed with 1st class certificate in the Britannia.

* These sent up direct from the school. The others were with a private tutor (generally only a few months).

SIDCOT, WINSCOMBE; NEAR WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—FRIENDS SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

[Evidence respecting Friends' Schools, including this, was given by Mr. John Ford, (vol. v. p. 284.).]

Date of Establishment—A.D. 1808.

Constitution.—Supported by donations, annuities, and annual subscriptions, (in addition to sums raised by bilis of admission) by Friends of quarterly meetings of Bristol, Somerset, and Dorset, Cornwall, Deeon, Gloucester, and Wilts, monthly meetings of South Division of Wales, and Friends of Radnorshire and Shropshire; also by those of any other monthly or quarterly meeting which may hereafter join them, with consent of general meeting and of yearly meeting in London; institution being open also to contributions of individual Friends in any other parts. General meeting held annually at Sidcot on last Tuesday in April; consists of representatives appointed by several quarterly meetings subscribing towards support of school, by monthly meeting of South Division of Wales, and preparative meetings of Pales, Hay, and Coalbrookdale; of treasurer, and members of committee of management; of appointed agents in several districts; with any Friends appointed by yearly meeting; and open to any other Friend or ordinary attender at meetings. General meetings make rules and appoint committee. In order to promote welfare of institution, general meeting of women Friends appoints women Friends on committee. Several associated meetings appoint agents authorized to recommend children for admission. Duty of agent to draw attention of parent to duty of paying as far as possible amount equal to expense of each child, which, including equivalent for rent, cannot be taken at less than 30*l.* per annum. Committee may decline to take any child at lower rate of payment than parent can in their opinion suitably pay. Minimum annual payment for a child from associated

---

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 15th March 1865.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions	184	6	0
Children's account for expired time.	1,350	19	4
Net rental of estate	678	2	3
„ profit on farm, &c.	25	7	2
Rent of cottages, &c.	20	6	8
Extraordinary income, viz. donations	22	2	0
Excess of Expenditure	14	7	9
	£2,295	11	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
House expenses	1,094	18	6
Repairs of clothing	72	16	1
Salaries of officers	575	5	0
Insurance	7	8	6
Wear, &c., of furniture at 7½ per cent	72	16	10
Wear, &c., of library at 5 per cent	7	15	6
Taxes and rates	19	11	4
Stationery	32	4	11
Apothecary and drugs	26	11	9
Repairs and alterations	49	4	5
Contingencies	68	17	7
Interest on loans	168	0	9
Annuity	100	0	0
	£2,295	11	2

STATEMENT of ASSETS and LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Estate at Sidcot	5,195	17	3
„ „ Glastonbury	1,100	0	0
„ „ Bridgwater	12,316	0	4
„ „ „ (Mouzeney)	1,250	0	0
Ten shares, Somerset Central Railway	200	0	0
Household furniture	897	16	10
Library, &c.	147	15	2
Farming, &c., stock	165	2	6
Provisions, coal, &c.	65	16	6
Stationery	14	15	10
Clothing	26	0	9
Cash in master's hands	50	0	0
	£21,429	5	2

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
One annuity	2,000	0	0
Children's account for unexpired time	399	6	3
Loan (new school house)	900	0	0
„ (authorized by general meetings, A.D. 1856, 1857, and 1863)	2,750	0	0
Due to treasurer	70	2	8
Balance	15,309	16	3
	£21,429	5	2

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

meetings 14*l.*; but committee may reduce payment to 12*l.* in any case in which circumstances render it difficult to raise a higher sum. 18*l.* minimum payment for children from non-associated meetings. (Rules.)

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—(1.) Children of poor Friends or of those who cannot well afford to send them to other boarding schools, such children being members of respective meetings by which agents are appointed. (2.) Children of same descriptions, not members, if one of parents be a member. (3.) Children not members, but whose parents, or one of them, with whom children have resided, have or has manifested attachment to principles of Friends; or who have been one year preceding application under care of a Friend with view of being brought up as Friends. Whenever school is not full committee may admit other children of either of three descriptions last mentioned resident beyond associated meetings; no such admission may be made unless it appear that such admission will not exclude any child coming from an associated meeting. No application for admission of boys received until they are of nine years of age, or of girls until eight. Committee may give preference generally to children above 12 years of age. Girls under nine not to be admitted to exclusion of those who have attained that age. Boys and girls may stay until fifteen. (Rules.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Boys: reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, mathematics, model drawing, Latin, and any other branches of learning general meeting direct. Girls: reading, writing, English grammar, history, arithmetic, geography, sewing, and knitting. (Rules.)

Government and Teachers.—Committee consists of eight men Friends appointed from among members of associated meetings attending general meetings, united with four women Friends appointed from members of associated meetings attending women's general meetings; three, viz. (two men and one woman) retire annually by rotation; five a quorum; sittings open to appointed agents, treasurer, and any other Friend inclined to attend and having consent of his or her monthly meeting; has general management. (Rules.)

Master and mistress appointed by general meetlng; teachers by committee.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—[No information received from teachers.]

Teachers.—In boys' school: master, two adult and three pupil teachers. Salaries: master and his wife, 230*l.*; two teachers, 70*l.* each; third teacher, 30*l.*; fourth 25*l.* Two adult teachers and one pupil teacher in girls' school. Salaries: first, 50*l.*; second, 40*l.*; third, 15*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—About 50 boys and 22 girls; 72 in all.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—[No information.]

Honorary Clerk of Committee:
Lewis Fry.

Head Master:
Josiah Evans.

TAUNTON (BISHOP'S HULL).—WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

Commonly called the INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—1847. New buildings at Fairwater erected 1868.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. School buildings and other property vested in trustees. Proprietors become so by purchasing shares and signing deed of settlement; receive dividend of 5*l.* per cent. from profits of year, surplus being funded to form a guarantee fund unless otherwise determined by proprietors. Proprietors must be Protestant Dissenters.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Preparation for professional and commercial pursuits.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, mathematics, natural science, French and German, history, geography, and grammar.

Government and Masters.—Governors consist of president, two vice-presidents, committee of twenty-four dissenters of Independent denomination, treasurer, and secretary. Committee appoint head master, who engages assistant masters subject to sanction of committee.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head and second masters, French master, and four other resident masters.

Day Scholars.—All from within a mile.

Boarders.—Three meals a day. Meat once. School bills: highest 42*l.*; average 36*l.*; lowest 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms feet per boy. Rise 6 a.m. (7 in winter); retire 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No standard of attainments required on admission. No pupils under eight years of age admitted.

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases. Two hours in the week besides two on Sunday devoted to scriptural instruction in class. School work begins and ends with extemporaneous prayer by head master.

Promotions by position attained in class during half-year, and by judgment of master as to fitness.

Examination annually by examiner approved by committee and invited by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: tasks, loss of play hours, and caning; last privately and by head master only.

Playground, 12 acres. No school bounds. Boys walk in country on Wednesdays.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in the week. Preparation an hour and a half daily. Playtime 25 hours in the week.

Secretary, J. S. Underwood.
Head Master, Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Lond.

Note by Head Master.—At pages 142, 312 note, Report of Commissioners (vol. 1), it is stated that "there were 40 boys sons of churchmen at the Independent College at Taunton." This is erroneous. The number of sons of churchmen at this school was never more than 20, seldom more than 12.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.			
Religious Knowledge.	112	3	—	40	13	4	1	4	4	Acts of the Apostles.
Greek	27	3	—	7	—	4	½	—	3	Homer's Iliad, Books, I.–II.
Latin	93	6	—	16	14	4	¾	—	3	
French	128	6	—	28	—	4	¾	—	3	
German	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Arithmetic	129	7	—	17	—	12	1	—	12	
Physics, Natural History, Chemistry	29	1								
Geography	137	7	—	26	—	2	¾	—	1½	
English Grammar.	137	7								
Reading	52	3								
Writing	137	7								
Music	21	—	4*l.* 4*s.*							
Drawing	35	2	2*l.* 2*s.*							

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

TRULL, NEAR TAUNTON.—WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

[Evidence given by the head master will be found in vol. v., pp. 337–345.]

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1843.

Constitution.—Proprietary consists of owners for time being of 150 original shares of 25*l.* each and such further shares of like amount as may from time to time be created. No proprietor may hold more than five shares. If any proprietor acquire by will or otherwise more than five shares and do not sell such excess he forfeits the same. Every proprietor may nominate one pupil in respect of each share; consent of directors being necessary unless he be son, grandson, or nephew of nominating proprietor. Every proprietor responsible for payment of monies due in respect of his nominee. Directors may refuse to admit and also expel any nominee on account of gross immorality, misconduct, irreclaimable disobedience, or contagious disease. In default for three months by proprietor to nominate such nomination to devolve for that turn upon directors. With concurrence of three fourths of proprietors at their annual meeting, directors may declare a dividend not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. per annum on paid up capital. All surplus monies arising over and above such dividends to be applied under directors' direction to liquidation of any debts, establishing scholarships, awarding premiums, purchase of scientific instruments, formation of library, or to any public Wesleyan connexional fund, or to such other purposes as directors recommend, with approval of three fourths of shareholders. Eleven proprietors must be present to constitute a meeting. No proprietor entitled to more than one vote, except on matters of finance, in which case he may have as many votes as he holds shares. Institution may be dissolved by vote of three fourths of proprietors at a meeting for that purpose exclusively convened with three months notice. Surplus assets, after satisfying debts and liabilities, to be divided among proprietors rateably, Methodist conference having pre-emption of premises. Premises containing nine and a quarter acres, of which three are freehold, and the rest copyhold, and vested in seven trustees, proprietors, and members of Wesleyan Methodist Society. In event of purchase of fee-simple number of trustees to be21 (deed of settlement).

Exhibitions.—Annual: one of 21*l.*, one of 10*l.*, one of 5*l.* for proficiency in classical, mathematical, and commercial studies (prospectus).

Objects.—To provide an efficient course of religious literary, and physical education, instruction, and training for youth. No pupil admissible until he shall have completed his eighth year (deed of settlement); correct knowledge of four simple rules of arithmetic and ability to read and spell ordinary English sentences necessary for admission into junior department. For admission in collegiate department pupil must pass in English grammar, arithmetic commercial and fractional, British history and geography, first book of Euclid, Cæsar, or Nepos, and French grammar and translation (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Literary education to be both classical and commercial, comprising Greek, Latin, and English languages, and mathematics, with such other languages and branches of study as may be deemed expedient. Religious and moral instruction to be in strict conformity with the principles of the Christian religion as expounded by Rev. John Wesley in certain notes on New Testament and first four volumes of his sermons which are held and taught by ministers of yearly conference of people called Methodists (deed of settlement). Scripture studies, English language, classical languages and French, pure and mixed mathematics, physical sciences, logic, moral philosophy, principles of political economy, history, geography, writing, commercial and mental arithmetic, and elements of book-keeping, with music, drawing, and German as extras (prospectus).

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Government and Masters.—Directors consist of president of Wesleyan conference (or if he decline chairman of district in which Taunton is situate, two vice-presidents (chairman of district being one and superintendent ministers of circuit the other), governor (being a minister appointed by conference at its annual session); all Wesleyan Methodist ministers in full connection with conference and stationed by the same in the circuit in which institution is, and all superintendent ministers of all circuits of district, with one or more treasurers (being trustees), two secretaries, and twelve proprietors elected at general annual meeting of proprietors. All must be Wesleyan Methodists. Engage masters (deed of settlement).

Governor takes charge of religious instruction, has general charge and superintendence of pupils subject to general rules laid down by directors. Directors may appoint a finance committee (deed of settlement).

All masters must be members of Wesleyan Methodist Society. Head master must be a graduate of an English university or of Dublin. Directors may appoint an instruction committee (deed of settlement).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Fourteen.

Day Scholars.—Five or six.

Boarders.—172. Three meals a day with supper on Sundays. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction under 14, 30 to 32 guineas; above 14, 34 guineas. Nominees of shareholders pay two guineas less. Practical chemistry, drawing, and German 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Music 5*l.* 5*s.* Books 2*l.* 2*s.* Use of library, stationery, and drilling 2*l.* 2*s.* Washing 2*l.* 2*s.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 440 feet per boy. Rise 6 to 7 a.m., retire 8 to 9 p.m.; seniors an hour later.

Instruction, Discipline, &c..—Boys on admission must have a correct knowledge of four simple rules of arithmetic, and be able to read and spell ordinary English sentences.

Students arranged in three departments. In collegiate department they pursue nearly the course laid down for matriculation and graduation at London University; in middle school Greek and book-keeping are begun; in junior department elementary lessons are given in Latin, French, natural science, and usual English course of education. School course modified to suit boys' special disqualifications. Pupils learn catechisms of Wesleyan Methodists; weekly lectures in theology by governor; seniors study Greek Testament under governors' direction. In domestic worship Book of Common Prayer sometimes used, litany, commandments with response chanted.

Promotions partly by half year's work chiefly by examination; some regard also paid to seniority. Success in mathematics without requisite proficiency in classics and English studies would not allow a pupil to pass from middle to collegiate school.

Examination weekly or fortnightly by head master; half-yearly by head master assisted by other masters and professors; in Scripture studies, by governor. Books to value of 30*l.* annually given as prizes.

Punishments: loss of half holiday, tasks, and confinement; corporal punishment rare, and privately inflicted by governor and head master.

Playground about two acres and a half. Master always present at games. Pupils allowed to take walks together under certain regulations. Drilling taught. Fifty to a hundred boys learn to swim annually.

About three or four pupils go annually to some university. (At least eight matriculated at London University in 1864–5–6 together.)

School open 40 to 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 35 hours in the week; seniors about 40. About one half of lessons prepared out of school under supervision.

Playtime about 27 hours in the week.

Governor and Chaplain.—Rev. W. P. Slater.

Head Master.—Thomas Sibley, B.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Job Bradford, LL.B., 1858. At University College, 1861.

Joseph Hume. Scholarship in Jurisprudence, 20*l.* for 3 years.

William Theophilus Bradford, B.A., 1858. 5th in honours in Animal Physiology.

Walter W. Francis. 4th in Math. hon., 1857.

Gwynne Henry Harries, 1859. 9th in Chemical honours; 2nd in Zoological honours; Warneford scholarship of 25*l.* for 2 years at King's College; preliminary scientific examination, 1861, 8th in honours in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; first M.B., 1862, 5th in honours in Physiology; second M.B., 1863, honours in Midwifery; M.D., 1865.

John Grimes, B. Sc., 1865, honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy; M.B., 1866.

Francis Frederick Rigg, 1860, 9th in Classical honours.

Theophilus Lyndall Schreiner, 1862, 6th in Math. honours.

Robert Shingleton Smith, Warneford scholarship of 25*l.* for 2 years at King's College, 1862; Junior Medical scholarship of 20*l.*, 1863; Senior Medical scholarship of 40*l.* for 2 years, 1865; first M.B. 1865, honours in Anatomy and in Materia Medica; B. Sc., 1866, 1st in first class in honours in Botany, 1st in first class in honours in Zoology, honours in Geology.

Thomas Adams, 1864, 1st in general honours and first exhibition of 30*l.* for 2 years; Andrews Mathematical exhibition at University College of 30*l.* for 3 years, 1864.

Robert Moses Lewis, 1864, 6th in Chemical honours.

James L. G. Mowatt, 1864, 2nd in Classical honours, Classical scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford, of 80*l.* for 5 years, 165.

Arthur Sanders May, 19th in general honours, obtained marks qualifying for a prize or scholarship.

Herbert Somerton Foxwell, 1866, 3rd in general honours, second exhibition of 20*l.* for 2 years.

Walter James Nicholas, 15th in general honours, 1866.

James Fison, 1867, general honours, prize of 10*l.*

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read and Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	176	9	—	20	yrs.	3	hrs. ⅘	—	hrs. 1½		16		3	½	—	hrs. 1½		14		2	½	—	hrs. 1	
Greek - -	72	4	—	13	—						15													
Latin - -	154	9	—	13	—	12	⅘	6–10	12		15							19 / 17		12	½	—	7	
French -	176	9	—	17	—	6	⅘	2 ltrs. & exrcses.	6	Lectures on Creed; Catechism; Acts of Apostles.	18							19		6	½	—	4	
*German -	4	2	4 Gs.	—	—	4	½	—	2½	Xeuophon, *Hell. I.*; Prose Comp. Grammar.							Lectures on the Creed. Catechism. Greek text, St. John's Gospel.							
Other Foreign Languages.	None this half-year. Will depend upon circumstances.									Virgil, Georg. I.; Cic., *Cat. II.*; Prose Comp. Grammar.							Xenophon, *Anab. I.* Prose Comp. Grammar.							Lectures on the Creed. Catechism. Bible Readings.
Arithmetic -	176	9	—	20	Fifteen to sixteen years.					Racine, *Athalie.* Grammar. Dialogues and Correspondence.	16	Rather above that of Class I.	Same as Class I.				Cicero, *Cat. I.* Prose Comp. Grammar.	14	About ten years.	6	⅘	—	5½	Hall's First French Course.
Book-keeping	113	6	—	20							16						La Chaumière Indienne. Dialogues. Grammar.							Animal Physiology. Zoology.
Mensuration and Surveying.	113	6	—	20		12	¾	—	12	Bezant's Hydrostatics. Mechanics reviewed. Algebra. Trigonometry. Euclid, deductions.	16						Potter's Mechanics. Trigonometry. Algebra. Euclid, IV.–VI.							Simple lessons.
Mathematics, pure or applied.	137	7	—	20						Animal Physiology. Zoology. Optics.	16													
Physics -	137	7	—	20		2	1	—	2		16													
Natural History.	176	9	—	20		—	—	—	—		16							14		1	1	—	1	

*N.B.—German was until recently included in the terms, and about 70 learnt it. Since it has been an "extra" the numbers have been small. We believe, however, that they will increase.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Chemistry	29	6	4 Gs.	7	Fifteen to sixteen years.	2	1¼	—	2½	Greece. England, *House of Brunswick.* America and Oceania. Angus' Handbook. English reading and analysis.	3	Rather above that of Class I.	2	1¼	—	2½	Collier's *Great Events.* England, *House of Brunswick.* America and Oceania. Grammar. Reading and analysis.	7	About ten years.	2	1¼	—	2½	Catechism of English History. Map of the World. America. Grammar. Reading. Spelling.
History	176	9	1 Gs.	20							16							14						
Geography	176	9	—	20							16							14						
English Grammar.	176	9	—	20							16							14						
English Literature.						9	½	—	7¾		16		Same as Class I. less ½ hour added to writing.					14		22	½	—	13	
English Composition.	176	9	—	20							16							14						
Reading	176	9	—	20							16							14						
Writing	176	9	—	20		1	1	—	1		16		2	¾	—	1½		14		6	¾	—	4½	
*Music	32	6	5 Gs.	5		2	½	—	4															
Drawing	34	3	4 Gs.	8		2	1½	—	3†		17		2	1½	—	3†		9		3	1	—	3†	

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

* Music. The division into classes is one merely of proficiency. The pupils receive individual instruction. † Optional beyond.

The aggregate of time given includes time for preparation, evening studies, &c.

The division of time is sometimes roughly given as a period may be divided partly according to a master's discretion, the amount of work done appearing at the head master's weekly examinations, time for which is included above.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TAUNTON COLLEGE.

[For Evidence of the Head Master, see vol. v., pp. 144-157; and for Report of Assistant Commissioner and Digest of Information respecting the old endowed school, see this vol., p. 236.]

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum of Association, signed 2 Nov. 1866. Articles adopted 26 July 1867. Old Grammar School founded by Bp. Fox; continued under scheme of Charity Commissioners (1867), and Articles of Association.

Constitution.—Incorporated under Companies Act, 1862, with capital of 12,500*l.*, divided into 1,000 shares of 12*l.* 10*s.* each. Executor or administrator of deceased shareholder to be alone recognized or entitled to shares of deceased. Approval of Council required for transfer of shares. Shares liable to be forfeited for non-payment of calls, or of fees due from member for tuition or boarding of a pupil. Shareholders divided into two classes. Class. A. to have the perpetual right of nominating one day boy in respect of every share, and one boarder in respect of every five shares. Nominees liable to rejection by Council, subject to appeal to nominators of head master. (See below.) Class B. entitled to dividend (not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum), and bonus out of one-third profits after payment of dividend, until a dividend of 5*l.* per cent. be paid. Shareholders entitled to nominate one day boy for every five shares, or one boarder for every twenty-five shares. B. shares may at holder's option be changed to A. shares. No dividend to be payable except out of profits.

Business of company to be managed by a council composed of president (permanent), treasurer (annually elected), and nine to twelve directors (holding five shares at least for six months previous), certain proportion of whom are to retire every year, but to be re-eligible. Chairman and vice-chairman to be elected by council annually. Auditor to be elected by proprietors at annual general meeting.

Nominated pupils as well as others to pay such fees as the Council shall fix. No pupil to be admissible under the age of eight years nor after fifteen, unless Council shall be certified by head master after personal examination that he is fully qualified to enter class suited to his age.

Objects.—Establishment of a proprietary school with or without subordinate or affiliated branches; said school to be engrafted as far as practicable on the ancient College School at Taunton, established by Bishop Fox in 1522, according to a scheme to be approved by Charity Commissioners or other proper authorities (Memorandum of Association). School to be established and governed in conformity with principles and doctrines of Church of England (Articles).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—All the subjects usually taught at the great public schools, together with modern languages, English literature, history, and composition, physical science, and such other subjects as the Council shall from time to time determine (Articles of Association).

Government and Masters.—Articles of Association adopted 1867, and scheme of Charity Commissioners for Bishop Fox's grammar school, which scheme or any alteration thereof, or new scheme substituted therefor, is to be taken as controlling the Articles.

Council (subject to annual ordinary meeting or to duly called extraordinary meeting of proprietors) have power to conduct external management and make byelaws and regulations for the better government and management of school and company.

Head master to be appointed by three nominators, viz., Warden of New College, Oxford, and two other persons of high social position, residents or landed proprietors within county of Somerset, and members of the Church of England, to be elected by Council of College School. Head master removable by majority of nominators on representation made by Council and subject to appeal to Charity Commissioners. Head master to have (subject to any rules made by Council) sole internal management of school, to appoint and dismiss (independently of the Council) the masters, and expel pupils. He is to consult

with Council, whenever requested by them, on all matters relating to school, and to report forthwith the reason for expulsion of any scholar.

Head master must be member of Church of England, graduate of one of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and in priests' orders at or within three months after his appointment. He is not to serve any church on week days or to have permanent Sunday duty without sanction of Council, or to take any private pupils except in vacation time without previous sanction of Council.

No master can hold any share in the company, but they may (while masters) send their own sons to school under same regulations as Class A. of shareholders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

Masters.—Head master responsible for domestic arrangements, but not paid by boarders. Total income (so soon as the new buildings are open) 500*l.* a year, with 5*l.* a year on every boarder and 1*l.* on every day boy. House and premises found. Three other masters paid by the company.

Foundation Scholars.—Nine in number, elected by competitive examination from boys whose parents or guardians reside within one mile of the Guildhall. Three chosen every year for three years. No fees for instruction of any kind. They may be either boarders or day scholars.

Day Scholars.—Forty-two, from distances up to 2½ miles. If nominated, pay 10*l.* 10*s.*; if not nominated, 12*s.* 12*s.* Drawing 3*l.* a year extra, *for the present only*, at the School of Art. Voluntary subscriptions from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per annum.

Boarders.—Fourteen, under head master's supervision. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, if nominated, over eleven years 50*l.*, under eleven years 40*l.*; if not nominated, over eleven years 60*l.*, under eleven years 50*l.* School bills, highest 87*l.*; average 65*l.*; lowest 51*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 947 feet per boy. Hours 7 to 7½ a.m.; 9¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required only to read and write.

School not classified separately for each subject; but the alternative of Greek or German offered to all boys on entering the middle school.

School course modified, but rarely, to suit individual cases.

Religious instruction in Bible and Church catechism to all who do not object to it on conscientious grounds. In 1868, two boys objecting to catechism, none to Bible. School opened with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion entirely by year's marks; not separately for each group of subjects.

The Oxford local examination is the annual examination of the school. All boys above the lower school are expected to offer themselves. Prizes given by Lord Taunton, the Warden of New College, and others, and by the College.

No corporal punishment of any kind or under any circumstances. Boys are punished by being kept in to learn, not to write, impositions.

Playground eight or ten acres, attached to new school. Masters join in games. Boarders allowed to go out within certain bounds. Drilling and gymnastics taught. A work room with lathes and bench.

Two boys to the university, hitherto, each year.

School-time 40 weeks per annum.

Study 34 hours a week. Play-time at least 16 hours.

President:
The Right Honourable the Lord Taunton.

Nominators to Head-mastership:
The Warden of New College, Oxford.
The Right Honourable the Lord Taunton.
W. H. P. Gore Langton, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer:
I. F. Norman.

Head Master:
Rev. W. Tuckwell, M.A.

[*For Table* A. *see page* 500.]

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
*Religious Knowledge.	56	3	—	15	16	2	1	—	2	Deuteronomy, Joshua, St. John.	20	14	2	1	—	2	2nd Bk. of Kings. St. John's Gospel.	9	11	2	1	—	2	Deuteronomy and Acts of Apostles.
Greek - -	30	3	—	10	16	4	1	1	5	Sophocles' Ajax. Homer's Od., II.	4	14	2	1	1	3	Xen. Memorabilia. Homer's Od., II.							
Latin - -	55	4	—	14	16	3	1	2	5	Horace's Od., III., IV.; Virg. Georg. III.; Livy, XXIII.	20	14	3	1	1	4	Sallust's Cat. Bell. throughout.	9	11	5	1	1	6	Principia Latina, II. Tales from Mythology.
French - -	56	5	—	6	17	1	1	1	2	Molière, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.	9	16	3	1	1	4	Cours de Litterature, passim.	9	11	3	1	1	4	Hall's first book, passim.
German - -	25	5	—	1	16	2	2	1	3	Gedichte von Schiller, passim.	5	14	2	1	1	3	Schiller's Ballads, passim.							
Arithmetic -	56	5	—	9	16	2	1	—	2	General Papers.	7	14	3	1	1	4	Colenso's Arithmetic, Stocks and Interest.	9	11	5	1	1	6	Davies' Examples to Compound Rules.
†Book-keeping																								
†Mensuration, and Surveying.																								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	56	5	—	5	17	7	1	—	12	Todhunter's Algebra, Binomial Theorem and Theory of Logarithms. Todhunter's Trigonometry. Demoivre's Theorem. Todhunter's Conic Sections, straight line and circle.	9	16	6	1	—	6	Euclid, Bks. II., III., IV., VI. Colenso's and Todhunter's Algebra, Quadratic Equations.	9	11	1	1	—	1	Euclid I., 1-10.
Physics - -	32	2	—	20	14	2	1	—	2	Newth's Nat. Philosophy, Chaps. I., II., III.	12	13	2	1	—	2	Experimental oral teaching. Hydrostatics.							

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

* Two boys decline the catechism on conscientious grounds.

† Not this half-year; but both are usually taught.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys earning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Natural History.	6	1	—	6	17	2	1	—	2	Huxley's Physiology, throughout.														
Chemistry -	9	1	—	9	16	3	1	—	3	Roscoe's Chemistry, non-metallic elements.														
History - -	56	3	—	15	16	2	1	—	2	Froude's England, Vols. I.–VI.	20	14	2	1	—	2	Liddell's Rome to end of 2nd Punic War. Ross' England to accession of James I.	9	11	2	1	—	2	Ross. William I. to Wars of Roses.
Geography -	56	4	—	6	17	2	1	1	3	Page's Physical Geography. Map drawing. General, Commercial, and Political Geog.	20	14	2	1	1	3	General; England, Holland, Turkey, Italy.	9	11	2	1	1	3	England, Asia, America.*
English Grammar.	45	4	—	13	14	1	1	—	1	Morell's Grammar and Analysis, passim.	12	13	1	1	1	2	Morell's Grammar, passim.	9	11	3	1	—	3	Morell, passim.
†English Literature.	56	5	—	15	16	1	1	—	1	King Lear. Craik's Literature, XVIth Cent.	20	14	1	1	—	1	Pope's Homer's Iliad, Bk. X., ad fin.	9	11	1	1	—	1	Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
English Composition.	56	5	—	15	16	—	—	1	1	- - - -	20	14	—	—	1	1	- - - -	9	11	2	1	1	3	—
Reading -	45	5	—	20	14	1	1	—	1	- - - -	12	13	1	1	—	1	- - - -	9	11	1	1	—	1	—
Writing - -	21	2	—	12	13	1	1	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	9	11	2	1	—	2	—
Music - -	56	3	3*l.* a year.	15	16	1	—	1	1½	- - - -	20	14	1	1	—	1	Hullah's Exercises, passim.	9	11	1	1	—	1	General practice, and oral instruction.
Drawing -	10	1		10	13	2	2	—	2															

* Maps done every week by all the school.

† Evening lectures are given besides by the head master.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Retired Surgeon -	Cheddon Fitzpaine, near Taunton.	2½ miles.
„ „ - 2	Schoolmaster -	Fullands, near Tauntcn.	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Clergyman - -	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 4	Clergyman - -	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 5	Clergyman - -	Ruishton, near Taunton.	2 miles.
„ „ - 6	Bookseller - -	Taunton - -	20 yards.
„ „ - 7	Solicitor - -	Taunton - -	100 yards.
„ „ - 8	Banker - -	Staplegrove, near Taunton.	1½ mile.
„ „ - 9	Retired Tradesman	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 10	Retired Merchant -	Staplegrove, near Taunton.	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Medical Man -	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Country Gentleman	Haygrass House, near Taunton.	2½ miles.
„ „ - 3	Unitarian Minister	Taunton - -	20 yards.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Trull, nr. Taunton	2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -	Taunton - -	200 yards.
„ „ - 6	Clergyman -	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 7	Country Gentleman	Taunton - -	¾ mile.
„ „ - 8	Bookseller - -	Taunton - -	300 yards.
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Corneytrowe, near Taunton.	2 miles.
„ „ - 10	Retired Surgeon -	Taunton - -	30 yards.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Wilden, near Bedford.	Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Retired Merchant -	Budleigh Salterton	
„ „ - 3	Postmaster-General	Halifax, Nova Scotia.	
„ „ - 4	Lieut.-Col., Indian Army.	Punjaub - -	
„ „ - 5	Independent Gentleman.	Taunton - -	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Bishop's Hall, near Taunton.	
„ „ - 7	Clergyman -	Wilden, near Bedford.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Wine Merchant -	Trull, nr. Taunton	
„ „ - 2	Independent Gentleman.	Minehead -	
„ „ - 3	Major, Indian Army	Somerton, Somerset	
„ „ - 4	Col., Indian Army	Brussels - -	
„ „ - 5	Col., Indian Army	Bicknoller, near Taunton.	
„ „ - 6	Col., Indian Army	Brussels - -	
„ „ - 7	Land Agent -	Oxford - -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

HONOURS GAINED BY BOYS IN THE SCHOOL SINCE 1864.

1865.	Oxford Local Examination: Two Seniors, Sixth and Seventh in First Class; Two Juniors, Second Class.
1866.	Open Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
	Open Exhibition at New College, Oxford.
	Clerkship, by competition, in the Civil Service.
	Oxford Local Examination: Three Juniors, First Class.
1867.	Oxford Local Examination: Two Seniors, Second Class. Two Juniors, Second Class.
1868.	Boden Sanscrit Scholarship at Oxford.
	Eleventh place in competition for Indian Civil Service.
	Fifteenth place in competition for Indian Civil Service.
	Twenty-third place in competition for Admission to Woolwich.
	Oxford Local Examination: Four Seniors, Second Class. One Junior, Second Class.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Wells Middle School.

Digest of Information.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1860.

Constitution.—Private property of manager; owing to needed repairs, &c. school has not as yet been self-supporting.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To afford a suitable and superior education at a moderate expense and with special regard to the moral and religious character of the pupils (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Essential truths of Christianity, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, commercial accounts, geography, history, elements of mathematics including mensuration and mechanics, elements of Latin and French, vocal music and drawing, Greek (optional) 1*l.* per quarter extra. Occasional lessons in chemistry (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Rev. George Blisset, incumbent of St. Thomas East Wells, manager. Visitors: Rev. Viscount Midleton and three other clergymen.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical; two boys beginning Greek.

Masters.—Head-master, assistant, monitor, French and drawing masters. Head-master has 100*l.* a year with house and garden, assistant and French master 52*l.* each, monitor 26*l.*, and drawing master 8*l.* 8*s.*

Day Scholars.—30; two thirds under 10 years of age; sons of farmers or persons in business; from distances up to two miles and a half; pay for general work under ten 6*l.*, above ten 8*l.* Two brothers 6*l.* each. Greek (optional) 4*l.* Attendance on Sunday not compulsory.

Boarders.—14. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and tuition 30 guineas paid quarterly in advance. When two brothers attend younger pays 25 guineas. Cubical contents of bed rooms 517 feet per boy. Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c..—Boys on admission supposed to be able to read and write.

Modification of school course to suit special cases not encouraged. Religious instruction forms part of school routine and is one of chief points attended to. School work begins and ends with prayers usually taken from Church Service.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination at Midsummer and Christmas by examiners chosen by manager; in spring by diocesan inspector. Prizes given.

Corporal punishment inflicted publicly; all punishments by head master only.

Playground 40 yards by 12. Boys walk out accompanied by head master.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years; two annually to other places of education.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. About two thirds of lessons prepared out of school.

Head Master:
Joseph Palmer.

Table C.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One boy has attended the Oxford Middle Class Examination held in Bath, where he obtained a 2nd Class Certificate.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Currier - -	High St., Wells -	About 3 min. walk.
„ „ - 2	Ironmonger -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Draper - -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Dulcote, near Wells	2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Butcher - -	Wells (High St.)	About 5 min. walk.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Polsham, near Wells.	3 miles.
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Wellesley, near Wells.	2½ „
„ „ - 8	Currier - -	Wells (High St.)	3 minutes walk.
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Dulcote, near Wells	2 miles.
„ „ - 10	Baker - -	Wells (High St.)	3 minutes walk.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Butcher - -	Wells (St. Thos. St.)	Close to the school.
„ „ - 2	Baker - -	Wells (High St.)	3 minutes walk.
„ „ - 3	Father not living -	Wells (Broad St.)	4 „ „
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Dulcote, near Wells	2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Currier - -	Wells (High St.)	5 minutes walk.
„ „ - 6	Clerk - -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 7	Hairdresser -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ 8	Ironmonger -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 9	Registrar of births and deaths.	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Dulcote, near Wells	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Corndealer - -	Binegar, near Oakhill (Bath).	Joseph Palmer.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Castle Cary -	
„ „ - 3	Father not living -	Swanage, near Alfreton (Derbysh.)	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Westbury - -	
„ „ - 5	Father not living -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Do. -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 7	Do. -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 8	Do. -	Swansea - -	
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Farrington Gurney	
„ „ - 10	Gentleman -	Clifton - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Weston-super-Mare	
„ „ - 2	Gentleman -	Clifton - -	
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Pilton - -	
„ „ - 4	Gentleman -	Clifton - -	
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Farrington Gurney	
„ „ - 6	Father not living -	Swansea - -	
„ „ - 7	Do. -	Westbury -	
„ „ - 8	Do. -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 9	Do. -	Swanage, near Alfreton.	
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Do. do. -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.							Y.								M.			H.	
Religious Knowledge.	39	4	—	4	13	5	45m	—	3½ h	Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, St. Matthew's Gospel and St. John's.	19	12	5	45m	—	3½ h	Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, St. Matthew's Gospel and St. John's.	8	9	5	45	—	3½	Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, St. Matthew's Gospel and St. John's.
Greek - -	2	1	£1 per qr.	2	13	3	1 h	3	3 h	Only made a beginning														
Latin - -	39	4	—	7	13	3	1 h	3	3 h	Cæsar's Commentaries, Books III. and IV.	12	11	3	45m	3	2¼ h	First part of Valpy's Latin Delectus.	3	9	3	45	—	2¼	Latin Grammar.
French - -	39	5	—	7	13	2	1 h	2	2 h	Alfred le Grand - -	10	12	2	1 h	—	2 h	Hall's First French Course.	8	9	2	30	—	1	First part of Hall's First French Course.
Arithmetic -	39	5	—	4	13	4	45m	3	2¾ h	Colenso's Arithmetic -	13	12	4	45m	3	3 h	Irish Nat. Soc. Arithmetic.	8	9	4	45	3	3	Irish Nat. Soc. Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	5	1	—	4	13	1	45m	—	45m	Chambers'.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	—	4	13	1	45m	—	45m	Irish Nat. Soc. Mensuration.	6	12	1	45m	—	45m	Irish Nat. Soc. Mensuration.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	23	2	—	8	13	5	45m	—	4 h	Algebra, first few pages of Colenso's Euclid, Book I.	15	12	5	40m	—	3½ h	Euclid, first 20 propositions.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.							Y.								M.		H.		
Physics - -	17	1	—	17	12	1	45m	—	45m															
History - -	39	4	—	17	12	2	1 h	1	2 h	English History (Mrs. Markham).	6	11	2	1 h	1	2 h	English History (Mrs. Markham's).	8	9	4	40	1	3	English History (Mrs. Markham's).
Geography -	39	4	—	17	12	2	1 h	—	2 h	Geography (Cornwell's)	6	11	3	45m	—	2½ h	Geography (Cornwell's)	8	9	4	40	—	3	Geography (Cornwell's).
English Grammar.	39	4	—	17	12	2	1 h	—	2 h	English Grammar (Hunter's).	6	11	3	45m	—	2½ h	English Grammar (Hunter's).	8	9	3	40	—	2	English Grammar (Hunter's).
English Composition.	17	2	—	12	13	1	1 h	1	1 h	- - -	5	11	1	1 h	1	1 h								
Reading - -	39	4	—	7	13	1	1 h	—	1 h	Routledge's "Boys' Help."	16	12	2	30m	—	1½ h	Routledge's "Boys' Help."	8	9	2	50	—	1¾	British and Foreign School Society's "Daily Lesson Book," No. 2.
Writing - -	39	4	—	8	13	3	40m	—	2 h	- - -	9	12	3	40m	—	2 h	- - - -	8	9	4	45	—	3¼	
Music - -	39																							
Drawing - -	39																							

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

WRAXALL.—FAILAND LODGE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

[Further information respecting this school will be found in evidence of Bishop of Bath and Wells, vol. iv. 685–6].

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1839

Constitution.—School is under a master who conducts it entirely at his own pecuniary risk. He is appointed by a committee who have taken a long lease of the premises, A farm, with which the boys, however, have nothing to do, is attached to school and helps to make it pay.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Education of farmers' and tradesmen's children.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Those known usually as commercial subjects; Latin, French, drawing, music, practical land surveying, Euclid, and first part of algebra,

Government and Masters.—Existence of committee kept as much as possible in the background, head master taking friendly counsel with secretary, who appoints half-yearly examiner. Secretary gives religious instruction weekly to all the boys.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Four. Head master gives his assistants about 60*l.* with board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—60, all in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. School bills, highest 39*l.*; average 33*l.*; lowest 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 348 feet per boy. Rise 5½ a.m., retire 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by group of subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases. School work begins and ends with family prayers.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by clergymen. Prizes given by committee and master.

Punishments: impositions and, rarely, corporal punishment; latter by head master only.

Playground between eight and nine acres.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 46 hours in the week Playtime about 26 hours in the week.

Secretary of Committee:
Rev. E. P. Vaughan, M.A., Rector of Wraxall.

Head Master:
J. Talbot.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Hotel Keeper -	East Charlton, near Somerton.	Mr. J. Talbot.
,, ,, - 2	Draper and Grocer	Caerphilly, near Cardiff.	
,, ,, - 3	Father dead -	17, George St., Grosvenor Sq, London.	
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Lympsham, near Weston-super-Mare.	
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Dulcote, near Wells.	
,, ,, - 6	Custom House Officer.	Egerton Road, Bishopstone, near Bristol.	
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	East Brent, near Weston-super-Mare.	
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Portisham, near Dorchester.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Barrow Gurney, near Bristol.	
,, ,, - 10	Farrier - -	Mellon Street, Newport, Mon.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Grocer - -	Newfoundland St., Bristol.	
,, ,, - 2	Attorney - -	Albion Chambers, Bristol.	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Berrow, nr. Burnham, Somerset.	
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Nailsea, nr. Bristol.	
,, ,, - 5	Merchant - -	Lower Bebington, Cheshire.	
,, ,, - 6	Captain of barque Clarendon.	72, Egerton St., Bedford Street, South Liverpool.	
,, ,, - 7	Steward - -	Caerphilly, near Cardiff.	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Aller, nr. Langport.	
,, ,, - 9	Cabinet Maker -	Castle St., Bristol.	
,, ,, - 10	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Lawrence Hill, Bristol.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil Service; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*b.*) Three.
(*c.*) Law, 1. Medical, 5. Middle Class (Oxford), 2.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
			£ s. d.		yrs.		hours.		hours.
Religious Knowledge.	48	3	- - -	16	14	7	½	1	6
Greek - -	1	1	2 2 0	1	12	6	½	6	9
Latin - -	21	3	2 2 0	1	15	4	½	3	6
French - -	7	2	2 2 0	1	15	2	1	2	2
Arithmetic -	48	3	- - -	16	15	4	1½	- -	6
Book-keeping	6	1	- - -	6	14	6	½	- -	3
Algebra - Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	1	- - -	16	15	2	2	- -	4
History -	48	3	- - -	16	14	2	½	- -	3
Geography -	48	3	- - -	16	14	2	½	- -	3
English Grammar.	48	3	- - -	16	14	4	½	- -	6
English Composition,	39	2	- - -	16	14	1	1½	1	1½
Reading -	48	3	- - -	16	14	8	½	- -	4
Writing -	48	3	- - -	16	14	9	½	- -	4½
Music - -	3	1	4 4 0	3	11	6	½	6	3
Drawing -	14	2	2 2 0	7	14	2	2	- -	4

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST CLASS in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
		yrs.		hours.		hours.		yrs.		hours.		hours.
Religious Knowledge.	23	13	9	½	1	6½	9	11	10	½	1	8
Latin	7	13	4	¾	- -	6						
French	6	12	2	1	2	2	12	13	4	½	- -	4
Arithmetic	23	13	10	2	- -	20	9	11	10	2	- -	20
History	23	13	3	½	- -	3	9	11	4	½	- -	4
Geography	23	13	3	20m.	- -	2	9	11	3	min. 20	- -	2
English Grammar.	23	13	3	½	- -	3	9	11	4	20	- -	3
English Composition.	23	13	1	1½	1	1½						
Reading	23	13	8	½	- -	4	9	11	8	hours. ½	- -	4
Writing	23	13	9	½	- -	4½	9	11	10	½	- -	
Drawing	7	12	2	2	- -	4						

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

WEST BUCKLAND.—DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

[Evidence respecting the school was given by Earl Fortescue (vol. v., pp. 294–307), and Rev. Prebendary Brereton (vol. v., pp. 119–143).]

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum of Association dated 11th September 1860.

Constitution.—Shareholders, incorporated under "Joint Stock Companies Acts;" liability limited; nominal capital 7,500*l.*, of which 6,550*l.* has been raised; shares 25*l.* each; capital may with previous sanction of company in general meeting be increased.

Exhibitions.—87 shares (amounting to 2,175*l.*) are held in trust for scholarships. At present there are five exhibitions, one of 20*l.*, two of 15*l.*, and two of 10*l.* annual value, respectively tenable at school for one year each. An exhibition for practical agriculture founded by late Earl Fortescue has not yet been made use of.

There is an endowment for the chaplaincy of 1,000*l.* consols, given by the late Earl Fortescue, providing for the school one special additional service on Sunday in East Buckland Church.

Objects.—To provide one or more schools on a proprietary basis, adapted more particularly to the wants of the agricultural class (memorandum of association).

Subjects of Instruction.—Those generally necessary to practical English life, e.g. religion, English, French, mathematics, history, and geography.

Government and Masters.—Patron (Earl Fortescue), five permanent trustees and six directors annually elected by shareholders.

Master appointed and removed by trustees; under masters appointed and removed by master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Four resident masters besides Latin master, who attends for an hour and a half daily, drawing master who attends weekly, and occasional masters

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account for the year ending 31st December 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Furniture bills for the year	146	10	8	Balance of capital account, 1866	101	11	10
Additions and improvements (building account), including amount due by contract	628	19	8	Depreciation of furniture, 1866, returned to capital	79	11	10
				Balance	594	6	8
	£775	10	4		£775	10	4

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Salaries (including extra tuition and examination fees)	576	1	3	Charged for board and tuition	2,460	13	4
Board	1,651	18	5	„ extra tuition	232	19	4
Books, stationery, and postage	248	3	10	„ University examination fees	86	10	0
Prizes	40	8	2	„ books and stationery and use of library	207	18	7
Advertisements	34	18	8	„ sundries advanced for boys	319	0	2
House Repairs	37	7	10	Donations for prizes	16	12	0
Sundries	9	10	10	Received from land, garden, and pigs	200	9	8
„ belonging to former years	9	0	3				
Rates and taxes	25	15	0				
Advanced for boys	318	12	6				
Expended on land, garden, and pigs	193	15	10				
Interest on loan	28	13	0				
„ to bank	34	15	9				
Balance	315	1	9				
	£3,524	3	1		£3,524	3	1

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

for drilling and dancing. Head master's salary 140*l.*, with good house and board. From 45*l.* to 75*l.*, besides board, salaries of under masters.

Day Scholars.—Five, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of farmers, professional men, and tradesmen, from within a radius of three miles, pay for general work under 13, 4*l.* 4*s.*, above 13, 6*l.* 6*s.*, stationery 10*s.*

Boarders.—94, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 25 guineas above, 23 guineas below, 13 years of age. Latin 5 guineas, drawing 3 guineas (both optional), stationery and use of library 10*s.* Medical attendance 10*s.* School bills: highest 43*l.* 19*s.*, average 34*l.* 12*s.*, lowest 27*l.* 15*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 490 feet per boy. Rise 6¼ to 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys expected to have some elementary knowledge of English and arithmetic on admission.

School classification mixed. Modification of school course to suit special cases occasional, but no part of system.

Day begins and ends with prayers, viz., collects from Liturgy. On Sunday, boys attend church twice.

Promotions by quarterly examinations.

Two higher classes presented at Oxford local examinations at Midsummer, and Cambridge at Christmas. Quarterly examinations by university graduates at request of head master. Prizes given.

Corporal punishment rare; for ordinary breaches of school discipline, impositions and confinement. Corporal punishment, by head master only, in extreme cases, would be inflicted publicly.

Playground about five acres.

Cæteris paribus, a master who would join in games would be preferred.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years. Hardly any to other places of education.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week, besides 12 hours preparation under a master's supervision. Playtime about 35 hours in the week.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Scholarship Account for the year ending 31st December 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Scholarships, 1866, credited to Hewish	25	0	0	By dividends on trust funds	70	11	0
" " " Stoyle	12	10	0	By dividend presented by a shareholder	3	13	9
Balance to 1868	36	14	9				
	£74	4	9		£74	4	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Depreciation of furniture 10 per cent.	86	5	9	Balance of profit and loss account 1866	3	9	0
Maintenance of building 1½ per cent. 71 16 4				Balance on revenue account 1867	315	1	9
less amount expended as per revenue account 37 7 10							
	34	8	6				
Debts doubtful or bad	55	5	1				
Dividends at the rate of 2 per cent.	131	0	0				
Balance to profit and loss 1868	11	11	5				
	£318	10	9		£318	10	9

NOTE.—The dividend to shareholders for the year 1865 was 3 per cent.; for 1866, 5 per cent.

[*For Table* A. *see page* 514.]

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.[1]	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	[1] [2] Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
					yrs.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Genesis to Joshua. St. Mark's Gospel. Horæ Paulinæ to end of Galatians. Prayer Bk. (Bishop Bromby's Manual). Catechism (Dean Ramsay).	41	14	—	—	—	—	2nd Book of Kings. St. Mark's Gospel. Whately's Christian Evidences. Catechism.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	2nd Book of Kings. St. Mark's Gospel. Catechism.
Latin - -	25	3	5 gs. per an.	5	14½	6	1	—	10	Horace, Odes, Book III. Cicero, de Senectute.	8	14	6	1	—	10	Virgil, Æneid, Book II., 1-250. Cornelius Nepos, 2 lives.	12	12½	5	1	—	10	Cornelius Nepos, Eumenes. Phœdrus, 20 Fables. Henry's 1st Latin Book, Ex. 1–20.
French -	98	6	—	7	16½	—	—	6	—	L'Avare. Le Dernier Abencerage. De Fivas' Trésor National.	24	14	—	—	6	—	Le Dernier Abencerage. De Fivas' Trésor National.	14	10½	—	—	6	—	Ahn's 1st French Course, Ex. 1–70.
Arithmetic -	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Whole of Colenso's Arithmetic.	44	14	—	—	—	—	Whole of Colenso's Arithmetic.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	To the end of Reduction in Irish Society's Arithmetic.
Mensuration and Surveying.	48	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	- - - -	44	14												
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	67	4	—	7	16½	—	—	—	—	Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11. Algebra, Colenso's, Part I. Trigonometry, Todhunter's. Mechanics, Todhunter's (Statics).	44	14	—	—	—	—	Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6. Algebra, Colenso, to end of Binomial. Trigonometry, Todhunter, for beginners.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
					yrs.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.				yrs.		H.		H.	
History - -	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Collier's British History. James I. to death of William III. in Ross's "Stuart Period."	44	14	—	—	—	—	Collier's British History. Ross's Stuart Period to end of William III.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	"Kings of England;" James I. to the death of William III.
Geography -	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's larger Geography. Notes on the British Colonies.	44	14	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's larger Geography. Notes on the British Colonies.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	Great Britain and Ireland in Cornwell's smaller Geography.
English Grammar.	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	44	14	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	M'Leod's English Grammar.
English Literature.	—	2	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice;" "As you like it." History of the Literature of the Stuart Period (Spalding).														
English Composition.	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	- - - -	44	14	—	—	—	—	- - - -	14	10½					
Reading -	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Scott's Guy Mannering	44	14	—	—	—	—	Scott's Guy Mannering	14	10½					
Writing -	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	- - - -	44	14	—	—	—	—	- - - -	14	10½					
Music (Vocal)	101	6	—	6	16½	—	—	—	—	- - - -	44	14												
Drawing -	23	3	3 gs. per an.	4	16	3	1¼	3	3¾	- - - -	12	14	3	1½	—	3¾	- - - -	7	13	3	1½	—	3¾	
Dancing -	17	1	2 gs. per an.	—	—	1	1½	—	1½															

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

List of Trustees, &c.

Patron:
The Earl Fortescue.

Trustees:
The Earl of Devon.
The Revd. J. L. Brereton, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.
J. E. J. Riccard, Esq., Southmolton.
Revd. W. H. Karslake, Rector of Meshaw.
George Langdon, Esq., Ashford.

Head Master:
J. H. Thompson, Esq.

Chaplain:
Revd. J. L. Francis.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Charles - -	3 miles.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Northmolton -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	East Buckland -	½ mile.
„ - 4	Master Mariner -	West Buckland (Guardian).	½ mile.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Stoke Rivers -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant -	Port Isaac, Cornwall.	
„ „ - 2	Draper - -	Devoran, Cornwall.	
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Cold Ashton, Bath	
„ „ - 4	Banker - -	Bridgewater -	
„ „ - 5	Surveyor - -	Cannington, Bridgewater.	
„ „ - 6	Sample Taker -	Lanner, Redruth -	
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Morchard Bishop	
„ „ - 8	Wine Merchant -	Bridgewater -	
„ „ - 9	Miller - -	Bideford -	
„ „ - 10	Wine Merchant -	Barnstaple -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Bookseller -	Newport, Monmouthshire.	All in School boarding house.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Whitestone, Holsworthy.	
„ „ - 3	Bookseller -	Bideford - -	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Tetbury, Gloucestershire.	
„ „ - 5	Gas-fitter -	Newport, Monmouthshire.	
„ „ - 6	Draper - -	Barnstaple -	
„ „ - 7	Clergyman -	Milton Damerel -	
„ „ - 8	Gas-fitter -	Newport, Monmouthshire.	
„ „ - 9	Commercial Traveller.	Tiverton -	
„ „ - 10	Ironmonger -	Pembroke Dock -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

At the Oxford Examination:—

1861. One boy in first class junior honours (24th in order of merit England).

1862. One boy in the 2nd division of the senior English section.

1864. One boy in second class junior honours.

1865. One boy in the 2nd division of the senior English section. One boy in second class junior honours.

1866. One boy in the 1st division of the senior English section (15th in order of merit in England). One boy in the 2nd division of the senior English section. One boy in the 2nd division of senior mathematics. Three boys in second class junior honours.

1867. One boy in the 1st division of the senior English section (23rd in order of merit in England). Two boys in the 2nd division of the senior English section. Nine boys in second class junior honours.

1868. Three boys in second class senior honours. Three boys in 1st and three in 2nd division of English section (seniors). Six in 2nd division of mathematical section (seniors). One boy in first class and three in second class junior honours.

At the Cambridge Examination:—

1862. One boy in third class senior honours. One boy in third class junior honours. Two junior boys distinguished in religious knowledge (bracketed 7th and 33rd in order of merit in England).

1863. One boy in second class junior honours. Two boys in third class junior honours. One junior distinguished in religious knowledge (4th in order of merit in England). Two juniors distinguished in English (bracketed 33rd in order of merit in England).

1864. One boy in second class junior honours.

1865. One boy in second class junior honours. Two boys in third class junior honours.

1866. Two boys in second class senior honours. Two seniors distinguished in English (the 1st and 2nd in order of merit in England). Seven boys in second class junior honours. Four boys in third class junior honours. Two juniors distinguished in English (bracketed 10th and 17th in order of merit in England). One junior distinguisned in French (bracketed 18th in order of merit in England).

1867. Two boys in second class senior honours. One senior distinguished in English (13th in order of merit in England). Three boys in first class junior honours. Six boys in second class junior honours. Three boys in third class junior honours. One junior distinguished in religious knowledge (bracketed 5th in order of merit in England). Three juniors distinguished in English (bracketed 6th in England). Two juniors distinguished in French (bracketed 2nd and 25th in England). Two juniors distinguished in mathematics (bracketed 6th and 19th in England). Two juniors distinguished in drawing (bracketed 4th in England).

In 1865 and 1866, the Royal Agricultural Society offered prizes to farmers' sons in connexion with the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. Seven prizes (altogether of the value of 15*l.*) were obtained by boys educated at this school; two for mechanics applied to agriculture, one for chemistry applied to agriculture, two for pure mathematics, and two for general position in the examination.

Several boys have been successful in passing Civil Service examinations, naval examinations, examinations for engineer studentships, &c. On one occasion a boy from this school stood first on the list for engineer studentships.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

SAMPFORD PEVERELL, NEAR TIVERTON.—EAST DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—(1.) May 7, 1860, as a middle class proprietary school. (2.) Feb. 3, 1863, as an "East Devon County School," Limited.

Constitution.—A joint stock company, liability limited. Proprietary consists of 188 shares of 5*l.* each. Proprietors have the right of each nominating one scholar for every four shares. Dividend from profits not to exceed 5 per cent.

Exhibitions.—Two scholarships tenable at the school; one by C. A. W. Troyte, Esq., of 10*l.* for one year, one by Rev. C. S. Bere of 5*l.* for one year.

Objects.—The instruction of the sons of the middle classes, especially of the agricultural classes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English (including history, geography, &c.), mathematics (including arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid), one foreign language (French), and such subjects as should best help to train the mind generally, not specially.

Government and Masters.—Nine trustees hold property and appoint and dismiss head master. Nine directors elected by shareholders; elect house committee, who meet once a month and inspect the school, &c. Directors have also the right to visit it when they like, and report accordingly. They hold quarterly meetings.

Head master must be a member of Church of England, and qualified to teach English, mathematics, and if possible French or German or Latin. He has the general control of the studies and discipline, subject to the superior control of the directors. Head master appoints and removes his assistants.

State of School in 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master and one other.

Head master has 100*l.* a year besides board and lodging. An additional capitation fee will be given; sum not yet fixed. Second master (appointed by head master) has 20*l.* a year besides board and lodging. He is quite young; son of the head master

Day Scholars.—15, chiefly between 10 and 15 years of age; pay 6*l.* 6*s.*; nominees 5*l.* 5*s.*; Latin extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* Stationery and playground each 5*s.* Generally bring their dinner to school.

Boarders.—35, chiefly between 8 and 16 years of age, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Fees for boarding (besides fees for instruction, stationery, and playground as above) 14 guineas under 13 years of age, 19 guineas above that age; washing 2 guineas; beer 1*l.* 10*s.* (cider is free of charge). School bills, highest 34*l.*, lowest 26*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom 455 feet per boy. Each boy a separate bed. Hours 6.30 a.m. summer; 7 a.m. winter; 9 p.m. summer, 8 p.m. winter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required on admission to be able to read and write, and have an elementary knowledge of arithmetic.

School classified chiefly by mathematics. School course not modified as a rule to suit special cases. Promotions made by result of half-yearly examination. Examiners chosen by master and school committee. Separate prizes determined by marks for work of half-year, and for success in examination.

Religious instruction for all in Scripture; optional, but generally received, in Church Catechism. Head master responsible. School-work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy. Boys prepared for confirmation hitherto by the secretary (a clergyman) under the superintendence of the vicar. Sunday lessons one hour besides evening reading with head master. Attend parish church twice on Sundays.

Punishments: caning by head master only, either publicly or privately, impositions, suspension of holidays, and (rarely, for bad conduct) temporary excommunication.

Monitorial system intended to be established.

Playground about half an acre, contiguous to school. Cricket ground about four acres, distant 300 yards. A swimming bath and covered fives court. Masters join in games. Drilling taught twice a week.

School-time 44 weeks in the year; 26 hours a week, besides in case of boarders nine hours' study. Play-time 20 hours a week.
Secretary, Rev. C. S. Bere, Rector of Uplowman, near Tiverton.
Head master, Robert Clouting.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Farmer	Sampford Peverill, Devon.	¼ mile.
„ „ 2	Do.	Uplowman, Tiverton, Devon.	2¼ „
„ „ 3	Do.	Do. Do.	1½ „
„ „ 4	Butcher	Culmstock	5 „
„ „ 5	Farmer	Witenage, Tiverton, Devon.	1 „
„ „ 6	Do.	Halberton, Devon	2 „
„ „ 7	Do.	Do. Do.	2 „
„ „ 8	Gentleman	Sampford Peverill	100 yards.
Boys lowest in School 1	Farmer	Halberton, Devon	2 miles.
„ „ 2	Do.	Do. Do.	2 „
„ „ 3	Do.	Uplowman, Tiverton, Devon.	3 „
„ „ 4	Do.	Halberton, Devon	2 „
„ „ 5	Do.	Willand, Collumpton, Devon.	3 „
„ „ 6	Do.	Halberton, Devon	2 „
„ „ 7	Do.	Uplowman, Devon	3 „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Farmer	Holcombe Regis, Devon.	With the Master.
„ „ 2	Clergyman	Axminster, Devon	Do.
„ „ 3	Farmer	Uplowman, Tiverton, Devon.	Do.
„ „ 4	Do.	Feniton, Honiton, Devon.	Do.
„ „ 5	Do.	Bickleigh, Tiverton, Devon.	Do.
„ „ 6	Lime burner	Tiverton, Devon	Do.
„ „ 7	Farmer	Winsford, Dulverton, Somerset.	Do.
„ „ 8	Do.	Hockworthy, Devon	Do.
„ „ 9	Valet	Tiverton, Devon	Do.
„ „ 10	Farmer	Witenage, Tiverton, Devon.	Do.
Boys lowest in School 1	Builder	Mount Radford, Exeter.	Do.
„ „ 2	Solicitor (W. Dommet, Esq.)	Chard, Somerset	Do.
„ „ 3	Spirit merchant	Bampton, Devon	Do.
„ „ 4	Builder	Mount Radford, Exeter.	Do.
„ „ 5	Farmer	Cruwys Morchard, Tiverton.	Do.
„ „ 6	Do.	Whimple, Exeter	Do.
„ „ 7	Do.	Bampton, Devon	Do.
„ „ 8	Do.	Wadebridge, Cornwall.	Do.
„ „ 9	Licensed victualler	21, York Street, Portman Square, London.	Do.
„ „ 10	Farmer	Hockworthy, Devon	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere

(*c*) Ten boys have passed the junior examination at either the Oxford or Cambridge Examination. One passed in Honours.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	None.	18	14½	25	1	15	Rel. Knw., 3; Grm., 1½; Cmp., 4½; Geo., 1½; P. Geo., 1; Rd. & His., 4½; Arth., 4½; Alg., 2½; Euclid, 2; Mens., 1½; Frch., 5½; Drw., 2; Music, 2; Writ., 3.	Laurie's Fifth Rd. Bk.; Todhunter's Algebra; Potts' & Todhunter's Euclids; Barnard Smith's Schl. Arith.; Morell's & Sullivan's Eng. Gram.; Gasc's & Hall's Frnch. Courses; Grammaire des Grammaires; Erckmann Chatrian's Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813; Smith's smaller Eng. Hist.; Nesbit's Mens.; Chambers' Bk.-kpng.; Valpy's & Eton Latin Gram.; Cæsar's Commentaries; Henry's First Latin Bk.; Hullah and the Singing Master; John's Geog.	18	13	25	1	15	Rel. Knw., 3; Grm., 1½; Cmp., 4½; Geo. 1½; P. Geo., 1; Rd. & His., 4½; Arth., 4½; Alg., 3½; Euclid, 2; Mens., 1½; Frch., 5½; Drw., 2; Music, 2; Writ., 3.	Laurie's Third Read. Bk.; Barnard Smith's School Arith.; Sullivan's Eng. Gram.; Gasc's and Hall's French Courses; Kings of England; Potts' Euclid; Todhunter's Algebra; John's Geog.; Nesbit's Mensuration.	13	10½	30	1	10	Rel. Know., 3; Gram., 2½; Comp., 2; Geog., 1½; Hist., 1½; Arith., 7; Alg., 2; Euclid, 2; French, 6; Draw, 2; Music, 2; Writing, 3; Read., 5½.	Laurie's Second Read. Bk.; Sullivan's English Gram.; Barnard Smith's Arith.; Kings of England; Bible and Oral Instruction.
Latin	7																							
French	34																							
Arithmetic	All																							
Book-keeping	4																							
Mensuration and Surveying.	25																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	30																							
History	All																							
Geography	All																							
English Grammar.	All																							
English Composition.	25																							
Reading	All																							
Writing	All																							
Music	25																							
Drawing	25																							

GREAT TORRINGTON, MIDDLE SCHOOL.

This school was opened in July 1867.

Committee of Managers.—Rev. Samuel Buckland, Messrs. John Adams, junr., Charles Doe, Henry Fowler, Henry Hooper, M. R. Lovebond, John H. Lake, H. H. Pidgeon.

Secretaries.—W. E. Price and Fred. Holwill.

Head Master.—Samuel Doidge, of St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

Instruction.—English grammar and composition, geography and history, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid and higher mathematics, with book-keeping and land surveying.

Terms: boarders 26*l.* 5*s.*, day scholars 5*l.* 5*s.*; under 10 years of age 4*l.* 4*s.* Extras: French 1*l.* 1*s.*, Latin 1*l.* 1*s.* Washing 2*l.*

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

CALLINGTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1864, by Rev. F. B. Thornton, principal.

Constitution.—At present temporary. As intended, persons will become proprietors by donation of 25*l.* or 50*l.*, and will have right of nominating pupils, such nominees to pay three fourths of ordinary school fees. Property will be vested in five trustees.

Exhibitions.—None at present.

Objects.—Education of all classes in the immediate neighbourhood, and of upper and lower middle classes at a distance, boarding houses being at quite different rates.

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Elements of a sound liberal education in classics and mathematics.

Government and Masters.—Governors to be eight or twelve in number. Gentlemen of position in county and neighbourhood, a self-elected body. To appoint and dismiss head master, to fix general course of studies, leaving details to head master, and to have absolute control over conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners. Bishop to be visitor.

Assistant masters to be appointed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Three resident masters, besides two periodical masters and five mistresses. Head master's emoluments, 120*l.* per annum, and house for boarders rent and tax free.

Day Scholars.—172 boys and girls; 115 under 10 years of age; of all classes; from distances up to one or two miles; pay for general work 10*l.* 10*s.* Music (if taught by master) and landscape drawing 8*l.* 8*s.* each. Music (if taught by mistress), dancing, and German 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drilling 1*l.* 8*s.* School open morning and evening on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eleven; in head and assistant masters' houses. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board in head master's house 25*l.*, in assistant's house 20*l.* Laundress 2*l.* 2*s.* Hours 7 a.m., 8 p.m., or latter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No restrictions as to knowledge of scholars on admission.

School classified by Latin chiefly, but separately for arithmetic.

School course modified to suit special cases.

Religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examinations half-yearly by examiners chosen by governors, monthly by principal and head master. Prizes given.

Punishments, except in very grave cases, impositions; severe corporal punishment inflicted privately and by head master only.

Playground about an acre and a half. Callisthenics taught as part of school system. Boarders not allowed to walk out by themselves.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Scholars in school 30 hours in the week. Most lessons supposed to be learnt out of school.

Principal:
Rev. F. B. Thornton.

Head Master:
Rev. F. T. W. Wintle.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Callington -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Bookseller - -		Close.
,, ,, - 3	Draper - -		
,, ,, - 4	Hotel Keeper -		
,, ,, - 5	Schoolmaster -		
,, ,, - 6	Widow - -		
,, ,, - 7	Yeoman - -	Frogwell, near Callington.	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Agriculturist -	Newbridge - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Tailor - -	Callington -	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Builder - -	Do. - -	Close.
Scholars lowest in School - - 1	Miner - -	Callington -	All within ½ a mile of the school.
,, ,, - 2	Blacksmith -		
,, ,, - 3	Watchmaker -		
,, ,, - 4	Tailor - -		
,, ,, - 5	Miner - -		
,, ,, - 6	Gardener - -		
,, ,, - 7	Miner - -		
,, ,, - 8	Butcher - -		
,, ,, - 9	Miner - -		
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School - - 1	Yeoman - -	Wallesbrume, Warwick.	Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Henley, Maidenhead.	
,, ,, - 3	Widow - -	Callington - -	
,, ,, - 4	Yeoman - -	Linkinhorne, Cornwall.	
,, ,, - 5	Mine Agent -	North Hill, Cornwall.	
,, ,, - 6	No parents -	Basingstoke, Hants	
,, ,, - 7	Gentleman -	Abroad - -	
,, ,, - 8			
,, ,, - 9	Gentleman -	Fareham, Hants -	
,, ,, - 10	Yeoman - -	Linkinhorne, Cornwall.	Assistant Master.

No boarders at present among the lower forms.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
												Y.				H.			Y.			H.		
Religious Knowledge.	187	6	—	10	Fifteen years.	5	One hour.	—	—	Greek Test., part of St. John's Gospel.	28	11·35	7	One hour.	—	7 *	Old Test. Hist., Genesis; New Test., St. John's Gospel; Catechism.	35	9·42	7	1	—	7	St. Matthew's Gospel; Genesis.
Greek - -	12	2	—	7		5		—	—	Lucian extracts.														
Latin - -	74	3	—	7		5		—	—	Horace, Odes. Cicero, De amicitiâ.	26	11·07	5		6	5	Corn. Nepos.; Cæsar; Ovid's Selections; Jacob's Latin Reader; Latin Grammar; Henry's Latin B. and Ellis' Exercises.							
French -	70	4	—	10		8		—	—	Nisard's History of Literature, Vol. I.	28	11·35	4		4	4	Ahn's 1st Course.							
German - -	6	—	—	—		2		—	—															
Arithmetic -	187	5	—	10		3		—	—	Barnard Smith and Colenso, the higher rules.	28	11·35	6		—	6	Barnard Smith and Colenso.	35	9·42	6	1	—	6	
Book-keeping	18	1	—	—		—		—	—	- - - -	18	10·83	1		—	1	Chambers' Educational Series.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	2	—	6		2		—	—	Euclid, I., II., III., IV.; Algebra, Simp. Equa.														

* The aggregate time is exclusive of time for preparation. It is not possible to estimate the preparation of time out of school given to lessons. In the head master's house from 2 to 3 hours' evening preparation are required, except for the highest class, who have as much time as they can get.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclusive Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
			£ s.		Y.				H.			Y.				H.			Y.				H.	
History	74	4	—	10						Eng. Hist., William and Mary, to George III.	28	11·35	2		—	2*	Markham and Hume, Hists. Eng.							
Geography	74	4	—	10						Geography of Europe	28	11·35	2		—	2	Anderson's Geography.							
English Grammar.	101	4	—	10							28	11·35	2		—	2	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	35	9·42	4	1	—	4	Guy's Grammar hitherto.
English Literature.	10	—	—	10																				
English Composition	41	4	—	10						Themes	28	11·35	2		4	2								
Reading	187	6	—	10							28	11·35	6		—	6		35	9·42	12	1	—	12	
Writing	187	6	per ann.	—							28	11·35	2		—	2		35	9·42	6	1	—	6	
Instrument Music.	18	1	8·8	10		3				Beethoven	8	11·50	3		—	3								
Landscape Drawing.	—	—	8·8																					
Callisthenic	—	—	1·8																					
Dancing	12	—	4,4	6							6	10	1		—	1								
Needlework	51	3	—	—							10	12·30	2		—	2		19	10	2	2	—	2	

Fifteen years. One hour. One hour.

* The aggregate time is exclusive of time for preparation. It is not possible to estimate the proportion of time out of school given to lessons. In the head master's house from 2 to 3 hours evening preparation are required, except for the highest class, who have as much time as they can get.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

PROBUS PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—January A.D. 1853, by Rev. Daniel Trinder, principal.

Constitution.—School buildings property of Principal. In A.D. 1857 Principal appealed to laity of county and general public to enable him to raise 1,500*l.* for erection of new buildings. 736*l.* was promised. In following year premises were purchased for 835*l.* and 22 June 1860, buildings to accommodate 80 boarders, and easily capable of enlargement for 100 boarders, were opened. Principal desires to hand over school to trustees to be chosen from clergy and laity of county on having his estate recouped by subscriptions or otherwise.*

Exhibitions.—Three exhibitions of 10*l.*, intended to assist parents of very limited means, awarded after a preliminary examination in elementary subjects, and tenable for four years upon condition of steady progress and good conduct.

Objects.—To give persons for whom a "grammar school" course is not exactly suitable a good cheap education that will fit them to enter business or some special course of education.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Attention particularly directed to training and development of faculties of mind, so as to give boys power of teaching themselves or profiting by what professors may teach them.

Government and Masters.—Principal appoints and dismisses masters; may be appealed to by parents; consults with head master upon points of discipline, &c.; appoints examiners, and is present during or for the results of the annual examination at Midsummer.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

[Note by Headmaster:—
Mid. 1868. There is very little alteration of any kind since 1864. A slight increase in the number of boarders, and decrease in that of day boys.]

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Three; two graduates of Oxford. Head master's salary 200*l.* with house and a capitation fee of 2*l.* 10*s.* on every boy over 45. Second master lives in schoolhouse and has a salary of 100*l.* Third master's salary 50*l.* with board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—Seven; chiefly between 14 and 16 years of age; from distances up to a mile and a half.

Boarders.—32. Three meals a day, four to senior boys. Meat once. Terms 30 guineas. Greek, French, and German 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Music 4*l.* 4*s.* Dancing 3*l.* 3*s.* Library 2*s.* Drilling 10*s.* School bills, highest 41*l.*; average 36*l.*, lowest 32*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 806 feet per boy. Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

* SUMMARY of Statement of Building Accounts.

RECEIVED.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions†	736	3	0
Balance due to Principal	2,905	12	3
	£ 3,641	15	3

EXPENDED.	£	s.	d.
Purchase of premises with legal expenses	852	0	0
Building contract	1,570	0	0
Extra work	556	0	9
Fees (architect and clerk of works)	200	6	5
Fencing, levelling, fittings and furniture	463	8	7
(*sic*)	£ 3,641	15	4

† Some of which are still (A.D. 1868) unpaid.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit special cases. Half an hour each morning devoted to divinity. Boys attend morning service in parish church daily. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-yearly examination, but occasionally for marked progress between examinations, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by graduates of Cambridge and a teacher of modern languages appointed by principal, and once a year by masters exchanging classes. Prizes given.

Punishments: caning and impositions; former by head master only and privately, but publicly when needed for example's sake.

Playground about three quarters of an acre. Drilling, &c. taught to every boy twice a week.

About four boys gone to King's College and one to Oxford within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school (including time spent in preparation) if seniors 44, and if juniors 38 hours in the week. Playtime 25 hours per week.

Principal.—Rev. D. Trinder, M.A., Incumbent of Teddington, Middlesex.

Head Master.—Rev. R. Blackmore, M.A.

PR RIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Shipbuilder -	Probus -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Do. -	Less than ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Shipbuilder -	Do. -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. -	¼ ,,
Boys lowest in School - - 1	No profession -	Probus -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Widow of farmer -	Do. -	Adjoining school.

These are all the day boys.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Land Surveyor -	West Looe -	All with the Rev R. Blackmore.
,, ,, - 2	Clerk in Holy Orders	Truro - -	
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon - -	Fowey - -	
,, ,, - 4	Chemist - -	West Looe -	
,, ,, - 5	Surgeon - -	Fowey - -	
,, ,, - 6	Accountant -	Penzance -	
,, ,, - 7	Ironmonger -	Exeter - -	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Newlyn, East -	
,, ,, - 9	Rope-maker -	Padstow - -	
,, ,, - 10	Innkeeper - -	Truro - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Banker's Clerk -	Liskeard - -	
,, ,, - 2	Mine Agent -	St. Just, Penzance	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 5	Captain, R.N. -	Fowey - -	
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Broad Clyst, Exeter	
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon, R.N. -	Dartmouth -	
,, ,, - 8	Collector of Customs	Falmouth - -	
,, ,, - 9	Land Surveyor -	West Looe -	
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	St. Enoder -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere

(*c*) Senior Warneford, Exhibition at King's College, London.
7. First Class Honours at Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.
16. Second ,, ,, ,, ,,
12. Passed.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.					Y.		H.			
Religious Knowledge.	32	3	—	12	15	6	½	6	3	Genesis, Acts of Apostles, Catechism, and Prayer Book.	12	13	6	½	—	3	I. Samuel, St. Matthew, Catechism.	10	11	6	½	—	3	I. Samuel, St. Matthew. Catech.
Greek	4	—	2 gs.	4	15	5	¾ nrly	2	4	Xen. Anab., Book III.														
Latin	39	5	—	12	15	5	1	5	8½	C. Nepos and Ovid for Cambridge Examination. Cicero pro Archiâ. Hor. Od. III., IV. Wilkins' Latin Prose.	13	14	5		5	4	De Viris Illustribus. Kennedy's Grammar and Pal. Latin.	5	10	5	¾	5	4	Kennedy's Grammar. Acc.
French	24	4	—	9	14	4	1	4	4	Guizot's Alfred le Grand. Grammar.	10	14	4	1	4	4	Alfred le Grand. Hall's Second Course.	3	10	4	1	4	4	Hall's First Course.
German	3	1	2 gs.	—	—	4	½	4	2	Ahn's Reading and Exercise Books.														
Arithmetic	39	3	—	15	14	3	1	—	3	Colenso's Arithmetic	19	13	3	1	—	3	Colenso's Arithmetic	5	10	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	6	2	—	3	15	3	¾	—	2¼	Chambers's Course	3	14	3	¾	—	2¼	Chambers's Course.								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20	3	—	7	15	4	1	—	4	Euclid, I.–VI. Colenso's Algebra, Part I. Todhunter's Trig. to Sol. of Triangles.	10	13	2	1	—	2	Euclid, I.–III. Algebra to Simple Rules.							
History	39	3	—	13	15	3	½	—	1½	Hume (Student's). Stuart Period.	15	13	3	½	—	1½	Ince's Outlines. Stuarts	11	10	3	½	—	1½	Ince's Outlines.
Geography	39	3	—	13	15	3	½	—	1½	Cornwell's Geography	15	13	3	½	—	1½	British Isles and Europe	11	10	3	½	—	1½	England and Wales.
English Grammar.	39	3	—	13	15	4	1	4	4	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	12	13	4	1	4	4	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	14	10	4	1	4	4	Morell.
English Literature.	12	1	—	13	15	2	½	1	1	Thomson's Winter.														
English Composition.	39	3	—	13	15	2	¾	1	1½	- - - - -	15	13	1	¾	1	¾	- - - - -	11	10	2	½	1	1	
Reading	39	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	15	13	4	⅓	—	2	- - - - -	10	10	2	⅓	1	1	
Writing	39	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	12	14	4	⅓	—	2	- - - - -	10	10	2	⅓	1	1	
Music	5	—	4 gs.	2	—	—	—	—	3															
Drawing	39	2	—	13	15	1	1½	—	1½	- - - - -	13	13	1	1½	—	1½	- - - - -	13	10	1	1½	—	1½	

Probas Proprietary School.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

BALTONSBOROUGH NEAR GLASTONBURY.

[See notice in Mr. Stanton's General Report, vol. vii. p. 76.]

WHATLEY NEAR FROME.—CHANTRY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[Evidence respecting this school was given by Rev. J. G. C. Fussell and Miss Kyberd, vol. v., p.p. 708–717. See also Mr. Stanton's General Report, vol. vii., p. 76.]

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1857.

Constitution.—Legal estate in site and buildings vested in Bishop of Bath and Wells and his successors. Salaries and other expenditure guaranteed by two individuals called managers. Under same management there is an industrial school for training female servants, and (with addition of parish clergymen) an elementary village school.

Exhibitions.—One of 15*l.* per annum for three years, in Bishop's gift, tenable by a daughter of a poor clergyman of diocese.

Objects.—Object of promoters to bring within reach of persons of limited income benefits of good education, including French, music, drawing, and such other accomplishments as are usually imparted in schools of superior character. Promoters desire in some measure to remove objection, that, while education of lower classes has advanced with rapid strides, no corresponding improvement has been effected in that of those above them (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—General course, in addition to religious teaching, includes French by a resident French governess, elementary drawing, vocal music in classes, and all branches of study which a sound English education comprises, German and music extra subjects (prospectus).

Government and Teachers.—Bishop visitor. Managers appoint head mistress and concur with her in appointment of other teachers. Exercise general superintendence; frequently make suggestions, and occasionally give directions.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—All pupils learn French, arithmetic, history, geography, drawing, needlework, and (with one exception) instrumental music. Six learn Latin, ten German; four vocal music, and about seventeen dancing.

Teachers.—Four, besides music master and governess pupil. Emoluments; head mistress, board, washing, lodging, and 70*l.* per annum; second, board, lodging, and 35*l.* per annum; French, board, lodging, washing, and 35*l.* per annum; German, board, lodging, washing, and 28*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—One.

Boarders.—27. Four meals a day, with piece of bread at 11 a.m., meat once. Terms for board and instruction 30 guineas; laundress, 4*l.* 4*s.*; music, 5*l.* 5*s.*; German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; dancing (one quarter in the year), 1*l.* 1*s.*; school bills, highest, 51*l.*; average, 46*l.*; lowest, 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, about 448·5 per pupil. Rise, 6½ to 7¼ a.m. Retire, 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars examined, but no fixed requirement as to knowledge on admission. Usually come from home teaching; if from other schools the better prepared. Stay on an average about three years.

Classification by reading, grammar, and arithmetic chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. Two scripture lessons for one hour each weekly, besides one hour on Sunday morning. Day begins and ends with prayers based on Liturgy. Pupils attend divine service in church at 8½ a.m. daily.

Promotions by examination at beginning of half-year.

Examination twice a year by managers; also by H.M. inspector when he visits village school. Prize given yearly for proficiency in each subject.

No fixed punishments.

Lawn about a quarter of an acre. One of managers allows pupils to go into his fields, besides giving them cricket ground of an acre and a half. None but six elder girls allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a teacher, and they only by especial leave.

School rooms warmed and ventilated by Pierce's patent grates; ventilators in walls and ceilings. Seats provided with backs.

Schools open 42 weeks in the year. Scholars in school 36 hours in the week. About 20 hours a week allowed for exercise.

Managers:
Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, M.A., and Joseph J. Allen, Esq.

Head Mistress:
Susan Kyberd.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School	1	Physician (dead)	Staines	Susan Kyberd.
,, ,,	2	Architect	London.	
,, ,,	3	Gentleman Farmer	Bristol.	
,, ,,	4	Clergyman	Chagford, Devon.	
,, ,,	5	Surgeon (dead)	London.	
,, ,,	6	Auctioneer	Bath.	
,, ,,	7	Gentleman Farmer (dead).	Alton Pancras, Dorchester.	
,, ,,	8	Ironmaster	Swansea.	
,, ,,	9	Stockbroker	London.	
,, ,,	10	Do.	Do.	
Scholars lowest in School	1	Owner of fishing vessels.	Worthing.	
,, ,,	2	Attorney	Wellington, Somerset.	
,, ,,	3	Clergyman	Ashburton.	
,, ,,	4	Ironmaster	Swansea.	
,, ,,	5	Gentleman Farmer	Sherborne.	
,, ,,	6	Decorative Painter	London.	
,, ,,	7	Auctioneer	Bath.	
,, ,,	8	Owner of fishing boats.	Arundel.	
,, ,,	9	Stockbroker	Staines.	
,, ,,	10	Farmer	Chelmsford.	

There is only one day scholar, daughter of the music master.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1868.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.	
*Religious Knowledge.	28	3	—	6	16 1/6	2	1	2	4 1/2	Shakespeare, Trench, Warren's Blackstone, Hume, Milton, Macaulay, Strickland's Queens.	7	15 2/7	2	1	2	4 1/2		8	13 1/2	2	1	2	5	
Latin	6	—	—	6	16 1/6	3	3/4	3	4 1/2		7	15 2/7	4	1	2	5 1/2		7	13 2/7	5	1	3	7	
French	28	4	—	7	16	4	1	2	5		3	15 1/2	5	1 1/2	3	6	Shakespeare, Scott, Goldsmith.	8	13 1/2	4	1/2	1	4	
German	10	2	4 gs.	7	16	5	1/2	3	5 1/2		7	15 2/7	2	1	1	3		8	13 1/2	2	1/2	1	2	Sixth Standard Book, published by S. P. C. K.
Arithmetic	28	4	—	6	16 1/6	3	1	—	3	Michelet, Mignet, Corneille, Racine, Chateaubriand.	7	15 2/7	2	1	1	3	De Vigny, Alexandre Dumas, Ahn, Bossut's Phrases, Madame de Genlis. Uhland.	8	13 1/2	2	1/2	1	2	Scott. Bishop Davis's Letters on English History. Dr. Brewer's Guide.
History	28	4	—	6	16 1/6	2	1/2	1	2 1/2		7	15 2/7	2	1/2	1	2		8	13 1/2	2	1/2	1	2	
Geography	28	4	—	6	16 1/6	2	1/2	1	2		7	15 2/7	2	1/2	1	3		8	13 1/2	2	1/2	1	2	
English Grammar.	28	4	—	6	16 1/6	2	1/2	1	2 1/2	Göthe, Schiller, Uhland.	7	15 2/7	2	1/2	1	3								
English Composition.	No separate exercise for this, but the subject attended to in the written compositions.									Cornelius Nepos, Phædrus. Eton Latin Grammar. Tiark's German Grammar.							Colenso's Arithmetic. Ince's Outlines of English History.							
Reading	28	4	—	6	16 1/6	2	1/2	—	1		7	15 2/7	2	1/2	—	1 1/2	Morell's English Grammar.	8	13 1/2	3	1/2	—	1 1/2	Dupont, Bossut.
Writing	28	4	—	6	16 1/6	1	1/2	—	1/2	Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar.	7	15 2/7	1	1/2	—	1/2		8	13 1/2	5	1/2	—	2 1/2	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Instrumental Music.	27	4	—	6	16 1/6	2	1/2	5	5 1/2	Morell's English Grammar.	7	15 2/7	2	1/2	5	5 1/2	Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar.	7	13 2/7	2	1/2	5	5 1/2	Cornwell's Geography.
Vocal Music	4	—	—	—	—	2	1/2	—	1								Tiark's German Grammar.							Morell's Grammar.
†Drawing	28	2	—	15	—	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic. Colenso's Arithmetic.	13	—	2	1	—	2	Cornwell's Geography. Keith Johnstone's Atlas.	In second class for drawing.						Johnstone's School Atlas.
Dancing	Number varies.			17	2	—	8	—	1	Girdlestone's Arithmetic. Cornwell's Geography. Malte Brun and Balbi's Geography. Keith Johnstone's Atlas.								Dancing same as first class.						
Needlework	28	4	—	6	16 1/6	5	1 3/4	—	8 3/4		7	15 2/7	5	1 3/4	—	8 3/4		8	13 1/2	5	1 3/4	—	8 3/4	

* The pupils attend divine service daily at 8.30 a.m. at church, which is not included in the entry as to Religious Knowledge.
† Drawing is taught throughout the school by a master from the department of Science and Art.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

BOLHAM NEAR TIVERTON.—SCHOOL FOR TRAINING GOVERNESSES.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(See also Mr. Stanton's General Report, vol. vii. p. 75.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1848.

Constitution.—Private property of lady who established it.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Training ladies whose families have been reduced from affluence, and who are desirous of becoming governesses.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good English education, thorough teaching in languages and accomplishments, together with special mental and moral training for work of education.

Government and Teachers.—Teachers appointed and dismissed by proprietor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Latin, French, German, and English subjects leading subjects of instruction.

Teachers.—Four. Salaries: head 65*l.*, second 40*l.*, German 50*l.*, French 45*l.*

Day Scholars.—Three.

Boarders.—38. (Seven or eight little girls board with a lady in village, and come to school daily for instruction as a practice class for pupils.) Four meals a day; meat once. Terms (everything included) under 16, 14*l.*; above, 18*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 625·2 feet per pupil. With two exceptions only, all have separate beds. Part of each bedroom railed off with curtains for washing. Rise 6½ or 7 a.m., retire 9½ or 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils on admission must have a knowledge of elementary history, geography, arithmetic, and French. Pupils generally come from other schools, and are usually better prepared than those who come from home teaching. Stay on an average two years.

School variously classified according to subject; but pupils backward in French not allowed to join first English classes until they are more advanced. Religious instruction by head mistress chiefly; one or two older pupils take a class on Sunday of those less advanced in Scripture knowledge. School work begins and ends with Thornton's Family Prayers, with MSS. prayers for special occasions.

Promotions by examination, and separate for every subject.

Examination twice a year by teachers, chiefly from questions of Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. No prizes.

Punishments rarely needed, except small pecuniary forfeits for breaches of rules. Head mistress sometimes delays giving out letters, or obliges offender to write out an account of what she has done, and read it before school.

Playground about half an acre.

School-rooms warmed and ventilated with open fire-places and large windows, which are opened three times a day in winter. Nearly all seats are chairs; few forms used.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Pupils in school (including part of music practice) 33 hours in the week. Three-fourths of lessons prepared out of school. Sixteen hours in the week (excluding Sundays) allowed for exercise.

Owner of School:
Miss Heathcoat.

Head Mistress:
Miss M. E. Porter (since resigned).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Scholar highest in School - - 1	Second Master of Grammar School.	Tiverton.	
Scholar lowest in School - - 1	Officer in Army -	Near Tiverton.	

N.B.—As a rule, day Scholars are not admitted to this School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School - 1	House Surgeon -	Guy's Hospital, London.	Mrs. Cross.
,, ,, - 2	Do. -	Do. do.	
,, ,, - 3	Physician - -	Mary Church, Torquay, Devon.	
,, ,, - 4	Managing Clerk -	Ironmonger Lane, London.	
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - -	Sissinghurst, Kent.	
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Cathedral Square, Waterford, Irelnd.	
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon - -	Raglan Circus, Weston-super-Mare.	
,, ,, - 8	Physician - -	39, High Street, Inverness, N.B.	
,, ,, - 9	Solicitor - -	9, Adelphi Terrace, London.	
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	St. Thomas, Exeter.	
Scholars lowest in School - - 1	Surgeon - -	Yeovil, Somerset.	
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman -	Cathedral Square, Waterford, Irelnd.	
,, ,, - 3	Teacher of Dancing	137, Castle Street, Reading.	
,, ,, - 4	Private Gentleman	Tor Vale Parade, Barnstaple.	
,, ,, - 5	None, through ill health.	Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.	
,, ,, - 6	Merchant - -	177, Newmarket Rd., Cambridge.	
,, ,, - 7	Unpaid Judge -	Le Marais, St. Mary's, Jersey.	
,, ,, - 8	Paper Manufacturer	High St., Wells.	
,, ,, - 9	Proprietor of Mines	St. Aubyn's Sq., Cambourne, Cornwall.	
,, ,, - 10	Magistrate -	19, Ann Street, Clonmel, Ireland.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	2	—	16	19	3	30	—	3	Paley's Horæ Paulinæ. Cassell's Biblical Educator, 50 pages. Birk's Bible and Modern Thought, whole Book.	23	18	5	30	—	4	Same Books as 1st Class with Nicholl's Help to the Bible.							
Latin - -	24	3	—	5	19	2	30	—	1½	Henry's 1st Latin Book	8	18	2	—	—	1½	Henry's Latin Book. Beard's Latin made easy.	11	17					
French - -	All	3	—	6	19	10	45	2	10 pp.	Noel and Chapsal, 160 pages, Grammaire Normal. Tarver's Phraséologie, whole Book. Brasseur's Phraseologie. Voyage autour de ma chambre, whole. Prosateurs Français par Roche.	12	18	7	45	2	11	Noel and Chapsal, 160 pages. Tarver's Phraséologie, whole Book. Prosateurs Français par Roche.	14	17	2	30m	—	6	
Italian - -	7	2	—	3	19	3	30	—	1½	Prose Italiane - -	4	18	—	—	—	—	Prose Italiane.							
German - -	25	3	—	7	20	5	55	2	8	Sigerin's Grammar. Chambers' Vocabulary, whole Book. Schiller's Wallenstein, whole Book.	8	18	5	50	2	7	Grammar by Troppenager, 110 pages. Ahn's Vocabulary.	9	—	4	1 h	—	7	
Arithmetic -	All	3	—	7	19	2	30	—	1½	Colenso's Arithmetic, 100 pages.	16	18	—	30	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic, 50 pages.	7	—	4	30m			
Physics - -	All	2	—	16	19	2	30	—	1½	Philosophy in Sport, 142 pages. Hogg's Natural Philosophy, 110 pages. Joyce's Dialogues revised by Pepper.	16	18	—	30	—	1	Ince's Outlines of Gen. Knowledge. Oral Lessons.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History - -	All	2	—	14	19	4	—	—	4½	Ancient Hist. Smith's Grecian Hist. Beale's Students' Guide, two thirds, Hamilton's Outlines of Constitutional Hist. of England, 300 pages.	20	—	4	30	—	6	Guy's Ancient Hist. Beale's Students' Guide, 50 pages. Lord's Hist. of Europe, whole Book. Ince's Outlines of English and French Hist.							
Geography	All	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	2½	Clyde's Geography, 200 pages. Hughes' Physical Geography, 170 pages.	22	—	—	—	—	2½	Clyde's Geography. Anderson's Geography, 50 pages, 10 maps.							
English Grammar.	All	2	—	12	—	1	½	1	45m	Thring's English Grammar, whole Book. Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	24	—	—	—	—	1	Morell's Smaller Grammar.							
English Literature.	All	2	—	8	—	1	½	—	45m	Angus' Handbook of English Language.	18	18	—	—	—	—	Dr. Angus' Handbook to English Language.							
English Composition.	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	Graham's Synonyms.														
Reading - -	All	2	—	9	20	1	½	—	½	Miscellaneous passages from best Poets and Prose writers.	7													
Instrumental Music.	—	2	—	15	—	2	½	—	10½	Cramer's Exercises. Bertini's Exercises.	21	18	2	30	—	10½	Bertini's Exercises.							
Vocal Music -	20	2	—	—	19	2	30m h m	—	1¼	Sol-fa Reporter, Novello's Glees.	14	18	2	30	—	1¼	Sol-fa Glees.							
Drawing - -	30	3	—	6	20	4	1 7	—	5½	Copies and Models -	13	—	3	1½ h	—	4½	Copies and Models -	18	17	4	1¼	—	5	
Art of Teaching and Training Children.	26	2	—	7	19	3	½ h	1	3	- - - -	19	18	3	30	1	3								

N.B.—Practicable and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Natural History is taught on alternate Half Years with Natural Philosophy.
Lectures are occasionally given on subjects of general interest by the Head Mistress.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

TAUNTON.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT.

Schools for Upper and for Middle Classes.

[See Mr. Stanton's General Report, (vol. vii. p. 76.)]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?
28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?
33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?
34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?
36. How often is the School examined?
37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
38. In what subjects?
39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

22. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTERS or MISTRESSES of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]